

EDMONTON FREE PRESS

Dept. of Labor April 12-20
(Circulation Branch)

EDITED, CONTROLLED AND PUBLISHED BY THE EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

VOL. 2, No. 11

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920

\$1.00 Per Year; 5c Per Copy

GOV'T CONTROL OF RAILROADS IS BEING DEBATED

At American Federation of Labor Convention in Montreal

The question of government control or government ownership of railroads was the subject of bitter debate in the American Federation of Labor convention, Wednesday.

The administrative forces of the Federation, backing the report of the resolutions committee for the approval of "government control" were opposing the railroad employees organizations and their supporters in urging for the endorsement of "government ownership" with "delegated operation of the railroads."

The opposition to government ownership was led by John Frey, chairman of the resolutions committee, who asserted that it was not a sound trade union doctrine that we should turn over to the state power our economic movement. He warned the workers that the government never kept its promises, adding that Labor had been made the first victim of the Sherman and Lever acts, although it had been promised that these laws would not be used against them.

Mr. Hoberling, of the Switchmen's Union, made a strong plea for government ownership and democratic control. Why do you want Wall street to control the arteries of the country? he demanded. There was more progress made towards organizing the railway men in the two years of government control during the war than there was in the 20 years previously, he said. We are not Socialists. What railway men want is democratic ownership and control and operation.

The question had not been decided when the convention adjourned Wednesday.

LABOR'S POLITICAL PROGRAM AND THE L'GE OF NATIONS

President Gompers Appeals to U. S. Organized Labor For Its Support

President Samuel Gompers appealed to organized Labor of the United States in his address before the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Montreal, to give its support to the non-partisan political program of the Federation of Labor and urge upon congress the ratification of the league of nations.

Mr. Gompers said the failure of the United States to ratify the League of Nations was pitiable. He expressed the fear that in the coming political campaign the league question will be subordinated in the number of questions which most attract the attention of the people of the United States. It is regrettable that the question itself has not had an opportunity to be presented for the consideration and determination of the people of our country, he said.

In his appeal to the federation to continue to stand by his non-partisan political program, he said, "Forty years of experience, of success and triumph, has shown us the way. The demands which Labor makes, not only to employers but of society, are for services for which Labor prefers and gives to society would be impossible and civilization would come to a standstill."

"Labor makes demands for a better and higher life. We regard life now, not as men bowed down with weight, not as applicants, but as men asking for the reward and recognition to which they are so justly entitled."

"Despite any political reversal, Labor is going to press forward and onward and upward, never lagging in our efforts and our courage, however, there may be some who will not subordinate individual preference to the general good."

When you have occasion to travel, look for the button of the street railway employees and the card or button of the chauffeur, while your traveling bag should also bear the union label. Whenever there is an occasion to carry sandwiches, see to it that the meat is obtained from a union market and that the bread is union labeled and made from union labeled flour.

If you enjoy the theatre or moving pictures attend only theatres where members of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators are employed.

With union label clothing, nothing would be in better taste than a shirt, collar, necktie and belt bearing the union label. Your hands will appear more shapely in union labeled gloves and you will find a union clerk most courteous in supplying these articles.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES THREATEN STRIKE

Toronto Street Railway Employees on Wednesday morning decided to give the Toronto Railway Company forty-eight hours to meet their demands for a twenty cents increase, or 75 cents an hour, and if this is not met there will be a strike on Friday. It is reported that there may be a compromise at sixty cents, that being the strike wage in Toronto.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

Prof. Ottewill Deals With University Extension in Alberta

(By Prof. A. E. Ottewill, Extension Dept. U. of A.)
Article No. 7

The most recent development in adult education in the United States, and a direct outgrowth of University Extension is the establishment of Trade Union and Workers' Colleges. One of the first of these was the Trade Union College of Boston, organized in 1919. The organization and management is in the hands of a committee which includes representatives from the following unions: Shipbuilders' Union, Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union, Teachers' Union, Painters' Union, Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Horseshoers' Union, Clear Factory Tool Strippers' Union, Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union, Free-Stone Cutters' Union, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Steamfitters' Union. These will give an idea of the wide interest in the work of the College. The registration is conducted by the Boston Central Labor Union, and instruction is given by Professors from Harvard and Yale Universities, and other similar institutions. The object of the College is stated in the words of the committee: "The Trade Union College has been established by the Boston Central Labor Union in order to make directly accessible to workmen and workwomen the study of subjects essential to the progress of the organized labor movement. The aim of the Trade Union College is in accord with the following statement in the reconstruction program of the American Federation of Labor: "Education must not stifle thoughts and inquiry, but must awaken the mind to the application of natural laws and to a conception of independence and progress." Lectures are given in the evening in courses of ten, the fee for each course being \$2.50. Similar colleges have been established in New York, Chicago, and Seattle. In the course of study, the following subjects are given special prominence: English Composition, Public Speaking, Literature, Philosophy, Law, Economics, Labor, Physical Science. As these courses are outlined under the direct provision of the Workers' Committees, it is fair to assume that their interests in education are as broad as those of the working people of the Old Land. The whole organization and conduct of the Workers' Colleges of the United States is strikingly similar to that of the Tutorial Classes of Great Britain, and an observer is justified in concluding that these colleges are the American interpretation of the Tutorial Class idea.

Turning to our own Dominion of Canada, the first observation in order, is that so far University Extension has (Continued from page 2).

LABOR PARTY MUST ADJUST PROGRAM TO OTHER GROUP'S INTEREST

A labor party has no chance of surviving in national politics, unless it adjusts its program to the interests of other groups, such as the skilled workmen, the farmer and some divisions of the lower middle class. This adjustment is still far from accomplishment. Yet difficult and doubtful as is the success of the attempt, it is not impossible. The other groups are suffering just as much as the wage earner from the absorption of their interests in income by higher prices and by the increasing power over prices which the economic dislocation has placed in the hands of enterprising and unscrupulous capitalists and the proprietors of indispensable natural resources. —The New Republic.

DETROIT NOMINATES CANDIDATE IN LABOR PARTY OF UNITED STATES

Robert G. Ewald, business representative of the Bricklayers union of this city has been chosen as the Labor Party candidate for common council. This marks the opening of Labor's campaign in Detroit under the banner of the Labor Party of the United States.

Ewald is one of the oldest and most loyal Labor men in the state of Michigan. For many years he has been active head of the Bricklayers' union and in the building trades.

A full county and state ticket will be placed in the field later.

BUILDING TRADES DECLARE WAR ON ONE BIG UNION

Will Send Representatives to Winnipeg, Vancouver and Other Points

"Organized Labor is slowly conquering the One Big Union movement in Canada," said J. McClelland, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. McClelland pointed out that there are now 2,200 local unions in Canada with a membership of 250,217. The Catholic Union which has been in existence about ten years, he asserted, is opposed to any international labor organization and has been organized Labor's greatest enemy in Canada, he stated.

The Building Trades organizations of the American Federation of Labor on Tuesday, declared war on the One Big Union of Canada. They decided to send representatives from each of the twenty international unions of the building trades department into Winnipeg to open the campaign. The One Big Union movement in Vancouver, Montreal and other cities will also be fought by similar methods.

Officials of the building trades unions said that it had been decided to revoke charters of all local unions that fail to oust the O.B.U. members. New locals will be formed wherever a charter is withdrawn.

Samuel Gompers declared that the One Big Union could not endure because it ran "counter" to the laws of human nature.

BLACKSMITHS AT CHICAGO DID NOT GO OVER TO O.B.U.

Journal Repudiates Statements Made by Kephart About the Blacksmiths' Union

The Blacksmiths' Journal repudiates the statement that the O.B.U. are gaining control of that International in Chicago, in the following:

"A man by the name of Kephart signs himself as District Chairman of the O.B.U. of Chicago, May 7th, makes statements that are absolutely false so far as our International is concerned. For the O.B.U. is not affecting our craft. Some went on strike in sympathy with the switchmen but they are not deserting us and have returned to work. Why should we try to fool men? They will get next after a while and then there will be a reaction.

We are for an aggressive, strenuous policy in demanding justice, but it must be carried out systematically and intelligently. Sometimes selfish egotists try to use the labor movement for their own advantage and they sometimes get away with it, but very seldom are they successful. Whether the switchmen's strike was launched in that way, as has often been charged, or not, the facts are, the public is being irritated and the poor are the principal sufferers.

DETROIT WILL GET BUSY WITH INJUNCTIONS

Organized Labor Will Resist Any Attempt to Foist Judicial Tyranny Upon Them

(By the Federated Press)
Detroit, Mich.—A temporary restraining order has been issued against the striking plumbers and steamfitters to prevent them from picketing the struck shops.

Michigan is recognized as one of the worst offenders in the matter of issuing injunctions to hinder Labor's progress. The supreme court of the state ruled several years ago against peaceful picketing and since then the injunction judge has been active in helping break strikes.

A year ago the Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions together with the Auto Workers' union began an aggressive campaign to root the injunction judge out of Michigan.

The campaign was topped with a monster parade and demonstration in front of the local jail, where eight union leaders were confined for a term for violating an injunction.

A year of quiet resulted. Now, however, the injunction issue is again coming to the fore. Organized Labor will resist most strenuously any attempt to foist judicial tyranny upon them.

The union label constitutes recognition of the union by making certain the recognition of union products.

WIRELESS OPERATORS ARE OUT ON THEIR FIRST GENERAL STRIKE

Marine Wireless Operators of England went on strike Tuesday morning for higher wages. This is the first general strike of its kind and, according to reports it may take on international aspects and may affect all ports and shipping. Maritime headquarters on the Strand in London and on the wharves are being picketed by the striking organization.

The men are demanding an increase in wages of approximately 150 per cent over the pre-war rates and also better conditions of employment. Under the strike order, operators on ships are instructed to cease work when their voyage ends and not to seek for further trips.

MANITOBA HAS FIFTEEN LABOR CANDIDATES

Independent Movement Against Bi-party System Has Three Branches

The Independent movement against the bi-party system of government in Manitoba has three branches—Labor in the industrial constituencies, Farmer in the rural constituencies and Non-descript, says the Western Labor News.

The Non-descripts are mostly Liberals or Tories in disguise. The following list is necessarily incomplete.

"Outside Winnipeg there are five Labor candidates endorsed by the farmers. The Farmer candidates are all supported by Labor. There are 18 rural constituencies in which independent action has been taken so far as is known at present. In these twelve candidates are known to be Independent Farmers in the true, real sense. The others are not classified because the knowledge of their position is not yet available. This is as nearly the status of the movement as it stands at present. The next week the line-up should be more clear. The insurgent constituencies are: Brandon, Plains, Rockwood, Emerson, Ethelbert, Gladstone, Lansdowne, Norfolk, Springfield, Glenwood, Manitoba, St. George, Melita, Cypress, Fairford, La Verendrye, Morris, Rossel, Gimel.

The Labor candidates are: Winnipeg City: (Dominion Labor Party) F. J. Dixon, W. Ivans, W. A. James, F. G. Tipping; (Social-Democratic Party), Ad. John Queen; (Soldier and Sailors' Party), S. Cartwright; (Socialist Party of Canada), Geo. Armstrong, R. J. Johns, R. B. Russell, W. A. Pritchard.

Assiniboia: W. D. Bayley. Kildonan-St. Andrews: C. A. Tanner. Brandon: A. E. Smith. Dauphin: G. H. Palmer. St. Clements: M. J. Stanbridge.

SWISS POSTAL EMPLOYEES ARE THREATENING STRIKE

Berne (By mail).—In the future if the Swiss government fails to give heed to demands for better conditions voiced by its postal employees it will face the menace of a tie-up of its postal service.

The members of the Union of Swiss Post Office Employees have voted, five to one, in favor of the use of the strike. With results of the referendum in today from 46 to 48 sections taking part, the vote stands 2,450 to 693 in favor of proposition No. 1 authorizing the general cessation of work to attain its demands, 2,677 to 363 for Proposition 2, calling for the use of the strike only as a last resort, 2,595 to 1,444 for Proposition 3, providing for the calling of a strike by the Executive Committee when declared for by a two-thirds vote of the membership, and 2,495 to 1,264 for Proposition 4, providing for the inclusion of these resolutions in the union's statutes. The result from the two sections not yet reported cannot alter the decision.

JUDGE ADMITS EXISTENCE OF CLASS STRUGGLE

Labor Regards Decision As Admission That Lockout of Culinary Workers Is Failure

Minneapolis, Minn.—By a decision handed down by Judge Fish, who is about to retire from the bench in order to write a life of Abraham Lincoln, an injunction has been granted the proprietors of the Public Meat Market of this city, regarding by labor as an "unfair" institution, enjoining the Meat Cutters, Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses, Bakers', Milk Wagon Drivers', Ice Wagon Drivers' unions and the Provision Trades Council from picketing the Public Meat Market.

The existence of the class struggle is admitted by the judge in the following paragraph of his decision:

"While we may be well convinced that fundamentally the interests of employer and employee are identical, the fact cannot be ignored that practically, in the present stage of social development, the two classes are in open and bitter conflict. And the conflict is of a kind well calculated not only to warp the judgments of the immediate parties but to inflame the minds of all others who necessarily suffer from the quarrel."

The decision is regarded by Minneapolis labor as a confession that the lock-out of culinary workers by the Associated Industries is a failure, and that the machinery of the law had to be invoked to retard the success of the workers.

LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

Sunday, June 20th
Commercial Telegraphers' District Council.

Monday, June 21st
Trades and Labor Council.
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees No. 99.

Tuesday, June 22nd
Dominion Labor Party.
Barbers No. 227.

Wednesday, June 23rd
Electrical Workers No. 514.
Railway Carmen No. 238.

Thursday, June 24th
Stationary Engineers & Firemen.

Friday, June 25th
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 483.
Machinists No. 817.

Saturday, June 26th
Edmonton Projectorists Association, Local No. 260.

BRITISH LABOR DELEGATE WANTS WORKERS UNITED

Advocates International Organization of All Union Workers of the World

An international organization of all the union workers of the world to further their aims and prevent another world war, was advocated by J. W. Ogden, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress, in an address before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now being held at Montreal.

An international that is formed on a basis similar to that of Russia is to be avoided, said Mr. Ogden. He thought the only way in which we would be able to prevent useless conflict, is by linking the workers of the world into a great international organization.

Mr. Ogden predicted that the British Labor Congress will have a membership of 6,000,000 workers by next August. This would be an increase of 1,000,000 members in the past year. The British workers are constantly fighting the high cost of living, Mr. Ogden said, adding that they had assured the government if it would smash prices and profiteering, the workers would ask no further wage advances and wages will attain their proper stability.

Mr. Ogden said that the Labor party in England was the second in power, only being outstripped by the coalition party which is threatened by the great Labor party.

INVESTIGATION OF "BIG FIVE" SHOWS IMMENSE PROFITS

During Three Years Profits Doubled, Trebled and Even Quadrupled

Washington.—Revealing that the net profits of the packers increased 223 per cent during the three years of the war, 1915 to 1917, the Federal Trade Commission has made public another section of the report of its investigation of the "Big Five," Chicago meat packers.

The report shows that during the three years more than \$100,000,000 was added to the surplus accounts of the several companies, and that in the same period the profits, both in dollars and in the rate on investment, doubled, trebled and even quadrupled.

The commission disputes the figures given out by the packers in which they claim a profit of only 2 to 3 cents per dollar of sales. The report says that such a rate on sales in an industry like meat packing, which rapidly turns over its product, the equivalent of a high rate of return on net worth—15 per cent or more.

No dependence can be placed on the advertisements of the big packers in respect to profits per head or per pound of beef since they are not based on accepted methods of determining costs.

APPEAL MADE FOR A NEWS SERVICE FOR LABOR PRESS

International Labor Press Holds Important Convention at Montreal

(By Laurence Todd)
Staff correspondent The Federated Press Montreal, Can., June 6.—The convention of the International Labor Press association tonight adopted a resolution by Claude Taylor of Grand Rapids, calling for a Labor press campaign against the revival of the private detective menace. Taylor instanced the employment of spies and thugs in the Butte and Calumet copper strikes, the steel strike and the Grand Rapids furniture strike in support of his resolution.

Another resolution adopted called on the American Federation of Labor to furnish a feature and foreign news service to the Labor press of the country, this service to be harmonious with Federation policy.

E. J. Costello, managing editor of The Federated Press, explained the Federated Press, Ellis Scoble, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, defended the fairness of the Associated Press and strongly opposed the Labor party. David Williams of Pennsylvania took issue with Scoble on both points.

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NEW MEAT CUTTERS UNION IS FORMED BY CALGARY EMPLOYEES

At a meeting of the employees of the P. Burns Co., Calgary, held in the Labor Temple on Wednesday, June 2nd, there was formed a local of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Over 100 members were signed up at this meeting and a charter was filed.

Another meeting was held on June 7th, at which more members were taken in, the number now totaling 175. An agreement is being drafted to submit to the employers.

BARBERS' LICENSE LAW OF ALBERTA

Continuing from Last Week's Issue, Legislation for Barbers

(By Walter Smitten, Secretary Alta. Fed. of Labor)
(Continued from Last Week's Issue)

12. Said board shall have power to adopt reasonable rules and regulations prescribing the sanitary requirements of a barber shop, barber school or college, subject to the approval of the Provincial Board of Health, and to cause the rules and regulations so approved to be printed in a suitable form, and to transmit a copy thereof to the proprietor of, or person operating each barber shop, school or college in this Province.

Any member of said Board, or duly authorized deputy shall have power to enter and make reasonable examination of any barber shop, barber school or college in this province during business hours for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary conditions thereof. Any barber shop, barber school or college in which tools, appliances and furnishings in use therein are kept in an unclean and unsanitary condition, so as to endanger health, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and the proprietor thereof or any person operating such barber shop, barber school or college shall be subject to prosecution or punishment hereunder.

13. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any firm, corporation or person desiring to conduct or operate a barber school or college in this Province providing they shall first obtain a permit from the license board and shall keep the same prominently displayed. Provided the Board shall have the right to pass upon the qualifications, appointments, and course of study in such college, which shall not be less than as specified in Section 7, and provided further, that there shall be no money collected by such college, or any of its students or teachers in the practice of the profession therein taught, and the said Board shall have the right to revoke the certificate, permit or license of any such barber, college, instructor or teacher therein, for any violation of the provisions of this section.

14. Candidates must give notice to the Commissioner in writing of their intention to present themselves for examination at least two weeks before the date set for it, together with the requisite fee. All master barbers having men in their employ who have not already been examined must see that this section is obeyed. Candidates presenting themselves for examination shall pro-

(Continued on Page Two)

EVIDENCE WHICH THROWS LIGHT ON TEXTILE COSTS

Profits, Wages and Protection Involved in the Canadian Textile Industry

(Continued from last week's issue the text of the bulletin issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.)

Cottons and Child Labor
If the economic and moral character of the woolen industry in Canada is bad, that of the cotton industry is worse. The manufacture of cotton goods in Canada is centered in some twenty-six mills which are largely owned and operated by the Dominion Textile Company, one of the biggest industrial concerns which was ever organized in this country. The cotton industry in Canada employs some 16,000 workers, and 4800 of these are children under sixteen years of age. In 1918 there were 3535 boys and 1419 girls, under sixteen years of age, working in the 26 cotton mills which represent this industry in Canada. The wages which these children received are lower even than the lowest figures shown in the woolen industry, where the adult women are the most poorly paid wage-earners. An index of the mere pittance which these 4800 children engaged in the cotton industry must receive may be judged from the fact that the average annual wage for the entire 16,000 employees in this industry is only \$238 or about \$10 per week. It is significant that the reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics do not contain a classification of wages in the cotton industry similar to that published in connection with woolens. The 26 cotton mills in Canada pay

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POSSIBILITIES AND MEANS OF A BANK FOR LABOR

People Have a Right to Have Their Deposits Used for Their Own Benefits

(By Frederick C. Howe)
Staff correspondent The Federated Press

Banking is a very simple operation. It requires less ability than a competitive business and less training and knowledge than almost any other profession. In proof of this, banking in the United States up to the Civil War was carried on by farmers and workers as a neighborhood or cooperative activity. The 65,000 credit unions in Europe contain all of the essentials of real banking. They are carried on by peasants and artisans. Their losses are negligible. In fact, there are no losses. There are 200 credit unions in Canada that have never lost a dollar. The record of the credit unions in Massachusetts and New York is almost as creditable.

In practice there are two types of banks: (1) Producers' banks to encourage the production of wealth and to aid men with nothing but their labor to acquire tools and capital; and (2) Exploiting banks that are not primarily interested in production, but a great variety of exploiting processes, partly in the handling of commercial paper, which is legitimate, but largely in the formation of trusts, the purchase and sale of securities, participating in speculation, and in the use of banking power to extort usurious interests and control industry.

Banking in the United States up to about 1890, and almost exclusively up to 1860, was interested in production, in aiding farmers, merchants and men without capital, to acquire capital, or to translate their wealth into other forms for consumption. Sometimes these banks were mutual or cooperative. More often they were private banks or state banks. The banks of America had not yet been interlarded by ownership and otherwise, into what is in effect an unscrupulous banking syndicate, cynically responsive to Wall Street and exploiting activities. It was through the banks that the railroads and major industries were consolidated.

This translation of the bank from its original function into that of exploitation explains the need for new banks to aid the farmer and the worker. They have no credit facilities for productive enterprises. Their deposits are mobilized in the banks and transferred from small banks to larger banks for exploitation purposes. More money is to be made in this way than through 6 per cent loans to merchants, farmers and workmen.

At European countries have people's or producers' banks, which take the form of Raiffeisen or Schulze-Delitzsch banks known in this country as credit unions. They are pure banks. They gather together the deposits of the community, and the members themselves

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Under the spreading family tree
The village magpie stands,
In truth a naughty man is he,
With stocks and bonds and lands
He has no need of brawny arms,
For he has factory hands.
His hair is thin and so is he,
His brow is knit with lines,
His eyes are like a fox, his cars
Are like two dollar signs.
He never earned a cent because
He owns things, chiefly mines.
Week in, week out, from morn till night
We see his figure bent,
His good right hand cuts coupons
While the other counts per cent,
Singing in glee o'er what he saved,
Lamenting what he spent.

He goes on Sunday to the church
And tells the tender bids
To labor hard and long and shun
All fun and foolish fads,
And while they work he sits around
And oggery in the sands.
Talking, advising, harping,
Onward through life he goes,
And while the common people work,
His credit balance grows.
He always has his reaper out
When anybody sows.
Like music sweet into his ear
Is clink of yellow gold,
It makes him feel that with the gods
His presence is enrolled,
The devils that he curses are
Reformers bad and bold.

**BARBERS' LICENSE
LAW OF ALBERTA**

(Continued From Page One)

more satisfactory evidence that they have served an apprenticeship of at least three years.

15. Examinations shall consist of practical, oral and written tests. Razors to be honed, wet or dry (optional) before shaving. They must shave or trim the beard, cut hair or any other service the Board may see fit to ask the candidate to perform.

16. Any apprentice, student or licensed barber requiring a duplicate copy of his certificate of registration, or yearly license, necessitated by loss of original, shall obtain same from the Commissioner upon payment of the sum of \$3.00 for registration certificate and \$1.00 for yearly license.

17. The use of sponges and powder puffs are strictly prohibited in barber shops, schools or colleges. Shaving mugs, brushes and soaps must be thoroughly cleaned before using on any person, and under no circumstances shall towels be used more than once for drying the faces of persons in any of the above places. All instruments and articles used by the barber in his profession must be thoroughly clean and sterilized when necessary. Sterilizing pencils must be kept perfectly clean.

The following anti-septic solutions are recommended: Formalin one half per cent (half a teaspoonful to a pint of water); Peroxide of Hydrogen (one half strength); Listerine; Borolyptol; Euthymol may be poured on the hands full strength.

18. Every barber shop, school or college shall be provided with running hot and cold water, with proper sewer connections and available toilets, except in towns not having these conveniences, in which case the Commissioner and Health Officer shall state what arrangements may be made for proper sanitation. Floors and cuspidors must be kept clean.

19. All persons having passed a satisfactory examination in accordance with the foregoing sections of this law, and all apprentices after having paid the necessary fee shall receive their certificate in such form as shall from time to time be determined by the Board.

20. Upon petition being signed by two thirds of the licensed barbers of the Province requesting an amendment of any section or sections of this Act being forwarded to the Commissioner it shall be his duty to present same to the Alberta Government for their immediate consideration.
No changes or alterations to be made within three years of the passage of this Act.

21. No barber shop, school or college shall be allowed to open for business on Sundays. Any such violation shall constitute a breach of this Act.
22. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall for the first offence incur a penalty of \$20.00 and in case of the prosecution or thirty days in jail, and for each additional offence a penalty of \$50.00 and prosecution or 60 days in jail.

What Was Passed
While admitting that the operation of

**DETROIT STREET
RAILWAYMEN GET
SMALL INCREASE**

Detroit, Mich.—Street car men have secured a wage advance from the local traction company. Under the provisions of the new agreement, accepted by the men, conductors and motormen on city lines will receive 70, 73 and 75 cents an hour.

This scale is not what the men hoped and contended for, but they voted to accept in view of the tangled situation. Ever since the municipal ownership fight has been started by the mayor, the street car men were hard put, as the fight was waged against the traction company on account of its poor service, and a fare raise demanded by the company was turned down by the city authorities.

The company, upon granting the men the wage increase, attempted to revoke transfer privileges. This action is being attacked by the council and the mayor, and it seems the traction company will lose in this tussle also.

**BARBERS OWN AND
OPERATE THEIR OWN
SHOP IN NEW YORK**

New York.—The first barber shop in the city owned and managed by the barbers themselves will soon open its doors to unshaved New Yorkers. The enterprise has been started by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union mainly because of the strike which is now on in the trade, and because of the assertion by the employing barbers that the high prices they are charging are due to exorbitant wage demands by their men. The organizers of the shop declare that they will prove that the business need not involve high charges even while it pays the men their demands.

barber shops should be controlled to the end that the public would be safeguarded, the Government stated they did not believe the measure presented by us was what was desired by the barbers as a whole, and further that it did not set out sufficiently clear what it was intended to do, also that it was not happily worded. However, after discussion, the delegate from the Barbers, who was with us at this interview, was informed that if it were possible for him to have prepared in concise form the necessary regulations governing sanitation and qualification, some consideration would be given them.

As there are measures of this nature in operation in fifteen of the States across the border, all of which are available to the Government, for comparison with the measure presented by us, and as this was prepared by one of their members, and afterwards endorsed by such local of their craft in the Province, and later by the Federation of Labor, this could be taken as a basis for legislation if the Government is desirous of affording that protection to the public which they inform us it is their intention to give.
Amendments to Public Health Act will be discussed next week.

**THE UNIVERSITY
OF THE PEOPLE**

(Continued from Page One)

not been as highly developed here as in Britain or the United States. Some universities, as for instance, Queen's University of Kingston, have for years given instruction by correspondence, but on nothing like as broad or extensive a scale as some of the American institutions. Extension lectures are given to a limited extent by several Canadian Universities, and Agricultural Extension instruction is carried on by every Department of Agriculture and Agricultural College in Canada.

In our own Province of Alberta, the discussion of University Extension should be considered under two heads: (a.) Work being done at present. (b.) Work which should be undertaken in the immediate future.
From the foundation of the University of Alberta, the responsibility of the institution supported as it is by public funds, to the people of the Province, who are not in attendance, was recognized. During the early years courses of Extension Lectures were given at a number of centres, but the idea was new, and attendance was not always satisfactory. In the year 1912 a Department of Extension was organized, and a Secretary appointed to give full time to the development of Educational work outside the University. The work of this department has grown until now nine persons are giving full time to this form of service. To the people of Alberta, service is available from the Provincial University along the following lines:

1. Extension Lectures—

Each year a number of Extension Lectures are arranged at local points throughout the Province. The staff available for the work is limited, but to the extent possible requests for lectures are met in the order of application. During the present term, about 100 such lectures have been given, and it is hoped that more may be arranged next year.

2. Debating and Public Discussion.

Any person or group of persons in Alberta may borrow, free of charge except for the payment of postage, from the Department of Extension packages of material on subjects for debate. These packages are made up in such a way as to provide sufficient material on both sides of a question so that anyone can get an intelligent idea of the arguments for and against a proposal. It is not pretended that the material is exhaustive, but as far as possible it is the best to be had, so far as it goes. In addition to subjects on which material is kept ready to be sent out, the Department of Extension is always prepared to indicate where material on other questions can be found, and usually to supply the material. During the present term, about 700 such packages have been supplied. Through this branch, public speaking and debating, is encouraged by the organization of a High School Debating League in which

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each year, High Schools are invited to compete for the provincial championship. Such subjects as Oriental Immigration, Government Ownership, The League of Nations, Consolidated Rural Schools, have been among the questions debated in this League.

3. Travelling Libraries.

Any community in Alberta, from which ten persons will sign an application card, may secure, free of charge except for the payment of freight, a Travelling Library consisting of thirty or more books of a selected character, including History, Biography, Science, and Fiction. A library is left in a community four months, when it may be exchanged for another. At present more than 200 libraries are in service. In addition to the Travelling Libraries, an Open Shelf Library is conducted. At the present time, there are about 2500 volumes available, carefully selected, and intended for the use of serious readers. As far as possible the latest and best in every line of human thought is added to the shelves of this Department. A list of the books available from the Open Shelf will be sent to anyone in Alberta upon request. Books may be borrowed by any individual, for three weeks on payment of postage. The circulation from the Open Shelf runs into several thousands per year, and is capable of enormous expansion. There is no excuse for any resident of Alberta lacking good reading material with the facilities now placed at his disposal.

4. Visual Instruction—

Visual Instruction includes the use of Lantern Slides and Moving Pictures, as well as charts and diagrams of all descriptions. At the present time in the

Department of Extension, there are about 300 sets of Lantern Slides which can be borrowed for use anywhere in Alberta. During the present term these have been used about 800 times. The collection is being constantly supplemented by the addition of new material. Moving Picture films are also to be rented, at a nominal rental. They are of the safety variety, and can be used without fire proof booths or insurance restrictions.

In brief, the above indicates the character of work now being done in the Province of Alberta as a result of which about 20% of the people of the Province are reached annually. It should be emphasized again that this work is part of the public educational service supported from public funds and available to everyone upon application. Those who make use of it are incurring no obligation whatever, except to comply with the necessary rules for the efficiency of the service.

In the immediate future the following expansion of the existing service should be made:

1. Correspondence Teaching—

Courses by correspondence ought to be offered on all subjects capable of being taught by such a method, at least up to and including the second year in a University Course.

2. Travelling Instructors should be engaged whose business it would be to organize groups along the line of the Workers' Colleges, already in existence in the United States, making such adaptations as our conditions required. Wherever it is possible to secure a

(Continued on Page Six)

**6 per cent.
Interest**



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Remittances should be made by marked cheque, money order, or postal note.

**GROWTH OF UNIONISM
IN SWITZERLAND
IS REMARKABLE**

(By the Federated Press)

Berne.—Of the 100,000 metal workers and watch makers in Switzerland eligible to membership in the Metal Workers' Union, 82,429 were in the organization on January 1, last, according to data just made public from the general office. The gain in membership in 1919 was 10,054, something which is the more remarkable when it is remembered that during that year there must have been at least 10,000 fewer workers employed in machine, metal and munition factories than in 1918. For instance, in 1918 there were 6,000 persons working in the Swiss military workshops, all members of the union, compared with scarcely 1,500 at present. The growth of the union during the last five years is shown by the fact that in 1915 the number of due stamps sold was only 700,000, while in 1919 it was 2,614,594, not including 90,619 free stamps.

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EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL (1920)

Chartered by Dominion Trades Congress and American Federation of Labor. Meets first and third Mondays in each month in the Labor Hall, Jarvis Block, 1014 street.

President—R. McCreath, 9619 163rd avenue, Phone 4959.

Secretary—A. Farmild, Phones: Office, 4918; residence, 72277.

Assistant Secretary—J. J. McCormack, 302 Northern Bldg, Phone 4700.

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

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

Sergeant-at-arms—P. Daly.

Legislative Committee—J. Frances, J. B. Yale, Thos. Grieve, J. St. Dennis, J. J. Sanders, A. A. Campbell, F. M. Sissons.

Organization Committee—H. J. Clark, A. S. Neale, J. S. Bramham, A. Cottrell, J. W. Findlay, Hamilton, J. C. Watt, J. Main, J. McLean.

Grievance Committee—J. W. Heron, W. H. Connors, A. C. Cairns, G. T. Hart, F. J. Rayner, J. Mel. Matheson.

Credentials Committee—A. N. Wright, C. Smith, H. Humphries.

Press Committee—E. E. Roper, H. Hawkins.

LOCAL UNIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Bookbinders Local No. 188—Pres., R. Speakman, 10258 87th St. Sec., W. J. Smith.

Bakers and Confectioners Local No. 152—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 100A street.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10926 72nd avenue; Treasurer, J. Lidstone. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

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

Civic Employees, No. 30—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 3604 100A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.

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

Dominion Express Employees, No. 14—Brotherhood of—Pres., Jas. Stevenson, 12326 106th avenue, Sec. S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.

Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International Brotherhood of—Secretary, Jas. McGreevy, 9932 101st street. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.

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

Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall; meets 1st Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Pres., E. A. Figg, 7226 107th street. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesdays in Labor Hall, Jasper and First.

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

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

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

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 810, Brotherhood of—Pres., O. E. Bird, King Edward Hotel. Sec., S. Baxter, 10235 105th street.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 809, Brotherhood of—Pres., W. Smith, West Edmonton. Sec., E. Meinders, Union of North America, International. Local No. 873—President, Wm. Sturdy; Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th Avenue; meets 3rd Tuesdays in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 586, Amalgamated—Sec., J. Barclay, 10654 98th street.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United—Pres., L. Payne, 10257 89th street. Sec., Thomas Coxon, Box 792, Edmonton, Alta.

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

Musicians' Protective Association, Local 390—President, C. T. Huswick, 10167 94th Street, Phone 2001.

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

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

Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 685, United Association of—Sec. E. Libby, 11913 123rd street, Phone 8296. Meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' & Steamfitters Local 486—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street, Phone 72320.

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

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

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

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

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

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of Chief Conductor, J. F. Pierce, 10728 10th avenue, Sec., J. J. McGreevy, 9578 106A avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 128, International—Pres., Wm. Hayter, c. 6. Edmonton Bulletin. Sec., James Curtis, 10411 92nd street.

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

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

Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen—Sec., J. A. Wills, 9213 95th street.

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

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

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

POSSIBILITIES AND MEANS OF A BANK FOR LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

lend them only creditably for productive purposes to members. These banks are cooperative; they are run by the people themselves; and their turnover before the war ran into the billions of dollars.

The People's Money

The people have a right to have their deposits used for their own benefit. They have a moral right to insist that the exploiting process referred to be forbidden, and their money be used to promote the well-being of the depositors and the community from which the deposits come. For as shown before, it is other people's money that constituted eleven-twelfths of the resources of the banks.

The only way the people can control their own deposits for their own purposes is to organize labor on the one hand, and by the farmers on the other. They are the producing classes and are able to mobilize for their wages and otherwise billions of dollars in the country as a whole. It is the resources of labor and the farmer that comprise a great part of the resources of the banks. They could control the industrial processes of America if they controlled their own credit facilities.

In addition to the above resources, organized labor has possibly \$100,000,000 of its own funds that are available. There is a great need for producers' banks in America. It is possibly our most crying need. It is almost nonexistent; and where-existent it is loaned at usurious rates. The Morris Plan Bank is a type of private producers' banks, usually for emergency purposes. The credit unions referred to mark a beginning of producers' banks in this country.

How a Bank Operates

Many banks have no capital at all. Sometimes an individual or a partnership runs a bank. Most banks in the United States are corporations. The first step is the creation of the corporation and the subscription to the capital stock. This capital stock forms part of the bank's resources. It can be held on notes or bills of exchange, the profit coming back to the stockholders. The second, and the major resource of the banks, are deposits; other people's money placed in the banks for the banks to lend out on interest. In 1919 the capital stock of the national banks of the United States amounted to \$1,137,955,000. The individual deposits for the same year amounted to \$12,672,547,000, to which must be added \$1,126,884,000 approximately, of United States deposits, or a total of \$13,809,451,000.

The deposits of other people's money available in the banks for loans is about twelve times the amount of money actually invested by the stockholders in the capital stock.

This sum of \$13,809,451 is the resources of the banks, to be loaned out to borrowers.

This is the debit or liability side of banking. The credit or lending activities of a bank consists largely in loans to borrowers. These loans may be on real estate, they may be on collateral such as stocks and bonds, or they may be on unsecured acceptances or promissory notes. On these loans interest is charged. It unusually exceeds the legal rate and by a pyramiding process, especially in western states, amounts up to 15, 18 and even 20 per cent.

Banking is highly profitable. The report of the Comptroller of the national banks in 1918 was \$45,000,000. In 1911 they had risen to \$149,000,000. During the intervening five years they have shot up to \$240,266,000.

By reference to the capitalization heretofore, it appears that their total earnings are in the neighborhood of 24 per cent on the capital employed.

Individual banks in New York earn as high as 85 per cent, 83 per cent, and 75 per cent, while the average earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks for the entire country were 75 per cent on the capital employed.

Banking is largely bookkeeping. The receipt and entry of a deposit is of course simple. The bank is charged with the amount deposited and the depositor is credited with it. This closes that transaction.

When a borrower makes a loan the process is reversed. The bank is credited with the amount of the loan and the borrower is debited with it.

This is all there is to the bookkeeping process.

The next step is the passing upon the solvency of the borrower. This too is a relatively easy matter. The borrower discloses his balance sheet and the condition of his business. His rating can be ascertained from Bradstreet or Dunn. His moral character is usually known to the banking committee, as is the amount of his business carried on. Frequently he is required to have his paper endorsed.

In the case of acceptance or commercial paper, bills of lading showing the amount and value of the goods is frequently attached. In such cases the bank holds the evidence of title to the property, and this is an additional security.

Real estate loans are of a different sort. Personal solvency is a secondary consideration. The loan is made upon real estate and is usually confined to from 50 to 60 per cent of the appraised value.

Real estate loans are confined to long-time savings deposits. These deposits are also invested in Liberty Bonds, securities of cities, and high

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF FARM HELP IN WISCONSIN

Milwaukee.—While Chicago labor offices are boasting that their bureaus are being "overrun" by men and boys anxious to work on farms, the government employment bureau here has sent circulars to the high schools and country agricultural school in an effort to obtain farm help during the summer vacation, according to Harry Lippart, superintendent of the bureau.

"There is an acute shortage of farm help all over," said Lippart. "Farmers from Illinois are coming here in an effort to obtain help, but are not willing to meet the demands of the farm hands."

"The farmers do not care to pay \$60 and \$70 a month for farm help because their profits do not warrant the paying of so large a wage, they say. Farm hands are still at a premium, and can sell their services to the highest bidder."

APPRENTICE WORK SHOULD BE GIVEN MORE ATTENTION

All Locals Should Improve Conditions Under Which Their Apprentices Work

We cannot comment too frequently on the apprentice question and anything that may help the boy in his progress through four years of his schooling should be considered by our locals. We have in mind the boy who works in the shop that never gets a contract for a foot of ornamental work. The smaller shop where boys learn only the kind of work done in it, the brooding, white coating or sand finishing and who needs a little more encouragement than the boy with every opportunity who is fortunate enough to get in the larger shops. In one of the locals an agreement has been entered into between the employers and the local, that where a boy has been three years in a shop that does no ornamental work, he may be transferred to a shop where he may get some knowledge of ornamental work during the fourth year of his time.

Every plasterer knows how hard it is to get the slightest change at ornamental or cornice work after his apprenticeship has been served. The fault has not been his for the reason that he has been required to say with his original employer for the four years of his apprenticeship. The fourth year of the apprentice is the one that has a great bearing on his early years as a journeyman. Youth, as a rule, is against him, and if he can produce the goods by showing some knowledge of the ornamental branch of the trade then he has reduced to a minimum the worry of the lad who must continue at the daily grind of browning or finishing.

There is not a local but what could improve the conditions under which their apprentices work. There is not a boy learning the trade under adverse conditions but would appreciate in later years what the local had done for him during the years of his apprenticeship. What can your local do to make your apprentices real mechanics?—The Plasterer.

grade industrial bonds. The value of these securities is quoted on the stock exchange. There is comparatively little risk in loans on real estate, or in loans on bonds or on listed securities.

In addition to the above functions of banking, is the dealing in foreign exchange, which is sometimes connected with trade transactions, sometimes with the transshipment of credit from one country to the other. This too is a simple procedure, or the rate of exchange is known to the banker and involves no hazard or risk.

This is the essence of banking. These are almost the only legitimate transactions of a bank. They are all connected with the production, distribution or exchange of wealth.

How Can Labor Organize a Bank

This is partly a legal question, partly a pragmatic question. The laws are simple enough. Ostensibly they encourage safe banking. As administered they may be a means of preventing free banking. That depends upon the temper of the banking officials and the influences which existing financial institutions may be able to bring to bear.

The bank may be either state or national. Probably a national banking charter should be sought, because of its better standing, and the closer supervision which is exercised. In either case the banking authorities, either federal or state, would have to be satisfied as to the honesty of purposes of the promoters, their financial integrity, and the soundness of the proposition. The New York state banking authorities require the board of directors. The Federal authorities are equally solicitous over the need of the bank and the service it will render.

The first step is to make application for a charter. This is followed by an investigation by the banking authorities. If the application is approved, books are then thrown open to subscriptions to capital stock. In New York City the capital stock should be large; certainly from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The Comptroller of the currency might require an even larger capitalization.

The capital stock must be paid in. Then a board of directors is elected. They organize the bank. Of course a trained banker should be secured. That is of the essence of success. In addition, there is usually an executive committee that passes on loans.

(Continued Next Week)

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BORROWING HAS BEEN CAUSE OF INCREASED TAXES

Flotation of Bonds Should Be Resorted to Only in Emergency

The Western Women's Weekly, published in Vancouver, gives its leading editorial space in a recent number to a treatise on taxation by Mrs. John Robertson. Some quotations from this editorial follow:

"Since 1914 Canada's National Debt has increased four and a half times to what it was at the commencement of the war, and our yearly interest on borrowed capital is now some hundred million dollars. It is not surprising, therefore, that our governments, provincial and municipal, are trying to find some means of broadening the basis of taxation."

"A country like Canada with its vast natural resources, should not have to resort to borrowing. It is this system of borrowing that has created our bonded indebtedness and increased taxation. Flotation of bonds and granting subsidies to certain individuals or special industries should only be resorted to in emergencies as they also increase taxation."

"A tariff is a most iniquitous means of raising revenue, as it creates monopolies and trusts and enriches the few at the expense of the many. Let me illustrate. We export \$100 worth of wheat for \$100 worth of imports. The government puts a tariff of 30 per cent on our \$100 import, which raises the price to the consumer, and puts an extra profit into the pocket of the manufacturer of 30 per cent, which he can add

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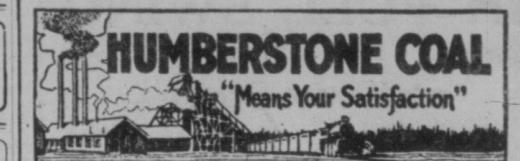
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EVIDENCE WHICH THROWS LIGHT ON TEXTILE COSTS

(Continued from Page One)

less to their employees than the woolen mills, but they get more in return in the form of profits. It has already been shown from the evidence submitted at Ottawa last year that the Dominion Textile Company actually realized 340 per cent. profits on its capital in the year 1918. The returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that 25.8 per cent. profit was earned in 1918 upon the capital of the entire Canadian cotton industry.

The Canadian cotton manufacturer is not only grinding these profits out of a poorly paid lot of employees, but also out of every man, woman and child throughout the Dominion who enters a shop to buy some sort of cotton goods. He enjoys tariff protection on his manufactured product to the extent of 25 to 22 1/2 per cent., and in addition may import his raw materials, such as raw cotton, dyes, etc., free. In the fiscal year 1918-19, some 142 million pounds of raw cotton, valued at 34 million dollars, entered Canada free of duty. In this way 26 cotton plants in Canada reap the benefits of both free trade and protection, and in doing so pay as little as possible to labor and extract as much as possible in the form of profits.

The protection which these 26 cotton manufacturing concerns enjoy does not apply to the consumer of cotton goods altogether in a direct manner, but it always reaches Mr. Consumer in the end. As a matter of fact, in a great many different lines of cottons, such as men's shirts, ladies' blouses, etc., some 3000 smaller manufacturers come between the consumer and the 26 cotton textile mills which supply the materials that go to make shirts and blouses. These 3000 smaller manufacturers of articles of cotton wear pay their tribute of 25 to 22 1/2 per cent. upon the protected goods which they are practically obliged to buy from one or other of the 26 big fellows. And, of course, this protectionist levy is passed on to the man and woman on the street who represent the ultimate consumer. Thus the 26 cotton textile concerns in Canada not only grind their own immediate employees, but by reason of the existing protective tariff are also enabled to grind the employees of some 3000 subsidiary industries, not to mention the millions of Canadian consumers who are forced to pay a tax of 25 to 22 1/2 per cent. to this small group of privileged industrial barons.

Considerably Less Than \$10 Per Week
The story of the Hosiery and Knit Goods industry is of a kind with that of cotton and woolens. In the manufacture of such articles of wear as hosiery, sweater-coats and underwear, there are 108 plants in Canada, and the average annual wage which they paid to all their employees in 1918 was \$5.66, or considerably less than \$6 per week. Their profits upon an invested capital of 31 million dollars in that same year, however, was 24.7 per cent. They also enjoy the protection of the customs tariff to the extent of 25 to 25 per cent.

The conditions which existed throughout all three branches of the textile manufacturing industry, during 1918, have been only slightly modified since that year. Wages during 1919 were somewhat higher than during the year under review. Prices of textiles now are very much higher than they were in 1918. An advanced scale of wages would appear to be highly necessary in view of the mounting costs of all the necessities of life. It is seriously questioned, in the light of figures presented herewith, whether wages in the textile industry are consistent with the stand-

ard of living that is desirable in Canada, the land of plenty. The efficiency of workers is no doubt lower than several years ago. This, however, is confined to no industrial section of industry in this or in any other country. In connection with the textile industry, it is evident that the efficiency of labor is still high enough to give manufacturers a very attractive profit. In the manufacture of textiles, it is quite safe to say that today, as in 1918, the laborer is more than worthy of his hire.

Class Domination of Greatest Kind

The evidence which has been reproduced here from official reports filed at Ottawa and bearing upon the Canadian textile industry, abundantly supports that confession of faith which says: "Our mill was not built for the glory of God, but to make money for our shareholders." It was just this evidence which led Professor Sir Andrew McPhail, of McGill University, Montreal, recently to declare himself as follows:

"For forty years Canada has had government by a class, the class, namely, that was interested in factories. The factory was their only idea. So long as that was left intact they were willing to surrender all else, and pay any blackmail to farmers and labor alike. They lost all political principles and missed the very aim of life. One of themselves spoke the truth in the sordid expression: 'A factory is not run for the glory of God.' Neither did he know how true a thing he said nor how subversive it was."

And yet, curiously enough, when the organized farmers, who probably represent the largest distinct class of consumers of textile products in this country, initiate a movement for the reduction of the tariff on cottons, woolens and knit goods, with the avowed aim of bringing relief to the whole body of Canadian consumers, what do we hear? This small, narrow-minded class of factory owners, whom Professor McPhail has so aptly described, are the loudest in their cries of "class domination" and "class legislation." They and their sympathizers in parliament are now engaged in endeavoring to undermine the growing demand for a much lower tariff on such things as textiles, by raising the "class" cry against the farmer or anyone else who suggests fiscal reform for Canada.

The textile manufacturer is a type which has been produced in Canada by the old National Policy of 1879. It is assumed that the basis of economic national development in this new country was the factory. A premium was placed on factories by the old N.P., no matter whether represented by indigenous industry or not. Textiles, especially cotton manufacturing, have never been, and at present do not promise to be, native industries in Canada. A few financial magnates who have been able to over capitalize and inflate the textile industry, bank contentedly behind their protective tariff of 25, 30 and 35 per cent., and think they have "a good thing" in the purchasing power of the remaining portion of the country's population. In the interest of the greatest good of the greatest number of people living and working in Canada, this undue amount of tariff protection for textile manufacturers should be cut, and cut materially. Five years of war made a harvest of profits for a few specially privileged people who held stock in Canadian textile companies. Five years of war also should be regarded by the representatives of the Canadian people at Ottawa as a good and sufficient reason for seeing that the textile industry in Canada, at least, should be made to stand on its own feet, rather than upon the feet of eight or nine million Canadian consumers.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

Who said bulldozers were docile and intelligent? From what we hear, one of the domesticated creatures of this canine tribe was not very intelligent or was badly fooled. Or else it was that the master was in a perfect state of what we will not say. What Mike could not recognize him and bit him in the leg when he arrived home. Who said it was after midnight?

All members who can, are especially requested to meet with the Social Committee as soon as possible, in order to organize the Tin Can Band, needed for the 21st inst. Serechers, old boots (heavy ones), cow bells, and tin whistles will be gratefully accepted by the stewards. An expert bell hanger is greatly needed too, so please step up.

The last general meeting of No. 52 was crowded with business; a kind that required a wide survey of opinion and a knowledge of necessity to carry three dollars and value, we have learned, require continuous adjustment in all our undertakings, was evident, even to our junior members, that our contributions needed to be brought to an up-to-date standard.

A cloudy or rainy day generally guarantees the best fishing. The crude fishing tackle sometimes used would indicate that some fish are not very fussy or easily fooled, but for a member, on a day with a cloudless sky, to take a raincoat and hang it close to the river to fool the fish about the weather, just with its just reward—an empty basket.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

The regular meeting of this union was held in the Trades Hall on Saturday evening last, with a good attendance of members. The delegates to the convention of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions gave their report, showing good work done and progress made in the West during the past year.

The scheme fostered by the Alberta Federation of Labor for a centralized medical aid plan was endorsed. International Secretary Hays wrote, advising us that Mr. Naylor, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, would be in our city with a party of press representatives on September 2nd next. This will be kept of the gentle winds so that we can meet him on arrival.

The recent strike scheme which the Trades Council is backing was endorsed and this body contributed a grant of 10 cents per member.

San Francisco Typographical union requested our endorsement of the curtailment of the powers of the executive committee of the International in regard to sanctioning strikes. We fell in line on the question.

Breakenridge Waypoint Union, N.D., wrote asking our backing for their proposition that International pay the expenses of sick members of small unions when traveling to and from the Printers' Home. We decided that International should pay the traveling expenses of all sick members, and also pay the head tax on the Canadian members when traveling as inmates for the home.

The Newspaper Scale Committee brought in their second report stating that they had to present for the consideration of the members the same scale of wages that Calgary had signed up only 15 days before. After discussion the scale was adopted on a secret ball ballot. This scale has since been signed up with the two newspapers and is retroactive to June 1st.

A special meeting of the Union will be held in the Trades Hall on Saturday, the 26th, at 8 p.m., to discuss new by-laws.

The next regular meeting of this union, on the first Saturday in July, will be an open meeting—that is, the ladies of the members will be admitted to the full show. After the meeting a social hour will be spent, and refreshments will be served.

FIRE FIGHTERS' LOCAL NO. 209.

There is a "she" in Bolsheviki.

Bro. Geo. King, of the operating section, says he does not keep hens any longer, his hens keep him.

Bro. Montier, No. 1, Hall, having recently donned a fashionable suit of overalls, became at once animated by the spirit of the knights of old, who went forth to slay dragons and rescue fair ladies. Nor could he hardly be distinguished from the envied individual who wears overalls like a suit of silk. Two years of wedded life has not stopped my growth, he explained. The proper solution to my feelings is a surprise for my wife. It shall be a cupboard, designed carefully for ornament as well as use, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The fact that the home needs are not all yet supplied goes far towards insuring appreciation of my idea, besides the frugal side is not to be overlooked and the H.C.L. will in this case, receive a severe jolt. Then for several days the chips and sawdust flew from his axe and saw.

It was indeed, a complicated, confusing, bewildering task, but Montier persevered till finally the cupboard was completed. Well done, Montier! exclaimed his comrades in No. 1. Never have we seen a more complete design. But Montier said, "I can make it better yet. For a few evenings more his

plane and saw rang with a cheerier sound than ever. At last, pale, but smiling, he exhibited the finished cupboard, and gracefully retired. But next morning every line of his face and figure spoke of dejection and discouragement. He had good reason to feel dejected. His embarrassed efforts to find his cupboard. During the night it had been cashed in the tower, about ten stories up, by some disheartened wag. On the bulletin board, next evening a poster announcing a reward of fifty dollars for information which would lead to the whereabouts of Montier's cupboard, had the desired effect, but we are not so sure that the money was paid over.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN

Swift's Proposed Picnic—All About It
We understand that the local chapter of the Swift Canadian Co. are making arrangements for a picnic to be held on July 21st, providing 200 employees vote in favor of a picnic. This is the first time that this company has entertained the idea of giving their employees a picnic and this union is of the opinion that there is a scheme behind this move. We believe the scheme is to gain the good sentiments of the public. The following is the facts as to how this picnic will affect all concerned: There are 168 straight time employees, they are composed of office staff and foremen and about 225 hourly paid employees. Now I would point out that we should not blame these straight time men as it is only reasonable that they should vote in favor of this picnic, as they have everything to gain and do nothing to lose, therefore that leaves only 21 out of 225 hourly paid employees to decide if we should lose that day's pay or not. Is that what you would call an honest vote? The hourly paid employees do not think so. We are not getting a living wage, therefore we cannot afford to lose this day's pay to go to a picnic, as it would cost us on an average of \$4.50, while it would only cost the office staff and foremen 50c each. After this picnic is over or maybe before, we will no doubt see an advertisement in the Journal that will run something like this: Swift Canadian Co. gives their employees a day's holiday and donates \$400 towards expenses. 168 a picnic. Some bait for the public, some advertisement at the expense of the hourly paid employees, therefore we cannot afford to lose this day's pay to go to a picnic; there are 225 employees who would lose their day's pay that would be a saving for the company of about \$850, then the company will take the credit of donating \$400 towards a picnic for their employees when in reality it is the hourly paid employees who are forced to donate \$850 to Swift's; then Swift's hand \$400 of this money to their office staff and foremen to have a picnic. Can you beat such a scheme. Why don't they have this picnic on a general holiday. Why don't Swift's pay all for that day's wage keep their supposed donations? Because then they would not get the credit of donating \$400 to their employees and besides they wouldn't be making that \$450 out of us.

C.N.R. MACHINISTS

The regulars of 817 turned out last Monday to hear Bro. Dickie, the secretary of Division 4, who was in Edmonton on business concerned with the E. D. & B.C. As he explained at the meeting, that night, of the joint federations, he thought it would be a good opportunity to tell the railroad workers of the progress made by the committee negotiating with the railroad managers for an up-to-date schedule. Bro. Dickie went fairly well into detail concerning the method of negotiating in the E. D. & B.C. and explained that communications had been addressed to the four running trades' Canadian representatives with a view to consolidating the railroad workers in Canada along the same lines as is now in effect across the line. Several questions relative to the present schedule and interpretations thereof were put to the speaker, and the one paramount question that has been a source of considerable speculation among all the shop crafts and which was the cause of considerable trouble during the negotiations of '18 and '19, namely, the official recognition of Div. No. 4 by the I.R.E.D. of the A.F. of L., Bro. Dickie claims to be settled: The Canadian Railroad Federations are at last part of the R.E.D.

The interpretation of that clause relating to overtime after sixteen hours, etc., it was explained is the same as the decision handed down by the wage agreement board created in the U.S. under provision of the "Cummings bill" and that our committee had to let it stand at that they had no choice. The "adjustment" schedule had been agreed to by our committee.

It seems that "adjustment" has served its purpose. Now a new phrase is coined to take its place. We will receive an "interim" increase this time.

Of course, you understand, the "interim" increase is nothing near what we should be receiving. The interim is longer to give the profiteers a little longer time to pouch and skin.

It is heard around the shop that the baby will be paid out of the "interim." Personally our interim is mortgaged up to the hilt—yes, and then some.

No holidays this year unless you be-

RUSSIAN SOVIET NOT APPROVED BY AMER. FED. LABOR

Refuses to Call Upon United States Gov't to Lift Blockades

The American Federation of Labor on Tuesday, went on record as not justified in taking any action which might be construed as an assistance to or approval of the Soviet government of Russia, and refused to call upon the United States government to lift all blockades against Russia.

The convention declared itself "not justified in taking any action which might be construed as an assistance to or approval of the Soviet government, so long as it is based upon authority which has not been vested in it by popular representative national assembly of the Russian people, or so long as it endeavors to create revolutions in well-established civilized nations of the world, or so long as it advocates and applies militarization to Labor or prevents the organization and functioning of trades unions and maintenance of free speech, press and free public assemblies."

James D. Jones, of the Seattle Central Labor Council, led the opposition to the resolutions. He declared that the committee had made a camouflaged attempt to deceive the workers of the country as to the "truth about the Russian situation." He had the support of the delegates of the Ladies Garment Workers of New York.

In defending the committee's rejection of the proposal to lift the blockade and recognize the soviet government, the vice-president of the federation, read a telegram from Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, asserting that the existing regime in Russia does not represent the will or consent of any considerable proportion of the Russian people and that it is insisted upon political recognition as a condition precedent to a renewal of any commercial contact.

long to the "watering" club. This hits the Northern Gun Club, doesn't it?

My pay checks are bigger than the ones we had before. But our belts are getting smaller than the ones we always wear. So we play a vacant lot. To help fill up the pot. We're working twice as many hours as what we thought we ought. (That's what I thought!)

PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS LOCAL 685

The regular monthly meeting of Local No. 685, Plumbers and Steamfitters, will be held in Labor Hall on Friday, June 25th. We would like to have all our members attend this meeting as we have some very important business to deal with, so come forward boys. For once, this business is for your own benefit. Do it yourself this time, don't depend on the other fellow to do it.

D.L.P. CANDIDATES FACE CAMPAIGN WITH CONFIDENCE

Election of Labor Candidates in Winnipeg Campaign Is Promising

The Dominion Labor Party, proceeding by a method which could leave no room for question that its candidates fairly represent the party, has nominated F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., W. Evans, W. James, and F. G. Tipping as its candidates for the Manitoba provincial legislature. Its nominations were wisely restricted to four. It was certain that Alderman John Queen would be nominated and he is a representative of Labor though not a member of the D. L.P. It was also considered desirable that an ex-service Labor man should be made room for; if the Ex-Soldiers and Sailors' Labor Party desired to put one in nomination.

Nothing will assist a weak, sinful and misguided proletariat except an implicit acceptance of its creed which makes the demands of an exact science upon the head and of a religious faith upon the heart. Despairing of ever convincing the unintelligence of mankind, it is rapidly substituting dogma to be believed for demonstration to be understood, and no small part of its position is the vestment of some mysterious club by which it will eventually compel the conversion of a still unconvinced human race.

What this party preaches upon the platforms of Winnipeg, the inefficiency of parliamentary action, has already been repudiated by Lenin of Russia. It is annually the next act of repudiation will be to repudiate Lenin, whereupon, the cycle of repudiation being almost complete all that remains for it to do is, like a rattlesnake, entirely surrounded by a horsehair larva, to stick its fangs into its own tail and repudiate existence.

It is needless to say that of the great stream of socialist thought which is permeating the mass of humanity, and really enlightening and enfranchising the minds of many who do not suspect themselves of socialist leanings, the barbarian dogmatism of the Socialist Party of Canada is a grotesque and pitiful parody.

The candidates of the D.L.P. and affiliated bodies can face the campaign with a considerable degree of confidence. They are in this comfortable position that an attempted union of their opponents against them would merely throw votes to them while the actual division between their opponents

OBTAINS ARTICLES OF DISINCORPORATION FOR SHIPBUILDING CO.

Seattle.—David Rodgers, world famous shipbuilder who was prevented from opening a shipyard with a payroll of 6,000 men and contracts for \$46,000 because he was undertaking to run the yard on the union plan, is obtaining articles of disincorporation for the David Rodgers shipbuilding company.

Books refused to furnish performance bonds for Rodgers when it was learned that he would "resist the efforts of the Associated Industries to make Seattle a non-union town."

TYPO ELECTION RETURNS SHOW SCOTT DEFEATED

New York.—Unofficial returns from the elections of the International Typographical union show that Marsden G. Scott, president, has been defeated for re-election by John McParland. According to Leon H. Rouse, president of Typographical union No. 6, Mr. Scott's defeat is due to his attitude and strike-breaking activities during the printers' strike in New York last fall.

The New York situation was made the campaign issue and printers in the East were almost unanimous in registering their protest against Scott's actions in the strike. According to Edward F. Cassidy, one of the leaders of the "vocalists," Scott was hand and glove with the employers and played false to his men.

"The scale and arbitration contracts of the book and job men were to expire October 8 of last year," said Cassidy. "The men had the authority of the Scranton convention to inaugurate the 44-hour week. They believed that legally and otherwise they were authorized to go ahead. They entered into negotiations with the employers during the summer."

Scott's treachery consisted in accepting the invitation of the employers to meet them in conference for the purpose of postponing the inauguration of the 44-hour week until May, 1921. With the consent of his executive committee, Scott submitted a proposal that a move for the 44-hour week be postponed until May, 1921, to the entire membership of the United States and Canada for referendum. This he did to a membership vitally uninformed, not giving New York time to acquaint the rest of the country of the facts. By a majority vote the proposition was adopted and Scott proclaimed it L.T.E. lay."

Because the rank and file of the members of the typographical unions felt that their organization had made no progress during the war is another reason that the conservative leadership of the past has been overthrown.

The most recent returns indicate that the following new officers are in the lead: President, John McParland; first vice-president, Walter W. Barrett; second vice-president, James J. Hogan; secretary and treasurer, James W. Hayes; auditor, M. J. Mitchell.

Official announcements will not be made until the end of the week when the counting of votes is finished.

leaves them safe to secure the largest and strongest party vote in the city. Whether it will be large enough to carry a majority of the seats in the city is a question which in the absence of previous experience of proportional representation, is unanswerable.—Western Labor News.

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<p style="text-align: center;">Special No. 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oh, Boy!</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Six Suits only, sizes: one 35, three 36, one 37, one 38, while they last. Better get here \$9.95 early</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Special No. 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$4.50 Men's Shirts, \$1.85</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Men's Extra Fine Dress Shirts; soft cuffs, Tackle, Arrow and Regon makes. Sizes 14 to 17. Regularly up to \$4.50 values. \$1.85 Special</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Special No. 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Regular up to \$3.00</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Men's Tweed Caps, a wonderful assortment to choose from. Special 95c</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Special No. 7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$35.00 Tweed Coats, \$26.95</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Men's smooth finished tweed Raincoats, in trench and Balmoral styles, rubber interlined, all seams strongly cemented and taped. Guaranteed rain-proof; in colors of grey, green, brown and fancy mixed grey and brown checks. All sizes from 34 to 46. Regular \$26.95 \$35.00 values. Special</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Special No. 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$2.50 Combinations, \$1.55</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Men's Summer Weight Bathing Combinations in all sizes, with long sleeves and ankle length, and short sleeves and ankle length. Prepare yourself for summer. Buy two or three suits while the offer \$1.55 tanty offers. Regular value \$2.50. Special</p>	

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EDMONTON

ORGANIZATION OF SHIRT WORKERS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Throughout U.S. and Canada By Amalgamated Clothing Workers

By Ira W. Bird
Written for The Federated Press.
New York—Organization of the shirt workers of the United States and Canada is to be undertaken on an extensive scale by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, according to an announcement by the international office of the union in New York City. It is planned to reach more than 50,000 unorganized shirt workers through literature and mass meetings during the next three months.

August Bellanca, member of the general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is in charge of the organization drive. A large staff of organizers will be assigned to work in the shirt manufacturing centres of the United States and Canada. Two organizers are to be stationed in Troy and Albany, New York, the centre of a shirt

The Woman's Page

HIGH TARIFF OF NO USE IN FREE TRADE MARKET

'Buy in Canada' Slogan Is Subject of Argument on the Tariff Question

In regard to a recent article in Woman's Century dealing with the 'Buy in Canada' slogan, the editor of the Countrywoman's page in the Grain Growers' Guide makes the following comment. Woman's Century says 'look at our neighbors, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. They are all like Canada, lands of great spaces depending as much, if not more, on agriculture, for their national life, as on city industries or commerce. And they are all fortified with high tariffs.'

That might be a convincing argument to 'Quadrach,' as the writer in Woman's Century is termed by the writer in the Grain Growers' Guide, but some of the rest of us are from Missouri and have to be shown.

The editor in the Grain Growers' Guide goes on to say: 'Quadrach thinks that there is always someone around the corner to exploit the Canadian consumer and it might as well be the Canadian manufacturer as anyone else. Quadrach and Woman's Century are terribly frightened that by taking the tariff away from the Canadian manufacturer the Canadian consumer will buy from the American manufacturer who is protected.'

'It is a queer logic. Consumers are not fools even if they have stood for exploitation for the last forty years, but they usually have sense enough to purchase the thing they want in the cheapest market. Quadrach refers us to the Canadian exports of agricultural implements, and names Australia and New Zealand, countries 'all fortified with high tariffs' in Quadrach's own words.

'Doesn't it look as if the Canadian manufacturer were doing a little unnecessary exploiting of the Canadian consumer when he can export his product to a country that has a high tariff wall to climb and then be satisfied to have his product sell for a smaller figure than it does in Canada, the country in which it was manufactured?'

'That the United States and other countries have a high tariff if they are exporting countries and we are the consumers of their product does not matter to us since we are not helping their manufacturers to exploit us. They would simply have to compete for our custom on our free trade basis, in which their tariffs would not help them in the least.'

'How can Canada's high tariff directly help her manufacturers when they compete in the English free trade market? That is a place where Canada's tariff is of absolutely no use to her, and how the American tariff could any more help the American manufacturer should have to compete in a free trade Canadian market, is beyond our understanding.'

manufacturing field in which there are more than 20,000 shirt workers; two will be assigned to Baltimore and vicinity, where there are 10,000 shirt workers; one to New Jersey and Long Island, to co-operate with the big staff of the New York Joint Board of the shirt workers' unions; two will work in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, where there are many contractors for New York manufacturers; and one organizer will be assigned to St. Louis. More organizers will be added as the campaign will be extended to all important manufacturing centres.

Organization of the shirt workers will greatly increase the percentage of girls and women in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. About half of the 290,000 members of the Amalgamated are girls and women, ranking in ages from 14 to 75. With the addition of 50,000 shirt workers, most of them girls, the Amalgamated probably will have the largest organized group of women workers in America.

NONPARTISAN BANK SHOWS PROSPERITY DESPITE DIFFICULTY

Fargo, N.D.—Despite the fact that enemies of the Non-Partisan League have succeeded in holding up \$12,000,000 of state bonds to provide loans to farmers, the monthly statement of the bank of North Dakota, issued May 15 shows a general increase in business. Net profits of the institution for the first four and one-half months of 1920 are \$85,000. The profits were made in spite of the fact that the bank has saved the farmers who borrowed money from it \$50,000 in interest charges and paid interest on all public deposits.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE IN CONFERENCE

Are Laying Plans For a Vigorous Drive During Coming Year

(By The Federated Press)
New York.—The first joint conference of the women's trade union leagues of the east opened here June 4 in the offices of the New York Women's Trade Union League, to lay plans for a vigorous drive during the coming year. Officials of the Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Worcester and Baltimore organizations composed the conference, called together by the New York City League of which Rose Schneiderman, State Labor party candidate for the United States is president, and Mrs. Maude Swartz, secretary.

Outstanding problems considered by the women were those of organization, legislation, finance and international relations. It was decided to concentrate the united forces of the eastern leagues on organizing the 'weak' trades, in which unionism was least complete. It was also decided that the organizers throughout the east should concentrate on the same industries, thus making a more profound impression on the employers, and preventing to a large extent the use of one strike-breaking group against another.

How to keep the working women of the country, and especially of the east, in close contact with those in Europe, was one of the big questions broached. Since the first international congress of working women which was held in Washington in October, 1919, an active sense of solidarity has been manifested by women of all parts of Europe, according to Mrs. Swartz, secretary of the Congress. The next conference will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, and it is hoped to establish a permanent international bureau for women workers.

Among the delegates to the conference were Mary Anderson, Director Women's Bureau, National Women's Trade Union League of America; Ethel Smith, national publicity director, Washington; Pauline Newman and Freda Miller, organizer and secretary of the Philadelphia League; Amy Guggenheimer, president of the Baltimore League; Mrs. Venzie and Abee Bergen of the Worcester, Mass. League; Mable Gillispie, secretary of the Boston League and a member of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, and Anne Winestock, organizer of the Newark Shakers' union.

HUMAN INTEREST SHOWN IN DUTIES BY WOMEN JUDGES

Some Beneficial Measures For Which Women Judges Are Sponsors

In a recent number of a magazine for women is given a brief outline of the work of some judges in the United States. It is interesting as showing the human interest that these women in variously bring into their judicial duties. Judge Beals of Seattle has been successful in having an act passed, providing a department in the courts for the trial of small claims. A case involving not more than \$20.00 can be tried at a cost not exceeding \$1.50. This enables small matters to be dealt with that otherwise might be dropped because of the high cost of court proceedings. Many claims are said to come before this department for settlement.

Judge Whitehead, also of Seattle, has done much for the unfortunate women of her state. A 200 acre farm is being provided where these women may be sent to get a new start and a fund is being created for the support and care of their children.

Judge Bartlow of the Juvenile Court of Chicago hears the cases of all girls up to sixteen years. She provides all her 'Wards' with a fitted suitcase supplied by her philanthropic friends, and the court provides a made-to-order serge dress. The girls are then sent to a club house where they are able to stay for a time until they get a fresh start in life.

Judge Shontz of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles has jurisdiction over girls up to twenty-one years and boys to thirteen. She holds her court in a comfortable sitting room and here boys and girls come, or are brought with their troubles. Judge Shontz has as aids, an excellent school for defectives, a fully equipped hospital and a fund from which payments may be made to poor parents to enable them to better care for their children, or if the home is unfit, the fund is drawn to pay the child's board in the country or his expenses at school.

WORKERS TAKING MORE INTEREST IN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Workers' Interest Taken As a Real Portent and Sign of the Times

To the intelligent observer in the ranks of Labor, here in Canada, there is at the present time a movement emerging from—we know not where—only to be likened to the awakening of a slumbering force, which is taking the keenest interest, with a general alertness towards the political end of Labor's power to be and to do.

Go where one will, there are to be found gatherings of the workers; who previously disinterested, now listen to expressions, or discuss industrial problems with an avidity peculiarly their own. From one end of the country to the other, from the extreme east of Canada to the farthest west; this is the one thing above all others that is most in evidence. The more significant and remarkable because unknown before. This urge, impulse, Divine discontent; call it what you will, irrespective of its nature is, I believe, a real portent and sign of the times.

When the lowliest workers are discussing and aware of the economic and industrial problems of the industrial class, we may feel sure there are forces at work evolving in the consciousness of these, an understanding of their value and rights in the great fabric of human life. That the world, at large is out of equilibrium. The balance of good out of level and that justice goes with might and not by right, is becoming self-evident, by the inherent penalty which injustice inflicts.

For while science and invention has advanced, the means of production, by cheap electrical power, wonderful mechanical contrivances and utilities; while the human power of production has increased indefinitely; What do we find this—that the poor are becoming poorer and the rich more rich.

Clear and distinct are the issues between Capital and Labor, and the great mass of toilers everywhere are perceiving that in no way can the interests of the ruling classes be the interests of the workers, while this is the outcome of it all. With flagrant evidence of merciless and intentional preffering in all the

20 Smart and Stylish Coats for Misses, Reg. \$22.50 to \$35.00, Clearing at \$19.95

There are two outstanding reasons why early shopping should follow this announcement. In the first place the number of Coats is limited to 20 and in the second, those who choose early will get the best values. Some of the smartest styles the season has brought forth.

Fashioned on youthful lines, expertly tailored in mixed tweeds and wool chevrons in tan, grey and brown shades, also the diagonal serge in rose, copen or light grey, fashioned in raglan or set-in sleeves; belted and pocketed. Sizes 16 to 20 years. Regularly \$23.50, \$25.00 to \$35.00. On Sale Friday

\$19.95

(READY TO WEAR—2nd FLOOR)

Two Popular New Models in D. & A. CORSETS, Specially Priced \$1.98

One so very rarely meets with a good Corset now, days at so low a price. We are bringing these two models to the attention of Friday's shoppers in this way.

One model is of firm quality white coutil; has low bust and medium length skirt; has extra look below front; steel and four elastic hose supporters. Sizes 19 to 23. Specially priced at **\$1.98**

The other model is of firm quality flesh coutil; has girder, elastic top, wide clasp and reinforced piece across front and has four elastic hose supporters. Sizes 19 to 23. Specially priced at **\$1.98**

A Friday Special in Women's White Cambric Undershirts at 98c

A remarkably good value, to say the least! Made of good quality white cambric with deep tucked blouse, trimmed with strong washable lace edging. Lengths 36 to 40. On Sale **Friday 98c**



Store Closes Every Saturday at 1 P.M.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
GEO. JASPER & 2ND ST. ESTABLISHED 1898. GEOR. SUTHERLAND, MGR.

Mail Orders from this advertisement will be promptly shipped.

Women's \$1.95 to \$2.25 Pure Silk Hosiery, on Sale Friday at \$1.59 Pair

One can scarcely imagine any woman missing an opportunity to choose from \$1.95 to \$2.25 Silk Hosiery at \$1.59, supposing all sizes in each color are not to be had, as is the case in this instance.

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hosiery, perfectly seamless, full fashioned, double silk soles and special heels and toes, with wide garter tops of silk lisle. Shown in champagne, grey, tan, brown. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10, but not all sizes in each color. Regular \$1.95, \$2.00 and \$2.25. On sale **Friday A.M., pair \$1.59**

Women's Milanese Silk Gloves at 89c Is Another Remarkable Bargain

A mid-season's clearance of broken lines in which all sizes are not to be had in all colors. Medium and heavy weights with embroidered points of contrasting color. Shown in gold, champagne, brown, white and black. Sizes 5 1/2 to 8. On Sale Friday, pair **89c**

Smart Coats for Girls 8 to 14 Years Values to \$21.90 for \$9.95

Any Mother who is at all familiar with our splendid stock of Girls' Coats will certainly appreciate an opportunity to choose from any Coat in stock up to \$21.95, for \$9.95.

There are several very smart and becoming styles from which to choose, in good quality materials in brown, fawn, green or navy, featuring large collars, all round belts and cleverly designed pockets trimmed with piping and large pearl buttons; lined to waist with dresden silk. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Regularly to \$21.95. On Sale Friday and Saturday **\$9.95**

(CHILDREN'S DEPT.—3rd FLOOR)

GRAHAM & REID, LTD. HOME FURNISHERS

Carpets and Furniture
Most Important in a Home

BRITISH LABOR DELEGATES BACK FROM RUSSIA

Deeply Impressed With Distress and Disorganization Which They Saw There

British Labor delegates who have just returned from an investigation of conditions in Russia, declare themselves deeply impressed with the distress and disorganization which they found there, and the dejection of the people and the extent of the government's interference with individual liberty.

The delegates' report describes the blockade as injurious to the world and disastrous to Russia and refers to the epidemic of disease which the absence of soap and medical supplies has given full sway, although great efforts have been made towards sanitation.

The report was brought by Benjamin Turner and Tom Shaw, members of the British Labor delegation which visited Russia for presentation to the Labor congress at Scarborough. They brought also a letter from Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, exhorting the workers to revolution in England which has created a sensation.

Lenin criticizes the surprise expressed by the delegation at the 'red terror' the suppression of freedom of the press and free assembly and declares that the 'red terror' is the defense of the working men against exploiters, and that freedom of the press and assembly in a bourgeois democracy means freedom to plot against the working man.

Denouncing the Polish war, the report says: 'The appeal for creative favor is being once more set aside in favor of an appeal to military enthusiasts while the war conditions provide new pretexts for restricting individual liberty and preventing freedom of discussion.'

The report says war rallies all parties to the defense of the country; it emphasizes the breakdown in manufacturers through lack of raw material and advocates the immediate recognition of Russia.

the yards, it is said, subject to constant switching and reswitching in an effort to make prices soar higher.

Salary increases ranging from \$400 to \$600 will be granted to all of the 3,900 teachers in the Newark, N.J. system, starting next September. And a year hence the teachers will receive another raise of from \$200 to \$400, as a result of action taken by the board of education. At the end of this month every teacher in the system will receive a \$10 bonus.

Every Day a Bargain Day at **BARNES' GROCERY**
10625 107th Avenue Phone 5055
Canadian Food Control License No. 8-2192

For A Cool Evening

or a damp day, you often want a little temporary heat. It is not worth while starting up the furnace and perhaps there is no fireplace in your room.

Then you will indeed appreciate the comfort and convenience of an

Electric Glow Heater

Just the snap of a switch and the glowing coils radiate a grateful warmth. The very thing for the home.

CAN BE ATTACHED TO THE ELECTRIC LIGHT SOCKET

and will cost only four cents an hour to operate.

We have a limited number of guaranteed heaters which we can offer at a specially attractive price for a few days.

CITY Electric Light Dept.
Second Floor, Civic Block

A Cake of Yeast Is Better Than a Pound of Cure

As an aid in keeping physically fit as well as to secure relief from many common ailments to which we are all more or less subject, nothing can equal

Fleischmann's Yeast

General Labor News

Items of Interest for Free Press Readers

Steamfitters

The scale of the Louisville, Ky. steam fitters will be \$1 an hour until August 6. After that until June 7, 1921 the pay will be \$1.12½. Helpers were raised to 55 cents per hour. Double time pay for overtime and arbitration are a part of the new agreement.

The Steam Fitters' Union at Cincinnati, Ill., have advanced wages from 87½ cents an hour to \$1; carpenters from 85 cents to \$1, and street car motormen and conductors, from 47½ to 62½ cents.

Painters

All contractors at Hattiesburg, Miss., have signed the new wage rate of the union painters for 85 cents an hour and the paper hangers for 60 cents, an advance of 20 cents per hour.

Having been refused an increase from 75 to 90 cents an hour the union painters in Madison, Wis., are on strike.

Electrical Workers

Eighty per cent of the members of Electrical Workers' Union at Trenton, N.J., are employed at \$1.25 per hour. The remainder have refused to accept the offer of the employers of 80 cents per hour.

New Orleans Electrical Workers' Union has secured an increase of 10 cents an hour, making a minimum scale of \$1.

The Electrical Workers at London, Ont., report the acceptance of a new rate of 75 cents an hour.

St. Paul, Minn., Electrical Workers

won \$1 a day, the union ship and double time for overtime after a two days' strike. This is an increase of 25 to 30 per cent and the right to call for a new agreement in 60 days.

Teamsters

Material Teamsters' Union at Stockton, Cal., has established a \$10 rate.

The Coal Teamsters' Union at New Haven, Conn., has raised wages 5 cents an hour. Commencing with the fall season an additional 5 cents will be added and a new working agreement sought.

Street Railwaymen

The board of arbitration has granted Ottawa Street Railwaymen an increase of 10 cents an hour, fixing rates at 49, 51, 53 and 55 cents, dating from May 1. Seniority rights will be enforced. Extra men's pay is increased from two to four hours.

Street Car men at St. Louis, Mo., have secured an increase of 5 cents an hour, making their rates 49 cents per hour, 51 and 53 cents, the latter for two year men. One-man car operators will be paid 4 cents over the minimum amount.

An arbitration board has awarded wage increases of about 15 to 23 per cent or 10 cents an hour to 7,000 employees of the Boston Elevated Railway company. The maximum rate for surface lines is 70 cents; elevated lines, 72 cents.

The York, Pa. Railway and Edison Light and Power company has advanced wages of street car men 10 per cent, retroactive to May 1. Motormen and conductors on the extra list are guaranteed \$102 per month, the former rate being \$93.50. The rate of trackmen and laborers is advanced from 45 to 50 cents an hour.

Carpenters

Carpenters and structural iron workers at Globe, Ariz., have raised wages \$1 a day. Meat cutters and chauffeurs have reduced their work day one hour.

Organized carpenters of Rock Island, Ill., also Moline and Davenport, have established a new rate of \$1 an hour. Contractors have refused to recognize the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union and these workers are on the street rather than accept non-union conditions.

Metal Workers

Sheet Metal Workers at Baltimore, Md., have effected a new agreement that increases the wage rate to 90 cents per hour, an increase of 10 cents over the old rate. Working conditions are improved.

A break has been made in the ranks of the Metal Trades association at Fresno, Cal., which is trying to annihilate unionism on the Pacific Coast. W. F. Stone & Son has broken from the Metal Trades association. This firm will employ union men.

Miscellaneous

An arbitration award gives the Typographical Union at Springfield, Ohio, an increase of about 88 per cent, the new rate being \$40 and \$43 a week for commercial and newspaper men.

The International Journeyman Barbers' Union has issued these recent charters: Chicago, Ill.; Williamson, W. Va.; New York City, Caddo, Tex.; Brunswick, Ga.

The new wage scale of the Cooks and Waiters' Union at San Jose, Cal., is \$36 a week for first cooks, \$33 for second cooks, and \$4 a day for men and women waiters.

The national wages board at London, Eng., has raised railway men's wages 2 shillings to 7 shillings a week, according to their grade, in addition to the increases already granted under the sliding scale.

The pay of special substitute school teachers in Baltimore, Md., was increased \$200 by the school board in an effort to induce former teachers and married women to accept vacant positions.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 2).

group of students from ten to thirty, who were willing to give some of their spare time, and to pay a reasonable fee for instruction, it should be possible for them to secure such instruction. Judging from the amount of money which outside schools are taking from Alberta for instruction by correspondence, such work could be made self-supporting or nearly so. Its value particularly, to both men and women, who have to earn their livelihood, and are not able to go from home for educational advantages, would be incalculable.

In conclusion, it is the opinion of the writer that organized labor could make no greater single contribution, either to the welfare of working men and women, or to that of the Province and country and world, at large, than by agitating for and insisting upon an immediate development of adult education, along what are commonly called cultural lines, dealing with Literature, Art, Science, History, and Economics, to a great extent never tried before. It is a fact of the present, that knowledge is power, and power is power resulting from knowledge, so easy to secure.

SEATTLE'S FORMER MAYOR MUST HAVE KEPT IN STYLE

Seattle.—Gold-tipped shoes valued at \$800 are being displayed in a local shoe store window as the property of Ole Hanson, former mayor.

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

Learn how to take the next step and learn how to start things.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AT MINNEAPOLIS OUT ON STRIKE

Minneapolis, Minn.—Electrical workers in this city are out on strike. Apparently their demand is for \$1.12½ an hour. But in reality they are more concerned about the clause which the contractors tried to make them sign, to the effect that they agree not to join in any sympathetic strike.

PRESENT CHAOS SHOWS BUSINESS MAN A FAILURE

Has Been Tried and Found Wanting and Cannot Be Removed Too Soon

The combined debt of the federal, provincial, and municipal governments in Canada has now reached alarming proportions. It is safe to say in the absence of authentic data that the combined per capita debt is approximately \$750. A survey of Canada's finances reveals some rather interesting facts relative to the administration of our public institutions. Of the three institutions mentioned the debt of the cities is the largest, while the debt contracted by the Dominion government is considerably less than the other two.

Although the debts of cities are the largest, it does not necessarily mean that the city administrations have been more extravagant. It may only mean that the cities have the larger debts because the methods of raising revenues in cities are limited compared with the unrestricted methods of taxation enjoyed by the province or the Dominion. If the cities were given the same freedom to impose taxes in all

CLEAN ICE,
FULL WEIGHT,
BEST SERVICE



NO SAWDUST USED IN STORAGE

Twin City Ice Co., Ltd.

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RAILWAY LABOR BOARD PROMISES INCREASED PAY

Chicago.—Increased pay for railway employees was virtually promised by the United States Railway-Labor Board upon the conclusion of its public hearings here.

E. M. Barton, chairman of the Board, said it was his opinion that within a short time the board would be able to give the rail employees relief. "We are going into executive session with us today as 200 questions to decide upon," said the chairman. "We will not be able to come to any decision on these for some time. But to relieve the present situation I think that within a week or ten days we shall be able to announce a partial award. This, of course, will only be temporary."

The board has held public hearings for two weeks. life, and in the best interests of the country cannot be removed too soon from positions of public importance.—Western Independent.

OUR ANNUAL STOCK-REDUCTION SALE

Still going strong. The opening days have been great selling days for us. From early morning until closing time, hundreds of enthusiastic buyers flocked our store, each participating in the Wonderful values. Never before have the public been given such an opportunity to obtain their requirements in High Grade Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings. Men, this Sale can't last forever. There's a limit to all things, but for those who could not participate in the opening days' of our Sale, we are going to give them "A Week-end Opportunity." This great event will be in full swing. A regular Festival, brim full of Bargains. We urge you all to attend. We'll cash your pay check!

Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes at Ridiculously Low Prices

Doll up for the Fair now, and still have lots of spending money left.

SUITS

Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits at less than half regular price

\$15.00

Men's Fancy Tweed and Worsted Suits in neat patterns. Our regular \$35.00 and \$40.00 lines. On Sale

\$22.50

100 Suits ranging in price up to \$42.50; including tweeds, worsteds and serges. All made in good styles to fit every model. On Sale

\$27.50

Young Men's Suits, College Brand and Wear Best Clothing; giving you style to the last detail. Regular up to \$50.00 values; all bunched together to clear at

\$32.50

The Biggest Value in Town.

Art-Kraft Clothes

Blue Serges, fast indigo dye, made in regular 3-button sack. Also young men's form fitting models. These suits absolutely guaranteed in every way. Regular \$65.00 clothes. On Sale

\$42.50

RAINCOATS

Double Texture Tweed Covered Coats. Regular \$30.00 Coats. On Sale

\$18.50

Belted Moleskin Coats. Regular \$30.00, for

\$21.50

Men's Raincoats; checked rubberized. Intending to clear

\$8.95

The Holder of Ticket No. 19

Was Mr. C. H. Croft, 9827 78th Ave., employed in the General Post Office. He was given his choice of our entire stock of clothing.

FURNISHINGS

Regular \$3.00 Work Shirts	\$2.15
Regular \$2.50 Work Shirts	\$1.85
G. W. G. Overalls	\$2.50
Cotton Sox, pair	20c
Regular \$1.00 Brace	55c
Regular \$4.50 Flannel Shirts	\$2.95
Stetson Hats	\$7.95
Regular \$6.50 Hats	\$3.95
Regular \$6.00 Panamas	\$2.50
Tooke \$3.00 Shirts	\$1.95
Silk Sox, pair	95c
\$1.50 Knitted Neckwear	95c

BENGARD SUITS

Canada's Best Tailors. All these high grade suits in numerous models and cloths. Regular up to \$75.00 values. To clear at

\$42.50

SHOES

At this Great Sale our Shoe Dept. boasts of giving the greatest value in town. If you haven't been one of the hundreds of purchasers at this department, don't fail to take advantage of these week-end values.

Regular \$10.00 Shoes, made from select No. 1 calf skin. On Sale

\$5.95

Men's Tan Blucher Shoe, Balkin last. Regular \$12.50 value. On Sale

\$8.45

Men's Tan Grain solid leather work shoe; made up in a neat Army last. A great value at

\$6.25

Work Shoes At \$5.25

Don't pass this up! A guaranteed solid leather work shoe. Sold regular at \$8.00. On Sale

\$5.25

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The Great War Veterans' Association of Canada

EDMONTON BRANCH

H. L. COLLINS, President R. V. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer
PHONES 5231-6443

ATTENTION!

To All Men Who Served in the Great War

The Great War Veterans' Association, Edmonton Branch, having a membership of nearly 7,000 Returned Soldiers, is open to receive applications for Membership to this Local of the G.W.V.A. from all returned men who saw service in the Great European War. The Constitution has now been broadened, and applications for Membership are now invited from men who served in Canada only, and includes all branches of the Service (Naval, Military, Air Service, etc.), regardless of where you saw service, and length of time served.

The Edmonton Branch of the G.W.V.A. is now located in the new Memorial Hall, overlooking the Saskatchewan River, and is without exception one of the finest, and the only one of its kind in Canada today. Out-of-town members are afforded every facility in the way of accommodation in the new Clubrooms. A large dormitory, with sleeping quarters, equipped with shower baths, is reserved for the use of country members, and is free for the asking. No charge is made for writing materials, and our information and employment bureaus are at your service. Every assistance is given in matters of Re-establishment, Claims for War Service Gratuity, Back Pay, Adjustment of Pensions, legal advice, etc., etc. Over \$50,000.00 was collected by this local for its members during the year 1919. No soldier who served in the Great War can afford to be without the protection of this Organization, which is one of the strongest in the World. The Secretary is willing at all times to receive suggestions from members, and will appreciate letters notifying the Association of vacant positions, lands for sale, or, in fact, anything of interest to the returned men. Questions of importance are now being taken up by the Edmonton Branch of the G.W.V.A., which will add to the already many advantages now afforded. Join now and take advantage of the facilities at hand for every returned soldier who served in the Great War.

Kindly fill out the form below, and enclose \$5.00 for Membership and Initiation Fees, good for one year, and you will receive in return Membership Card and Badge of the Association, Copy of the Constitution and Receipt.

Application for Membership

To the Edmonton Branch of the G.W.V.A. of Canada

Name, in full _____
Address _____
Regimental Number _____ Unit _____
Age _____ Occupation _____
Date of Enlistment _____ Date of Discharge _____
Rank _____ Place of Discharge _____
Where Served _____

Attach M. O. or Postal Note for \$5.00; if you enclose cash, be sure and register.

Address: R. V. WILSON,
Secretary, G.W.V.A. Memorial Hall,
Edmonton, Alberta.

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

THIRTY PINK TOES?

De Michele Brothers
 The Comical Wops

Noodles Fagan & Elsie
 Impromptu Comedy

Frank Stafford & Co.
 "A Hunter's Dream"

Jean Barrios
 Song Impressions

Alaska Duo
 "A Night On The Yukon"

and

"SEEING CANADA"
 The First of a Series of Real Canadian Pictures

Stage & Music

'CELLO NEVER HAD POPULARITY THAT VIOLIN ENJOYED

Violin Cello Is One of the Most Beautiful of Stringed Instruments

The violoncello, certainly one of the most beautiful of stringed instruments, has never, even to this day, proved such a popular instrument as the violin. The fact is perhaps extraordinary, but reasons for it can be found. The violin, from its birth to the present day, has, comparatively speaking, been a cheap and popular instrument considering its structure and functions. Besides this, its beautiful tone and compactness have brought it within the reach of practically everyone.

Following up this line of thought F. C. Cross goes on to say in the Musical Standard: "Like the flute, the study of the violin has been attempted by thousands of people. Most of them have not had the least talent or aptitude for hazarding such an undertaking. But many who probably had not the desire to learn, or could not afford a piano, have considered it an achievement to produce wailing strains upon this well-known instrument. Even the rough old seaman has been known to possess this treasure in his bunk. In fact, so well known has this instrument become that the name 'fiddle' is now universally known."

"Turning to its cousin, the violoncello, how differently fate has treated this undeservedly neglected instrument. In comparison with the violin, the output for the performer has been scanty. Undoubtedly, the bulk and dimensions of the instrument have also proved a

disadvantage. And, this being so, it has never been so much sought after as the violin.

"Some people regard it as an instrument which plays deep, solid, grunting notes. Like many amateurs, and even professionals, of the violin, they do not think it has the functions for producing quick music to any appreciable extent. It is only the 'cellist himself, when he has a thorough grasp of the instrument, who can dispel these doubts by proving, when put to the test, that the 'cello is capable of producing just such quick music."

"Besides these mistaken ideas, there is one vital rumor which is marring the development of the 'cello. A typical illustration is better than any amount of description. Recently I happened to be speaking to a professional violinist. I mentioned a certain student's extraordinary talent for the 'cello. He listened in silence, and then exclaimed: 'It's a pity he doesn't learn the violin if he is as clever as all that!' The remark, of course preposterous, clearly demonstrates the fact that some violinists consider their instrument the only one suited for displaying a man's talent for the strings. And as long as their opinions are going to hold sway, the position of the 'cello among instruments will remain as it is."

"Turning now to the 'cello music. There is a positive dearth of good works (modern especially). While the new novelties are coming fit steadily for the violin, the 'cello of average ability rakes and scrapes for a more varied repertoire of moderate difficulty. This is undoubtedly a drawback for intending students, who may only wish to study long enough to enable them to play pieces of moderate difficulty with ease and pleasure. Even the more difficult sonatas are beginning to become a little well worn. At the recitals this season programs have lacked originality; and, figuratively speaking, the

NAZIMOVA FINISHES HER NEW FILM IN FORTY WORKING DAYS

Nazimova established what is for her a speed record in the filming of a production when she completed her newest Metro picture, "The Heart of a Child," in forty working days. Seven weeks after the picture scenes that began the play was photographed at Silver Lake, Cal., the final scene was "shot" in the Metro studios in Hollywood. The Russian star, enacting the role of Nellie Snape, Limbohouse guttersnipe, sped up her production to this extent notwithstanding she was ill with a cold for three days during its making.

Nazimova played blindman's buff and other outdoor games during the first days of production. "A Thank holiday picnic of the employees of a London Jam and pickle factory was the occasion and the scene was supposed to be a pretty stretch of country near London. The Woodland picnic equis in pleasant contrast to the sordid Limbohouse tenement incidents which open the romance of Nellie Snape and the Lord Kidderminster.

brabus and other well-known sonatas have played too prominent a part. "Is the 'cello music to be allowed to become 'dry rot'?" Or will violin composers help out the difficulty by writing a little for the 'cello? Of course, effective arrangements are difficult to arrange, and violinists write in the particular style which is so necessary for their own instrument. Their compositions could, however, be entrusted to those who thoroughly understand this most delicate piece of work.

"What the 'celist requires is suitable melody. As soon as this is achieved the music will receive a large sale, and the 'cello will secure new students." Canadian Music Trades.

DANCING TO WIRELESS MUSIC IS A NOVELTY

Music Transmitted From Aeolian Vocalion Phonograph Eighth of Mile Away

Dancing to wireless music transmitted from an Aeolian Vocalion Phonograph an eighth of a mile away was the novel experience of the Radio Club of Lowell, Mass., and its guests recently. While music has been transmitted more than once by wireless, this it is claimed, is the first time that the lovers of the terpsichorean art tripped lightly to fox-trot, jazz and waltz tunes which were being piloted by air currents to the hall, where the affair was being held. The music, coming from horns attached to either end of the auditorium stage, was distinct and melodious, losing none of its tone charm or volume in transmission. A medium-sized style of Vocalion was used, and in writing of the feat to the Vocalion department of the Aeolian company, the Vocalion agent at Lowell, expressed complete satisfaction with the experiment.

MME. MELBA SANG TO AUDIENCE BY WAY OF MICROPHONE

London—Madame Nellie Melba, the opera singer, sang Tuesday to an audience spread over the British Isles and a large part of Europe. By arrangement with the Daily Mail, the prima donna, standing in a small room at the Maremont works at Cheshamford, sang several songs into a microphone, when they were transmitted by wireless telephone on a wave-length, which should have enabled them to be heard within a radius including Rome, Madrid, Berlin and Stockholm.

Telegrams, which have been received from Paris and The Hague, reported that the songs were heard there very clearly, while numerous owners of wireless apparatus in Great Britain also heard them with distinctness.

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Men's fine Nainsook Underwear without sleeves; knee length. Just the thing for summer wear. Special, per suit \$2.00

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Thorold Rogers, in his "Work and Wages," says of trade unions: "A long study of the history of labor has convinced me that trade unions are not only the best friends of the workmen, but the best agency for the employer and the public; and that to the extension of these associations political economists and statesmen must look for the solution of some of the most pressing and most difficult problems of our own time."

PREPARATIONS ARE COMPLETE FOR THE EXHIBITION, JULY 5-10

Preparations are practically complete for the coming Edmonton Exhibition, July 5th to 10th. The prize lists have been mailed out and already entries are being received in the various classes. The hangers are distributed, and in a few days the billboards will carry the announcements of the various attractions which will this year make our annual exhibition the mecca of Northern Alberta.

Entries have been received representing some of the most famous herds in North America. The increased prize list in all utility classes is attracting many new exhibitors, and the prospects are that this year's exhibit of live stock will eclipse all former years. The entries close on June 21st, after which time the clerks will be busily engaged in making up the judges' books.

Applications have been received for space in the tenting encampment for parties from country points, one having been received from Saskatchewan.

The baby clinic to be conducted by the Provincial Health Department will again be a popular and valuable feature of the Women's Building.

Manager Stark reports that requests for space in the various buildings and machinery sections are far in excess of previous years.

The attractions which have been engaged are the best which are procurable, having been carefully selected at the annual meeting of the Western Canada Fair Association in Edmonton last January. In addition to the Edmonton auto polo and auto races will form added attractions, and Lieut. Ormer Locklear will make a fight once a day; in his act he uses two airplanes, and he climbs from one to the other and performs many startling gymnastic feats in mid-air—such as standing on his head or hanging by his toes from the wings of the planes.

The union label makes the strike unnecessary by making compliance with union conditions an advantage in business.

LABOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS MUSIC IS INTERESTING ONE

Labor's attitude towards musical education is upon analysis an interesting one, as expressed by Charles E. Stillman, secretary of the Committee on Education of the American Federation of Labor.

"Among cultural subjects music is one of the most prominent," he observed. "Laborers are paying out enormous sums of money in the aggregate for private instruction in music, which the community should be furnishing them free. All they need is a very slight amount of guidance for them to see the folly of these contributions from their own pocket books the meagre earnings for musical education that should be paid out of the taxes which they pay directly or indirectly."

"The value of music or any other subject must be determined by its effect on society, on social relations, and it is in that particular phase that our educational system as a whole has been falling down. Music can be made a community enterprise. Music can be made a training in co-operation, and the very spirit of music is violated if it is not made of thoroughly democratic things. On all of these grounds the support of organized labor is fundamentally interested in securing the best educational facilities for the children of all the people."

WISCONSIN FARM LABOR LEAGUE WILL RUN CANDIDATES

(By the Federated Press) Milwaukee—Representatives of farm, labor and liberal forces met in 27 senatorial districts in Wisconsin and proposed candidates to enter the assembly and senatorial primary election next fall. The meetings were held under the auspices of the Wisconsin Farm-Labor League, composed of representatives of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, Committee of 48, Equity Society, Railroads, Brotherhoods, and the Socialist party, from assembly districts in each senatorial district.

Harmonious meetings were reported from all districts, according to J. J. Handley, secretary-treasurer, Wisconsin Federation of Labor, which body sponsored the organization of the Farm-Labor League.

No meetings were held in districts controlled by the Socialist party. According to an agreement reached by the league its entire support is to be thrown to the Socialist candidate in these districts.

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<p>Boys' Boots</p> <p>Boys' Mahogany Calf Dress Boots. All sizes. You'll find 'em on the Men's rack. Reg. \$6.50 Youths' Boots. Cut to</p> <p>\$4.95</p> <p>Regular \$6.00 Boys' Boots. Cut to</p> <p>\$4.45</p>	<p>Girls' Hurlbut Welts</p> <p>In White Buck Boots and Pumps, also a Tan Strap Slipper. Regular \$5.00 value. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2. Cut to.....</p> <p>\$3.45</p> <p>Regular \$4.00. Sizes 4 to 7 1/2. Cut to.....</p> <p>\$2.65</p>	<p>Girls' White Boots</p> <p>Girls' and Misses' White Lace Boots; leather soles and heels. All sizes in the lot. Regular \$3.50. Sizes 11 to 2. Cut to.....</p> <p>\$1.95</p> <p>Regular \$3.00. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2. Cut to.....</p> <p>\$1.65</p>	<p>\$5.50 Women's Canvas Boots, \$3.95</p> <p>Women's White Canvas High Cut Boots with walking heels. All sizes. Regular \$5.50 values. To clear</p> <p>\$3.95</p>
<p>Regular \$12.00 Men's Black and Brown Oxfords; 480 pairs in the lot. To Clear at</p> <p>\$7.95</p>	<p>Regular \$9.00 Ladies' White Linen Boots. High and low heels. To Clear at</p> <p>\$6.95</p>		
<p>\$12.00 Women's Pumps, \$8.95 Women's Patent and Kid Colonial Pumps; Louis and low heels. Regular \$12.00 values. To Clear at</p> <p>\$8.95.</p>	<p>YALE SHOE STORE 10079 Jasper Avenue</p>		<p>\$7.50 Wo's White Boots, \$5.45 Women's High Cut White Reinskin and Canvas Boots; Louis and walking heels. Reg. values \$7.50. To Clear</p> <p>\$5.45</p>

EDMONTON FREE PRESS

Edited, Controlled and Published by
THE EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Issued at Edmonton, Alberta, Every Saturday

ELMER E. ROPER, Editor

Adams Building

Phone 5595

VOL. 2, No. 11

JUNE 19, 1920

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CHICAGO BARBERS

DECIDE TO ASK FOR INCREASE

Will Demand \$27 a Week and 65 Per Cent On All Over \$37 Taken In

Chicago.—Members of the Journeymen Barbers' Association have decided to ask for an increase in wages, according to A. B. Raymond, secretary.

At a recent meeting representatives of the Master Barbers' Association agreed to boost the price of a haircut from 50 cents to 60 cents with the exception of Saturdays and holidays, when it will be 75 cents.

"The Barbers' Union is against the new increase," said Raymond, "so long as the shop owners insist on taxing the public with the new prices it is about time that they give the barbers a raise and in this way eliminate the tipping system."

On and after July 1, he said, the union will demand that all shops close at 7:30 p.m. on week days and 8 o'clock on Saturdays and that the wage scale be fixed at \$27 a week and 65 per cent on all over \$37 taken in.

MUST LOOK TO OUR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

"We need to look to our economic, as well as our moral conditions," said Mrs. L. C. McKinney in addressing the Alberta W.M.S. last week. Mrs. McKinney quoted the words of a priest who conducted a party from the world convention of the W.C.T.U. through the slum districts of London. Enquiry as to why slum conditions exist elicited the response from the priest that in his opinion the cause lay in the keen competition in trade. Employers have to house workmen somewhere, and they give them the cheapest kind of housing possible. There was no denying that the influence of drink was downward, he said, but the great blame was laid on the competition of trade.

The above conclusion is that which one might expect a woman of Mrs. McKinney's keen intelligence to come to. Economic conditions have a tremendous effect on the moral conditions. Sordid, unsanitary surroundings; lack of physical care, of education, proper food and housing, have their effect in forming the mental and moral standards of individuals or groups. These conditions have an adverse effect not only upon those who suffer because of them, but also upon those who are responsible for the existence of such conditions. It would appear, therefore, that all efforts put forth on behalf of the uplift of humanity, must take the economic question into consideration if such movements are to be wholly successful. Drunkenness, prostitution and other forms of vice can, in a great many, if not in the majority, of cases, be traced directly to the door of economic conditions, while in an indirect way the same conditions can be blamed for much more. The Free Press is unequivocally opposed to all of the evils that today are undermining and debasing the physical, mental, moral and spiritual natures of mankind. And the greatest force of all in that direction is the economic evil.

STEEL KINGS, "AGITATORS" AND PERSONAL GAIN

Judge Elbert H. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is also president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and to that body in convention assembled, Mr. Gary recently made a speech. The corporation head was talking to men of his own stamp, having his own viewpoint, and Mr. Gary's address was exactly the kind of a speech that he would be expected to deliver on such an occasion. It makes good reading for those who believe as Mr. Gary does, and it gives room for serious thought to those who are not of the judge's class in society.

There was, of course, liberal condemnation of "class legislation," for the other fellow's benefit. There was equally emphatic and vitriolic censure of "agitators." Meaning trade union officials who would disturb the peace of mind of the steel industry's contented twelve-hour-day slaves. It is interesting to note that Labor's "agitators" are all "self-appointed, insincere and selfish." Another characteristic of Mr. Gary's agitators, is that while they pretend to have the interests of the workers at heart, they really are only "striving after personal popularity and gain." Of course Mr. Gary and those to whom he was talking have never a thought of anything so debasing as personal gain. Only Labor "agitators" and "a few writers, lecturers and public speakers," and others who may dispute Mr. Gary's despotic rule, are actuated by impure motives. Steel Kings, Oil Magnates and Coal Barons cannot of course, do any wrong or descend so low as to strive after personal gain. But as we said before, the Steel King's address was what could reasonably be expected and we must not think too harshly of him for that.

It is interesting to note that Judge Gary has a very ardent admirer in Canada. The Financial Post liked Mr. Gary's speech so well that it would have the Canadian Manufacturers' Association give him a job. The Toronto paper makes the proposition in the following terms:

And the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which represents at least three times greater investment (than the Steel Corporation) must get the same type of man to be permanent president or general manager if they ever hope to be properly understood and thus regain public confidence and respect and get the support of the agriculturist, labor and general public in Canada. With such a man it will not be necessary to devise secret and veiled schemes of press control or to raise millions for election purposes.

It would be interesting to watch Mr. Gary at the task of making the C.M.A. "properly understood."

THE WORKERS AND PRODUCTION

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in Convention at Boston recently, established a standard of production up to which the workers in the union are enjoined to reach. Newspapers throughout the continent have been calling attention to the clothing workers' action and quoting the address of President Sidney Hillman, an extract of which appeared in these columns in a recent issue, as if something strange had happened in the Labor world. As a matter of fact trade unionism as a whole favors greater production in no uncertain manner. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, recently wrote:

"The Trades union movement of America understands fully the necessity for adequate production of the necessities of life. American Labor understands, perhaps more fully than do American statesmen, the needs of the world in this hour, and it is exerting every effort to see that those needs are met with intelligence and with promptness. The question of increased productivity is not a question of putting upon the toilers a more severe strain; it is a question of vast and fundamental changes in the management of industry; a question of the introduction of the very best in machinery and methods and management."

One has only to take up a copy of almost any union journal to find articles urging the membership to strive after greater efficiency. A section of many union publications is set aside for technical instruction while many international unions conduct schools and provide correspondence courses designed to increase their knowledge of the industry in which they are engaged. Industry is not the employer. It is a combination of the efforts of those engaged in the production of things. The welfare of the workers is bound up with and inseparable from the welfare of industry. For the workers of the world to retard production would be as great a folly as refusing to eat sufficient food or wear enough clothing to keep the body healthy.

But what of Capital? Has Capital always bent its energies toward greater production? The world knows that the opposite has in many cases prevailed. Production has been retarded at the expense of the workers and consuming masses; necessities of life have been held in warehouses, and in every conceivable manner Business has regulated commerce and industry for private gain without regard for the workers or the public. The newspapers that are citing the action of the Clothing Workers pretend to be surprised at Labor taking such a stand, and possibly the surprise is genuine. At least the Clothing Workers are taking a different stand from that practised by those who control the means of production. Mr. Hillman made that point very clear when he said: "We cannot evade this question of production. The Amalgamated cannot accept the ordinary rule of commerce, the principle of the business man, which is to give as little as possible and take as much as possible."

YESTERDAY'S IDEALS ARE TODAY'S REALITIES

Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, struck a serious note in his address to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Convention in Vancouver, when he said: "How many of our men who have acquired their millions and have made what the world calls a

Our Annual June White Sale Offers an Unusual Opportunity to Economize

Men, Women and Children Will Benefit by Buying White Summer Footwear Here

Coming as it does at the very commencement of the White Footwear season, our June White Sale finds us particularly well prepared in assortments of lovely White Footwear for every member of the family. The fact that White Footwear is stylish, cool and comfortable are good reasons for buying yours now. The additional fact that all our White Footwear has been specially priced for our June White Sale is additional reason for looking to your footwear needs at this time. Note and read carefully the items mentioned herewith.



Women's White Canvas Oxfords and Tongue Pumps with leather soles and heels. In a variety of styles. These are fine quality Footwear and worth up to \$5.00.
Sale Price, pair **\$3.50**

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Women's Silk Lisle Hose

Women's Silk Lisle Hose in the well known Radium make. Extra fine high grade lisle and are seamless throughout with high double heels, double soles and toes. White only.
Special value, per pair **75c**

Kayser Chamoisette Gloves, \$1.39 Pair

Kayser's High Grade French Chamoisette Gloves with 2 domes. Heavy black silk embroidered points. These are made of extra fine fabric and are perfect fitting, smart and serviceable. White. Sizes 6, 6 1/2, 7 and 7 1/2. Regular \$1.50 pair, for **\$1.39**

June White Sale Women's Knit Vest and Drawers

Vests with high or low neck strap, short and elbow sleeves, finished with lace binding and ribbon. Drawers tight or umbrella knee, lace trimmed, open or closed. All sizes including out sizes. **98c**
SPECIAL JUNE WHITE SALE

House and Porch Dresses, \$3.98

Old lines from our regular stock and a special purchase of samples to walk out in our June Sale. In a variety of styles and colors. All sizes including out sizes. Regular \$4.98, \$5.98, \$6.98 and \$7.98. **\$3.98**
SPECIAL JUNE WHITE SALE

Children's Dresses, Values \$4.98 for \$2.98

Made of fine gabban, chambray and print. Plain and fancy trimmed. Large variety of styles and colors. Ages 2 to 14. Values \$3.98 and \$4.98. **\$2.98**
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Special Lot of Voile Waists, \$1.98

Lovely Voile Waists for our June White Sale, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. Several styles. All sizes. **\$1.98**
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Snow White Voile for Summer Frocks

A superior value for Wednesday in a Snow White Voile of fine open texture. The yarns used in the construction of this voile are twisted, ensuring good wear; 46 inches wide. **\$1.25**
Per yard

Lovely White Fancy Voiles in stripes and checks and small patterns; 36 inches wide. **\$1.00**
Sale Price, yard.

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success of life have really attained success? How many of them have devoted their lives to the service of their fellowmen? Gentlemen, I tell you that the standard is wrong. We must manufacture something different. We must adopt a truer standard by which to measure up the lives of men and women. That standard is embraced in the one word "service."

This sentiment has been repeatedly expressed in these columns. With Labor, however, service to humanity is more than a sentiment. It is the fundamental basis upon which a true civilization must be raised. "Gentlemen, I tell you the standard is wrong," said Premier Oliver, and this has for a century been the burden of Labor's protest. A standard of greatness that glorifies individual gain is the very antithesis of service to humanity. The Free Press can heartily agree with the sentiment expressed by Mr. Oliver in his conclusion that, "we must adopt a truer standard by which to measure up the lives of men and women. That standard is embraced in the one word 'service.'" The raising of such a standard means the dethroneing of mammon. It means raising a standard by which men will be approved great, not because of their material possessions but in accordance with their contribution to humanity's welfare and progress. An ideal it may be but upon such an ideal the world must depend for light and progress. Many of yesterday's ideals are today's realities.

EDITOR'S NOTES

In any scheme to better the workers' lot, one thing must be predominant. Namely, organization of the workers, for the workers, by the workers.

The banks are tightening up, which may force some of the profiteers to release stocks that have been held up for the purpose of price boosting.

For the year ending April 30th, 1920, the Merchants Bank of Canada realized a net profit of \$1,686,156.15 or \$302,586.75 greater than that of the previous year.

The selfish, narrow-minded outlook of some of the spokesmen of the business interests of eastern Canada is revealed in the following from The Financial Post:

The increase of the basis of workmen's compensation under the Ontario Act from 55 to 66 2/3 per cent, must be regarded as an encouragement to idleness, under certain conditions. Employees who can draw two-thirds of their present high wages and do nothing, are not likely to be in any hurry about getting back to work.

Labor will be interested in the resolution which was unanimously adopted at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ottawa last week. It was to the effect that the assembly recognized that the prevailing unrest is a sign of the vital effort of the nation to adjust itself to the new and changing conditions. The unrest was realized as a belated protest against injustices that have been tolerated in the social system, the alienation of Canada's natural resources, the tying up of land for the unearned increment in value, profiteering in the necessities of life, the public indifference to the conditions under which many of the people live.

The teachers of Alberta have found that the application of trade union methods is profitable. So far, so good. But the workers have found that their interests are the same whether they live in Edmonton or Kalamazoo, and so we have international unions. The American Federation of Teachers is an international organization affiliated with the A.F. of L. Alberta teachers have made a good start, why not go the full route and become definitely linked up with other organized workers?

ONTARIO STARTS ACTION AGAINST GROCERS' COMBINE

Writes Issued Summoning Wholesale Grocers' Officials To Court

Writes have been issued in Toronto summoning to court officials of the Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association and several wholesale firms and manufacturers to secure a declaration of the court that this organization is a conspiracy in restraint of trade to the detriment of his majesty's subjects and to have it declared that all arrangements made by the organization should be annulled.

The action is taken by Edward Bayley, K.C., on behalf of the attorney general of Ontario, and it follows the recent hearings of the board of commerce in Hamilton and Toronto.

An injunction is also asked for the imposition of penalties on the defendants. The defendants are ordered to appear on June 22nd at the court at Osgoode Hall this week.

BACK COPIES OF TRADE JOURNALS MAY BE OBTAINED

The Free Press has a number of back copies of trade journals as follows:

Railway Clerk, Bookbinder, Motion Picture Operator, Leather Workers' Journal, Plasterer, Pacific Co-operator, Sign Makers, The School, Blacksmiths, Journeymen Barber, The Carpenter, Plumbers and Steamfitters' Journal, Electrical Workers' Journal, Painter & Decorator, Railroad Trainmen, Mechanists' Monthly Journal, Canadian R. R. Employees, Motormen & Conductor, International Fire Fighter, American Pressman, Railway Post Office, Motion Review, and others.

Anyone desiring to read these back copies of their trade journals may have same by calling at the office of the Free Press, in the basement of the Adams Building, corner 101st street and 102nd avenue.

The Wisconsin legislature has passed a bill which gives the teachers and other employees of public schools in Milwaukee approximately \$1,000,000 in increased salaries. The minimum salary for school teachers was increased from \$900 to \$1,200 and the maximum from \$1,600 to \$2,500 per year.

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