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INTERESTING ADDRESS BY H. C. NEWLANDS

Labor Party Hears Teachers' Alliance Held on Subject of Group Organization

Very interesting and instructive was the address on "Group Organization" delivered by H. C. Newlands at the regular monthly propaganda meeting of the Labor Party on Tuesday evening.

In his opening remarks Mr. Newlands referred to the Alberta Alliance as the outcome of a desire for greater self-determination on the part of the teachers of the province. He stated that the Alliance was experiencing opposition and difficulties such as had been met by organized labor in the past, but the teachers realized that individuals could do very little alone and organization was found to be necessary if they were to receive just consideration.

Mr. Newlands in his address sketched the history of governmental ideas down through history, and showed that the economic conception of history went to the heart of the question of government. The speaker referred to the civilizations of Egypt and ancient Greece and claimed that all governments began with race domination and were maintained by slave labor. This also was established the holding of property gained by conquest, and nine-tenths of the laws in existence even today are based on the rights of property. In the light of history the fundamental basis of society is an economic one, declared the speaker, and the most successful system of government must be based on representation by economic groups.

Mr. Newlands referred to the present experiment in Russia and contended that in principle the soviet system combining the industrial or economic, and political interests, was a good example of the application of the group system of representation. The Russian Revolution, said the speaker, was one of the great things coming out of the war. An opportunity was being given for the working out of a system that has been claimed by its adherents to be practical as well as idealistic. Such an experiment was seemingly impossible in a country where British parliamentary traditions dominated, and we were privileged, said Mr. Newlands, in having an opportunity to see the experiment being made in Russia where matters had gone to such length that the old system had not been able to re-establish itself following the revolution, as had been done following other outbreaks in history.

There was a good discussion following Mr. Newlands' address, in which Rev. P. E. Mercer, J. W. H. Williams, E. E. Roper and J. W. Barnett took part. Mr. Mercer criticized the Russian system which he claimed was not democratic because of elaborate methods of choosing the administrators. He was inclined to favor a governmental parliament elected on geographical lines, in addition to an industrial parliament elected by industries to advise on industrial administration. E. E. Roper favored a legislative body elected by proportional representation from geographical constituencies. Industry would be, as far as possible, self governing with parliament protecting the interests of the community. In reply, Mr. Newlands stated that he did not intend to infer that the soviet system was perfect, but that the principle of combining economic or industrial and political interests was the best possible method of administering the affairs of government.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Newlands for his splendid address which was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

IS HE AUTHORITY ON TRADE UNIONISM AND ITS POLICIES?

Can Charles M. Schwab be considered an authority on trade unionism and its policies?

In an address to college men in Princeton, N.J., the Bethlehem steel official said:

"A good workman is entitled to more pay than a poor one and wherever possible my men are paid for the work they do and proportionate to it. This is opposed to union principles I know, but it is the proper economic basis and the theory on which all my establishments are run."

LOW WAGES CLOSED 18,279 SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

Failure to provide adequate wages for teachers has closed 18,279 schools in the United States, reports the United States bureau of education. This condition existed on February 13 last, and is based on returns from state school officials. In addition 41,900 schools were being taught by teachers characterized as "below standard, but taken on temporarily in the emergency." Greater shortages are shown to exist in southern states.

HAMILTON TEAMSTERS ASK NEW AGREEMENT WITH WAGE INCREASE

A new wage agreement, effective April 1, has been secured by Local 686, Teamsters', Chauffeurs', Stablemen and Helpers' International union at Hamilton. The rates asked are as follows: Singles, \$25; teams, \$27; yardmen, \$25 per week; pieceworkers, \$1 per ton, and eight-hour day and Saturday afternoons off the year round. This is a large local, nearly 200 members attending a recent meeting.

FACTORIES ACT TO BE AMENDED AT THIS SESSION

Will Include Provision For Minimum Wage of Women Workers

(By Our Own Correspondent) The Factories Act will be amended this session to include a provision whereby the wages of women employed in stores will be regulated. The amendment is very similar to the minimum wage bills of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The minimum wage in Alberta is at present established by statute and is hopelessly inadequate. The amendments aim at making the minimum more elastic. If the spirit of the amendment is carried out the minimum will at least bear some relation to the cost of living. A commission of five persons will be appointed, the function of the commission will be to make a thorough investigation into the cost of living, the conditions of employment in the four cities in the province, then make recommendations to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who will advertise the recommendations in the Alberta Gazette for a period of thirty days. At the end of that period the recommendations must be adopted by the employer.

The penalty clause for refusing to comply with the provisions of the Lieutenant Governor in Council's proclamation is the same as that in the Factories Act. The amendments will have the effect of setting up a provincial minimum wage as well as a provincial standard of hours for employees in stores, hotels and restaurant employees; girls employed in public rooming houses and theatres are also included.

The only difference between the other minimum wages bills in Canada and the one proposed in Alberta is that the commission in Alberta is not final; all the reports of the commission must be submitted to the government. We fail to see why the Alberta government should insist on retaining the right to veto a report of a commission which will be made up of representatives from employers and employees.

POST-WAR GROWTH OF BELGIAN TRADE UNIONS NOTABLE

Most Striking Expansion Is In Miners' Case—New Bill Is Under Consideration

The latest report of the Belgian trade union movement shows the very considerable extent of the post-war growth. The membership in 1913 was 126,000; during the war it sank heavily; but it has now reached a figure of 613,000 for 1919. The most striking expansion is in the case of the miners, who have grown from 18,546 to 117,000. The movement has been, however, a general one, and covers many trades which were only weakly or not at all organized before, including workers in foodstuff factories, hotels, theatres and orchestras. One of the devices by which this expansion was secured was the inauguration immediately after the armistice of a programme for all workers of a universal eight-hour day and a minimum wage of one franc an hour. This appeal, combined with the promise of financial help to workers who declined to work for more than nine hours a day or for less than one franc an hour, brought in large numbers to the unions.

A new Trade Union Bill to establish the legal position of trade unions is at present under consideration in place of the unsatisfactory previous Article 310 of the Constitution. This Bill provides for liberty of association and of industrial action in accordance with the constitutional rules of the trade union; but lays down penalties for any attempted action against non-unionism. The Bill which is felt to be an advance from the point of view of Belgian labor, is expected to go through with general consent.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AFFILIATE WITH T. & L. COUNCIL AT HAMILTON

The Locomotive Engineers have affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council at Hamilton. "Welcome Brothers to our city," says the New Democracy.

EASTERN CANADA IS SOLIDLY FOR INTERNATIONAL

This Section of Dominion Has No Use or Sympathy With the One Big Union

Vice-President John Barrett of the Iron Molders' International Union, who has just returned to Toronto from a successful tour of the Maritime Provinces, and is greatly pleased at the way in which things are working out in the Maritime Provinces insofar as his particular organization is concerned.

He reports that in Halifax, where the local union ceased to exist as a result of the great catastrophe in that city, it has been revived and is now a 100 per cent organization. In such industrial centres as Amherst, Sydney, and Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and Sackville and Moncton, in New Brunswick, strong organizations have also been built up and straight union agreements have been signed in each of them with the employers, who conceded to all union demands.

St. John, N.B., is indeed the only north-western centre in the east that is not now solidly organized under the I. M. U. Mr. Barrett says that other international organizations in the east are also doing splendidly. This section of the Dominion is solidly for International Unionism, and has no use or sympathy with the One Big Union.

IRON WORKERS AT TORONTO GRANTED WAGE INCREASE

Manufacturers Had Formerly Refused to Meet Representatives of the Union

The employers of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at Toronto, have granted their employees a voluntary increase in wages of ten cents an hour. In some cases the increase will date back to March 1st. This increase will not affect the new agreement that the union proposes to submit to the employers.

Up to the present the big bridge and structural iron manufacturers have refused to meet or receive representatives of the union, and a very acute situation has arisen. It was feared that because of this attitude upon the part of the employers operations in the building trades might be held up in the coming spring.

The action of the manufacturers, it is hoped, will be the beginning of the recognition of the fact that the principle of collective bargaining cannot be denied, and that in the negotiations that the union now proposes to open up, the employers will manifest a more liberal policy and conciliatory spirit than they have done up to the present time.

LATHERS' WAGES INCREASED TO \$7 PER 8-HOUR DAY

Effective May 1, the members of Local No. 145, Lathers' Union at Hamilton, Ont., will have their wages advanced from \$5.50 to \$7 per day of eight hours. Foremen will receive 50 cents more. Pieceworkers' rates will increase from five cents to six and one-half cents per hour. The local now has a ninety-five per cent membership.

HAMILTON ELECTRICAL WORKERS ASKING FOR ARBITRATION BOARD

Having refused to accept the Hydro Commission's compromise wage increase offer for operators and linemen, the members of Local No. 105, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Hamilton, have decided to ask Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, for a Board of Arbitration to adjudicate the wage question. With a view to increasing the membership, this local has decided to appoint a business agent.

SEATTLE CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL ASKS HIGHER RATES

The Central Labor Council at Seattle has protested against the decision of the state industrial welfare commission that \$18 a week is a sufficient minimum wage for women workers engaged in "public housekeeping trades," such as waitresses, hotel workers, laundry workers and others. The unionists demand that the minimum be increased to \$25 a week.

Prices are not coming down, but our profiteers do not betray the least sign of discontent. What self-control—Toledo Union Leader.

The paper situation is becoming so acute that at any moment we may have no shoe soles.—The Leather Workers' Journal.

(Continued on Page Four)

In the Legislature

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

The Municipal Law Committee were entertained to an exhibition of intolerance, if not of shady tactics, on Friday morning of last week when the amendments to the Medicine Hat Charter were discussed. The amendments as submitted in the original bill were of a non-contentious character but without warring a number of charter amendments of a more contentious nature were foisted on the committee. The amendments consisted of a request for permission to levy a poll tax of ten dollars, a rental tax of ten per cent on householders, also increase the business tax by three per cent.

The Garbage Tax

Last year the Medicine Hat council got permission to levy a tax on householders for the purpose of paying for the collection of garbage. Alderman Heekvale, the gentleman from the Hat who explained the charter amendments facetiously remarked that since the imposition of the garbage tax Medicine Hat was now the cleanest city in the province. Whatever may have been the effect of the said garbage tax on the external appearance of the city it evidently had an adverse effect on the morals of some of its citizens.

Medicine Hat can now impose a poll tax, rental tax, garbage tax, and a small business tax, not to mention the other taxes all equally designed to relieve those who ought to pay the taxes. Medicine Hat as a city is best known throughout the west, as the home of Mayor Brown, an ingenious financier, whose hobby is industrial development. His scheme of industrial development is to invite industries to the Hat, exempt them from taxation, supply them with cheap gas before and after they are established, then make the employees pay the taxes. Naturally this system of taxation is endorsed by those who do not create any wealth in the city, but who live from the efforts of somebody else.

Protest From Citizens

The citizens of Medicine Hat are not all enamored with the mayor's industrial development schemes, with the result that a petition signed by a large number of citizens was presented to the committee by a Calgary member protesting against the imposition of such taxes. Tuesday the 23rd was the day originally intended for the discussion of the bill, but the member for Medicine Hat arranged to have it changed to March the 20th. The date was changed so suddenly that it was impossible to notify the petitioners in time to enable them to send up a deputation if they so desired. The Calgary member handling the petition endeavored to have the contentious amendments held over until Tuesday, the original date, in order to give him time to notify the petitioners which is a common custom. But no, the gang were well organized. A vote was called for; there was no quorum at this stage, but the provincial treasurer who is still interested in Medicine Hat, the speaker and Spenser rounded up their forces. The vote was lost so the committee proceeded. It was soon evident that the whole coup-d'etat was planned by the Medicine Hat trinity, Spenser, Pingle, Mitchell, the only opposition being Mrs. McKinney, Stanley, Pearson, Davidson and Ross.

The Poll Tax

The ten dollar poll tax was first considered. The virtues of the poll tax was first considered. The virtues of the poll tax were extolled by Mitchell, who pointed out that the people who work in the Medicine Hat industries are all drawing fine big salaries but contribute nothing in the shape of taxes. Therefore they should be compelled to pay a poll tax. Pingle and Spenser loudly applauded. Hon. Mr. McKay, a liberal of the old school, who sometimes entertains his audiences as well as the members with stories about the principles of liberalism, also agreed. It was only the day before that both McKay and Mitchell were opposed to an income tax levied in Edmonton (both live in Edmonton) however they were very much in love with a poll tax for Medicine Hat. What is the use of a poll tax if you cannot collect it? The Medicine Hat Council overlooked nothing. A thirty days imprisonment clause for non payment was asked for, but the Medicine Hat trinity were by this time ashamed of themselves, so that clause was withdrawn.

Rental Tax Ingenious Scheme

The tax on rentals was also approved. It was explained that the beauty of this tax was that the more rent you paid, the more you would have to pay in taxes. It soon became apparent that an unlimited supply of cash could be accrued from this source. All the Medicine Hat Mayor needs to do when a non-paying industry locates there is to call a meeting of the landlords union of the Board of Trade, persuade them to raise the rents which automatically increases the householders tax. The

NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY HAS ADVANCED

Increased Representation in Parliament From Four in 1914 to Eleven in 1919.

(By Federated Press) Reviewing the labor position in New Zealand, Harry E. Holland, leader of the New Zealand Labor party, states that Labor has made a considerable advance in that country during the war. In 1914, labor polled 45,987, and in 1919 the vote was 125,970—an increase of 79,983. Labor's standing in the New Zealand parliament was four members in 1914, and today it is eight straight-out Labor, and three Independent Labor members. Had the elections been conducted on proportional lines, they would have had 19 members.

The attitude of the New Zealand Labor party is to be one of no compromise. It will be a fighting party in every sense of the word, and will make its presence felt in the new parliament in that country. The victories won by the party are undoubtedly victories for Labor, Socialism, and anti-militarism, and the party now enters upon its great work of education and organization, relying on the soundness of its principles and its ability to educate the people in those principles for their ultimate victory.

RAILWAYMEN IN BRITAIN WANT CONTROL

National Union in Conference Agree to Re-affirm Demand for Nationalism

(By the Federated Press) London.—The recent conference of all the district councils of the National Union of Railwaymen, held here, came to important decisions on nationalization and control of the railways.

It was unanimously agreed to reaffirm the demand for the national ownership of the railways coupled with control by the workers, and, in addition, to recommend all branches of the union to instruct the executive committee at once to inaugurate a national campaign in order to secure the support of all sections of the community for all alterations of the ownership and control of the railway systems.

The district councils appointed a committee of nine to go into the whole question of control, and to prepare a scheme of railway democratization for submission to the branches. Further steps were taken towards securing closer unity of action during a national strike on lines. It was decided that every district council should formulate a scheme for securing more effective cohesion and communication during times of crisis.

IRON MOLDERS WIN ANOTHER SHOP AT HAMILTON FOUNDRY

Another shop has been won by the striking molders and coremakers, who have been on strike since last May. Last week the men returned to work at the Hamilton Foundry, the firm having "come across" with the eight-hour day and 75 cents per hour. It is said that very soon the Grand Trunk shop and Steel Company of Canada will fall in line. The members of Local No. 28 Iron Molders' Union are firm in demanding that strike-breakers be "let go."

HAMILTON BARBERS ARE CONSIDERING A RAISE IN PAY

The members of Local No. 131 Journeymen Barbers' Union at Hamilton, Ont., are considering a raise in pay. At present they get \$20 per week and 50 per cent extra of all receipts over \$25 weekly. The present wage agreement terminates in May. The union is 100 per cent organized.

WORCESTER, MASS. ENDORSES ROCKDALE CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT

The Central Labor Union at Worcester, Mass., has endorsed a co-op. project based on the Rockdale system, which sells goods at the market price and returns savings on the basis of money spent at the store, rather than on the amount of stock held.

Shares will be sold at \$11 each, \$10 of which is to go into capital stock and \$1 for organization purposes.

Dishonest kings used to debate the question so that it lost its purchasing power, and it took a lot more money to buy clothes and food. We just happened to think of this. We don't mean anything in particular by it.—Toledo Union Leader.

(Continued on Page Four)

FAIR PRICE ADVISORY BOARD OF D. C. FIXES FAIR PROFIT ON SHOES

The fair price advisory board of the District of Columbia has concluded that \$3.50 is a fair profit on a \$10 pair of shoes. It has been found that some dealers have been charging what is termed "exorbitant" profits and this sale has been agreed to: 35 per cent profit on ordinary grades of shoes; 40 per cent on shoes selling at over \$12, and 31 per cent on children's shoes.

DEFENSE COUNSEL QUILTS FOLLOWING WORDS WITH JUDGE

Judge Objected To Defense Quoting Article on Socialism From Encyclopedia Britannica.

(By Gordon Cascadden) (Special to The Free Press) "We seven men are not on trial but the movements of men." This was the declaration of John Queen, Winnipeg alderman, in his address to the jury in the trial of the labor spokesmen for alleged seditious conspiracy in connection with the big 1919 Winnipeg general strike.

Queen spoke for nearly a day and a half, following W. H. Truman, K.C., who opened the case for the defence, which did not call any witnesses. When about half way through his speech, western Canada's most eminent constitutional lawyer, who was defending Alderman A. A. Heaps, suddenly quit, following a heated discussion with Judge Metcalf.

Handfuls of the seized documents put in as exhibits deal with Socialism and Labor economics. For this reason Truman wanted to quote from the article on Socialism in the Encyclopedia Britannica. The judge objected, declaring the only kind of Socialist discussion he would permit was that which can be brought about by the ballot.

Night sessions are being held, court lasting from 10 o'clock at night with intermissions for lunch and dinner. This arrangement, however, was put into effect only after A. J. Andrews, K.C., chief crown lawyer, had finished his speech, the accused thereby being put to a greater physical and mental strain. The crown prosecutor who represented the so-called "Citizens' Committee" during the strike, spoke for nearly three days and a half.

Queen, in his address, read from evidence introduced by the crown and charged Andrews directly with representing the so-called Citizens' Committee aggregation at a meeting of the city council during the strike, when it was decided to issue permit cards. The government has made one of its most serious charges against the accused in its declaration that Labor usurped the powers of civic government by establishing a Soviet.

Queen also showed that three other lawyers who have assisted in the prosecution from the very start actually were members of the so-called Citizens' Committee.

(Continued on page 3).

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF BRITISH LABOR METHODS

Federated Press Writer Compares British Situation With United States.

(By Felix Morley) (Staff Writer the Federated Press) ARTICLE I—THE SITUATION TODAY.

London.—Underneath its present orderly exterior, in a slow but sure, though going British manner, England is now being steadily transformed into a state completely controlled by productive labor. The upper class opposition is very strong, and the ignorant conservatism of large sections of the workers an obvious drawback. Yet month by month unmistakable and permanent progress towards a new era is being achieved, and the goal now well in view is something sufficiently advanced to make the economic outlook of Gompers and Gary seem identical by contrast. Ruthless as is the present policy of British militarism in the subject countries of Ireland, India and Egypt, it is now just as important for America labor to appreciate the growing power of Socialism in England proper as it is to condemn the effects of a dying imperialism in her forcibly held dominions. With the exception of Russia, and perhaps Italy and Germany, England has more nearly outgrown capitalism than any other great nation. She is incomparably ahead of the United States in this respect.

Three things about the present labor movement in England impress themselves immediately upon the visitor from America. They may be summed up by saying that in spite of the greater pressure of the war, more liberty, justice and common sense have been left alive in England than in the United States. There is first a far greater measure of freedom of speech and press on this side. For instance it is difficult to find either a labor mass meeting where the proceedings are not closed by singing the Red Flag and cheering the Russian soviet republic, or a reputable newspaper which characterizes such outbursts as seditious, un-English, anarchistic, and the like. As for police and secret service raids, suppression of radical newspapers, imprisonment and deportation of agitators—such things may be common in Ireland and the United States, but they are virtually unknown here. If an alleged labor paper is so extreme as to be ridiculous nobody buys it. If an agitator prattles of impractical tactics he is laughed at. This keeps everyone in good humor. There is no cesspool terrorism, no bomb plots by anarchists or capitalists, no underground discontent, no imitation of czarist-Russia.

The result is no danger of revolution from the standpoint of the government, no wasted time for the workers in having to struggle for the most fundamental of rights, and real and rapid progress along lines of radical social evolution. There are many elements in this situation which cause grave anxiety to the traditional governing class, but all efforts to check the tide only result in an increase of the power and solidarity of organized labor. A point for America to realize is that the present state of affairs in Ireland and other subject countries will very soon be altered in accordance with the principle of self-determination, when labor gains control of the government. The British Labor party is working as hard in behalf of Ireland as is Sinn Fein.

A second striking difference to the United States is found in the English labor leaders. The majority of them are real leaders, men of vision and ideals, democratically chosen, graduates of factory and mine who make it their business to encourage rather than repress.

(Continued on page 3).

CAN. ELECTRICAL WORKERS WILL PAY DUES IN CANADA

On Account of Exchange Rate All Remittances Will Be Sent To Winnipeg.

The International Executive Council of the Electrical Workers being anxious to provide for a system of remittance and disbursements which would provide a more satisfactory arrangement for Canadian business instructed the International Secretary, International Treasurer and J. L. McBride, member of the International Executive to devise a workable arrangement. The following method has been adopted and is to become operative April 1st.

The secretary of the local union will forward his report to the international office the same as heretofore. His remittance he will forward direct to J. L. McBride, 165 James street, Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Brother McBride has been designated as agent of the International Secretary for the purpose of receiving funds, and will in turn report the remittance in amount thereof direct to the international office.

One great reason for the change in administration is the fluctuation of exchange between Canada and the United States.

Of course, after all, the best way to lick the "reds" is to give humanity a better principle than Lenin can offer.—The Progressive Labor World.

Heredity counts for much in life, environment counts perhaps for more. What ideals are you holding up to your children to influence their lives. It's worth pondering over.—The Western Independent.

LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

Tuesday, March 30th
Old Fort Machinists No. 1266.
Thursday, April 1st
Machinists No. 559.
Friday, April 2nd
United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 1325.
Printing Pressmen No. 255.
Saturday, April 3rd
Typographical Union No. 604.
Bakers and Confectioners No. 276.

ELABORATE SCHEME FOR ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES

An elaborate scheme for the arbitration of labor disputes is provided in a long promised bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris by Deputy Jourdain. Under its terms arbitration is obligatory and cessation of work is forbidden in employments considered necessary to the public convenience and the stopping of which would endanger health and the economic and social life of the country.

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SECOND INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE HAS HELD 80 SESSIONS

Recommends Proper Place to Grapple Labor Problem in the Individual Plant.

The proper place to grapple with the labor problem is in the individual plant, the Second Industrial Conference will tell President Wilson in its final report. The conference adjourned on March 4 after having held eighty sessions since its first meeting on December 1. Its report, adopted unanimously, will go to the President next week and will be made public within about fifteen days. Specific recommendations regarding hours of work, wages, women and children in industry, unemployment and similar problems have been made, the conference announced, and a definite stand on collective bargaining, the rock on which the first conference came to grief, has been taken.

In a preliminary report on December 19 the conference proposed machinery for adjusting disputes and asked for criticisms and suggestions. A number of men prominent in public life, as well as representatives of capital and labor, responded.

The final report makes some modifications of the organization suggested in the preliminary statement, but leaves intact the national industrial board and the regional boards of adjustment. The final report also deals broadly with the general field of industrial relations and undertakes to prevent industrial disputes by recommending elimination of the causes of disagreement. Plans for shop organizations to facilitate voluntary adjustments between capital and labor are suggested.

STRIKING RESOLUTION REGARDING PROFITEERING BY N. Y. LABOR PARTY

Only Remedy is Adoption of Independent Political Action.

New York.—"The masses of the workers of our country are landless, homeless, and at the mercy of profiteering landlords and other parasites and plunderers who tax and rob the wealth producers of the right to live, work and be of benefit to the community at a rate King George would never have dared to tax the American colonies."

This is part of a resolution adopted by the New York state branch of the American Labor party at a convention here, during a discussion of means of combating the acute housing situation. The resolution goes on to state that the only remedy is the complete boycotting of the two old parties in the next election, and the adoption of independent political action.

Collective bargaining, political action and co-operation are the trinity of the new commonwealth; the commonwealth of those who produce, of those who must unite if they would save the world from the destructive influences of un-restrained capitalism.—Steam Engineer.

COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL UNITY IN IRON AND STEEL TRADES IN ENG.

The Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain have recently completed negotiations with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (the latter itself the result of amalgamation of a number of unions) and have decided to join as soon as arrangements can be made. It is quite on the cards that the Tin and Sheet Millmen's Associations in South Wales will also join the confederation. This will mean that before the year is through there will be complete industrial unity in the iron and steel trades throughout the country, with the single exception of the National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, who still follow their own course as a separate and distinct entity.

I.A.M. AT PRINCE RUPERT, B.C. IS STILL ON MAP

Is Not As Reported All Over the Country, One Hundred Per Cent O.B.U.

A letter from the secretary of Machinists Lodge No. 207, Prince Rupert, B.C., to the Machinists' Journal, is of interest to all local Machinists as it sets matters straight as regards the O.B.U. in that local. The letter is as follows:

To the Canadian Membership, Greetings:

This is to notify you that Prince Rupert, B.C. is still on the map as a part of our international organization and is not, as reported all over the country, 100 per cent O.B.U.

We have a fine Machinists' Lodge No. 207, and our Trades and Labor Council is one of the best in Canada. It has delegates from machinists, boilermakers, pipe fitters, carmen, stationary engineers, carpenters, printers, retail clerks, clerical workers, electricians, longshoremen, deep sea fishermen, great war veterans and Army and Navy veterans, and each has an International lodge here with the exception of the two last named. Now, brothers, don't fall for the tale that everybody's doing. We are gaining members at every meeting, and while I am willing to admit we have lost some good active members to the O.B.U., I feel sure it's only temporary and that sooner than they think they will be glad to get back to their old associates and fellow tradesmen.

Lately I have been asked what has the International ever done for me, heavy on the me. And again that the A.F. of L. is run by a gang, etc., etc. To the first question I say, Where did the eight-hour day come from, the overtime rates, shop conditions, Workmen's Compensation Acts, minimum wage laws, and more important than wages, recognition by the employer of your various organizations, and in almost every case acknowledgement of the right of collective bargaining?

As regards the A. F. of L., I meant to say this, brothers, it is a kind of a horrible bogey that the opponents of our organizations hold up to the rank and file; for this reason 98 per cent of our membership do not know what A. F. of L. means, what it represents and what its duties are. All it is to my mind, brothers, is that it is the same as your local Trades and Labor Council, only that it's on a larger scale and handles bigger problems.

Forget the A. F. of L. bosh after your organization. If your lodge does not suit you why not start something, not in the workshop, or on the street but in the lodge room. That's the place to air your troubles, and if you think any member or members are having things all their own way, attend lodge yourself, express your opinions there, if they are good the boys will back you up. With best wishes for success,
A. ELLIS,
Financial Secretary No. 207.

NATIONALIZING OF BRITISH MINES IS ENDORSED BY LABOR

At a meeting at Fulham Town Hall, London, in connection with the miners' nationalization campaign, Fred Bramley, assistant secretary of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, said that Labor proposed to get rid not merely of private monopoly in collieries, but also proposed to get rid of private ownership of coal itself. The campaign which was being promoted for the nationalization of mines had received the indorsement of the united trade union movement. They were not going to be satisfied with passing resolutions any longer, and the government must realize that the workers were not prepared to tolerate private monopoly in such an important matter as the mining industry. John Lawson, of the Miners' Federation, said that the miners were not out in that campaign to plead for themselves; they were out to reason with the people in their own interests as well as for the miners' well-being.

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ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS PRESENT DEMANDS TO OWNERS

Increased Pay, Shorter Working Day and Closed Shop Are Asked For.

Anthracite coal miners' demands for increased pay and shorter working days and weeks were presented to the operators last week in New York.

The demands of the mine workers are as follows:
"The next contract shall be for a period of not exceeding two years and the making of individual agreements and contracts in the mining of coal shall be prohibited."
"The contract wage scale shall be increased 60 per cent, and the increases secured in the supplemental agreements of 1917 and 1918 shall be included in the wage scale as the basis upon which the 60 per cent. shall be added. All day men shall be granted an increase of \$2 a day.

"A uniform wage scale shall be established so that the various occupations of like character at several collieries shall command the same wage. Shovel crews for coal companies shall be paid not less than the rates paid by the contractors to shovel men."
"A work day of not more than six hours from bank to bank shall be established for all classes of inside and outside day labor, five days a week. The uniform scales shall be the basis upon which the advance above demanded shall apply, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays."
"A closed shop contract, which means full recognition of the United Mine Workers of America as a party to the agreement."

"The principle of true industrial unionism was illustrated recently when the glass workers of Winnipeg decided to link up with the International Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators' Local No. 739. This is an industrial union with glass workers within its jurisdiction."
W. Varley, A.F. of L. organizer; E. Robinson, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council; J. Winning, secretary of the Building Trades Council, and T. Edwards, business agent Painters' Union No. 739 attended the meeting. The constructive policy of the International movement as compared with the dismemberment policy of the secession movement was the feature of the addresses. There was no uncertainty about the glass workers decision and it is expected to have 95 per cent of the men working at the trade inside the local within the next few weeks.

GLASS WORKERS JOIN PAINTERS' INTERNATIONAL

The principle of true industrial unionism was illustrated recently when the glass workers of Winnipeg decided to link up with the International Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators' Local No. 739. This is an industrial union with glass workers within its jurisdiction. W. Varley, A.F. of L. organizer; E. Robinson, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council; J. Winning, secretary of the Building Trades Council, and T. Edwards, business agent Painters' Union No. 739 attended the meeting. The constructive policy of the International movement as compared with the dismemberment policy of the secession movement was the feature of the addresses. There was no uncertainty about the glass workers decision and it is expected to have 95 per cent of the men working at the trade inside the local within the next few weeks.

BROKERS DISBELIEVE IN UNIONS BUT HAVE WAGE SCALE

Brokers are of the class that "don't believe in unions," but this has not deterred them from entering into an agreement to make a uniform charge for handling liberty bond sales in New York. This agreement will end competition.



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The profiteer argues that he is entitled to all he gets because of the risk he takes. The yeggman can put forward the same argument.—New York American Labor World.
Was it the peace of the world or a piece of the world that arrayed the nations in combat?—Oregon Labor Press.
It is estimated that the trial of the Winnipeg strikers will cost the government over \$100,000. Mr. Andrews, who was instrumental under the Union government in arresting the strike leaders, got the job to prosecute them. Whether Mr. Andrews intended it or not he made a remunerative job for himself in these slack times by arresting the strikers.—The Western Independent.



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AN AMERICAN VIEW OF BRITISH LABOR METHODS

(Continued from Page One)

press radical ideas among the rank and file. This results in an almost incredible difference in the atmosphere of the two movements, optimism, harmony and progress along fundamental lines being the dominant characteristics here. It is the fact that the radicals are in command of English labor that makes the psychology of a Gospels something half pitiable and half disgusting to the movement here. There is no blinking the fact that men like Bob Smillie, Bob Williams, Frank Hodges, and others who have a large share in the control of English labor policy would be in Moundsville or Atlanta if fate had made them citizens of the land of the free. Ramsay MacDonald told me that he doesn't consider Gene Debs more radical by temperament than Smillie, yet the strength and cohesion of the British miners is such that their government dare not touch this labor general. Several men prominent in the labor movement here would scarcely believe me when I remarked that the attorney general of the United States had publicly characterized James Maurer as a dangerous "red," and they enjoyed a hearty laugh when shown American newspaper clippings on the occurrence.

For contrast they need only be mentioned a meeting in London a few nights ago at which H. N. Brailsford lectured on Parliament and Soviets in a manner very disparaging to the present constitutional government of England and distinctly laudatory to that of Russia. His remarks were sufficiently "scandalous" to have gained him a 20 years jail sentence in the United States. Here they brought courteous attention and loud applause from a respectable middle class audience who had paid 50 and 75 cents for their seats. Moreover there were no secret service agents present and no scare headline in the press next morning.

The third striking difference about the English labor movement is the close practical co-operation of all its units. Adherents of different schools of economic thought left, center and right; and members of all working class organizations, whether political, industrial or co-operative, are all working in harmony which is the most marked contrast with the disunion of American labor. This disunion is always a cause of amazement here, as is the failure to launch a great national labor party working with the Socialist organization. On the other hand the only questions asked about the new Communist and Communist Labor parties is "what good

can they do to make up for the harm they have already done?"

In the English labor world individual differences are being buried, group makes concession to group, strength is increased a hundred-fold by union. It is everywhere recognized that the first aim of eliminating capitalism in favor of a socialized industry is common to almost all, and that the differences between individuals and these can best be thrashed out after, and not before, that end is achieved. For that reason there is virtually no anti-parliamentarianism in England now and labor is getting control of the political hand in hand with the economic field.

In domestic affairs nationalization of basic industries, beginning with the coal mines, is an issue which has been taken up by the entire labor movement. A great campaign for state ownership of the mines, and control by district and pit committees, "representative of the national government and the various classes of workers, including those engaged in the managing, technical, commercial and manual processes," still goes on. The campaign for this program, very similar to the Plumb Plan, is now being pressed in every section of the country, despite the action of the recent Trades Union congress.

Nationalization of the mines is only the entering wedge of the broad program of industrial democracy for which the British labor movement is working. The mines came first because conditions happen to be most advantageous in that industry, for it is recognized that in practical working out the socialization of the railroads would be even easier. But in the mining industry not only is labor most strongly organized and progressive; it also faces a situation peculiarly suitable for radical economic change. The Lloyd George government has violated the confidence of labor in refusing to adopt either the letter or the spirit of the report brought in by the commission of experts appointed to investigate the ramshackle and inefficient condition of the British mining industry under private control. It has also been forced by the capitalists to withdraw a compromise bill limiting net profits (exclusive of the infamous royalty system) to 25 cents a ton. Now that the government has deceived labor and surrendered to capital on the coal issue, labor intends first to educate the public on the facts and merits of the case and second, to take such action as may be necessary to make the government live up to its pledges. Campaigns for the socialization of other industries will follow in due course. As Frank Hodges of the miners said at the opening mass meeting of the "miners for the nation" campaign—"The drama opened tonight will witness in its last act the death of the whole capitalist system in Great Britain."

The spirit of direct action, in the sense of political strikes to coerce the government into making concessions

CHICAGO BRICKLAYERS WILL RECEIVE LARGE INCREASE IN WAGES

Rate of \$1.25 Per Hour May Be Established for All Building Trades.

(By Federated Press)
Chicago.—The first round in the battle of the building trades for a general wage of \$1.25 an hour was won, when 4,500 bricklayers were given a contract by the Chicago Masons' and Builders' Association calling for the required scale. The old scale was \$1 an hour with bonuses ranging from 10 to 25 cents.

Negotiations were carried on between Peter S. Shaughnessy, president of Bricklayers' union No. 21, an arbitration committee, and representatives of the contractors.

Contractors in other lines and the business agents of the other building trades are to meet soon to talk over the demand for a \$1.25 wage throughout the building trade.

The union label stands primarily for union industry. As such it is an indispensable complement of "home industry" or other shibboleth of business in the mind of the purchaser who holds principle above local pride.

which cannot be brought about by parliamentary pressure is, however, something noticeably distasteful to British labor. These tactics will only be used as a last recourse. The English workers by the millions are getting in step with social evolution now—with a rapidity which fully merits an investigation by the judiciary committee of the United States senate.

Meanwhile in the political field, the Labor party is daily gaining more experience and power, instilling the vision of a new and better world into the people in every section of the country, and preparing itself to take over the reins of administrative government as the trade unions are preparing themselves to take over the reins of industry. Every municipal election, every parliamentary bye-election sees a steady increase of the labor vote and every day that goes by sees a development of the ability of its leaders in the field of honest statecraft. A general election held tomorrow would see labor cutting the present huge and untruthful majority of conservatives by scores. When the great test does come the results will be a shock to the reactionaries the world over and the fight is crucial, because overthrow of the coalition government by labor will obviously be followed by overthrow of capitalist control in England.

(Editor's Note—The above is the first of a series of six articles on the British Labor Movement, by Mr. Morley. The second article will appear at an early date. Watch for it.)

DEFENSE COUNSEL QUILTS FOLLOWING WORDS WITH JUDGE

(Continued from Page One)

mitted. He charged that organization with assuming a dictatorship over Winnipeg at the very time when it accused Labor of so doing.

Trueman made an impassioned plea for freedom of speech and press in Canada.

"Now's the time to come to a showdown and I believe it well to take it before a Canadian jury," he said, in replying to Andrews' declaration that resolutions demanding lifting of censorship, passed at the Walker theatre meeting, were seditious.

"If that censorship was a good thing while the war was on it came to an end for all practical purposes on November 11, 1918, and these men were asking the following March 15th, that the censorship be brought to an end.

"Something never permitted, in times of peace, is for the government to say what may or may not be read. That was a right that was being interfered with by the censorship established by the Dominion Government and continued after the war came to an end. Sometimes the people don't know their rights under the constitution but if they had better knowledge of their rights they would resent interference. These men were bestowing benefit on Canada by protecting it against continuance of censorship."

"I give my entire approval to the editor of the Western Labor News the Rev. William Ivens, one of the accused) when he said he would not allow himself to be gagged by the government in the discussion of the terms of the peace treaty," Trueman declared, after quoting from an article defying the censorship which was printed in the Labor paper.

Andrews objected to Trueman's criticisms of the censorship, to which Trueman replied:

"I don't take these order-in-council as seriously as my learned friend. I think the censorship was absolutely vicious after the war. If I had been editor of that paper I would have taken the same stand."

Judge Metcalfe: "I can't sit and hear defiance of the law."

Trueman: "I said, if I were editor."

Judge Metcalfe: "You're sitting here as counsel."

Following Queen's speech, Ward Holland, lawyer for R. J. Johns, spoke briefly. The Rev. Wm. Ivens, who has been most severely criticized by the government lawyers, then started his address. It was eloquent, and many in court wept.

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IN THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page One)

householders' tax must be paid monthly. In the event of any person being unable to pay, or refusing to pay, the city has the power to cut off the gas, light or water.

Business Tax on Consumers.

The business tax was also increased from seven to ten per cent, but there is no penalty clause for non payment of that tax. The business tax is supposed to be a concession by the business men in lieu of the other taxes. A concession, by the way, that costs them nothing as the consumer pays it by paying a little more for everything he purchases.

A Suggestion.

There is another method of taxation that was overlooked by the Medicine Hat aggregation which we pass on for their consideration next year. Why not build a wall round the city, put in toll gates and charge an admission fee from every person who enters, exempting only those who are going to buy drugs from the Speaker, real estate from Spencer, or consult the Mayor about an industrial site. Although the bill has only passed the committee stage, the chances are it will pass the house as the same influences are at work.

Labor Member Moves for Half Holiday.

The Labor member introduced an amendment to the charter asking that all the stores be closed for one half day throughout the year. The amendment was ruled out because it did not originate with the Medicine Hat Council. Alderman Huckvale stated that the question of a half holiday had never been raised, neither in the council nor by interested citizens. Calgary retail stores have been closed for one half day in the week for two years, Edmonton is asking for a charter amendment this year to compel all stores to close for a half day all the year round. Medicine Hat cannot be compared with these towns because Redcliffe, a rival town, is so close that if the stores close in the Hat and remain open in Redcliffe, the people would walk over to Redcliffe, a distance of six miles, and do their shopping. So the powers that be again decreed, that it would be unwise to in-

NEW AGREEMENT TORONTO ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Hydro-Electric Commission To Be Presented With Demand For \$1-An-Hour Rate.

The Toronto Local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have completed the terms of the new agreement to be submitted to the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission. The agreement asks for a new wage schedule for both apprentices and journeymen. The rate for journeymen is fixed at \$1 an hour, and if paid on a monthly basis, instead of the hourly basis, the rate will be \$208 a month. The hour rate for foremen and supervisors will be \$1.10 an hour, and if payment is on the monthly basis, \$225 a month.

The rates for apprentices will be 55 cents an hour for the first six months; 60 cents an hour for the second six months; 67 cents an hour for the second year, and 75 cents an hour for the third year. Three years shall be the term of apprenticeship, and at the expiration of that period the journeyman's rate shall be paid.

While the new wage rate constitutes one of the very important features, the agreement pays special attention to the working conditions, and some very progressive changes in the interests of the men are asked for.

The union label is the unmistakable sign of practical co-operation between employer and employee. The demand for the union label completes the relationship necessary to the most effective practice of co-operation by making the purchaser also a partner in the business.

terfere with the development of the Hat, by declaring a half holiday for clerks. The retail clerks will have to console themselves about the half holiday, until Redcliffe develops to be a city equal in population to the Hat. Then both will have to petition for the right to declare a holiday.

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

Our agreement received a very favorable reception. Our delegates are hoping to have a 1920 agreement to present to the Union for endorsement.

Get yourself posted on that very important subject that will be subject to discussion at 9 o'clock at your next regular meeting.

Suggestions are still in order for that social date in April.

On Wednesday, March 31st, at 8 p.m. a musical and social evening, to which all the members of No. 52 are invited, will be held in the hall of the Alexandra block. Your stewards have received letters from the library staff, who will be the hosts of the evening, and are requested to personally invite you to this social festival. Our sisters of the first floor will serve refreshments and are enthusiastically looking forward to a real good time.

Since the Scots have been so severely beaten in the athletic field and sports in the British Isles, it is rumored that a certain person on the top floor is about to make application for his Canadian naturalization papers.

It is reported that a sister of the 4th floor has purchased a new spring hat. Somebody believes yet there is more than one season to the year.

Blue and Yellow! The Radials are wearing the city's colors this year and all civic employees who are lovers of athletic sports can obtain a membership in the above club, either honorary or active, by applying to Bro. D. Robson, 2nd floor. The tickets are for sale at 50c and the fund that it is hoped will be instituted is to be expended in a novel and up-to-date project.

Robson is boosting the Radials, his eldest son, Charlie, is to play for the Swifts and Jim has signed up for the Shamrocks. A triple alliance that should land something at the end of the season.

MANY ATTRACTIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR STOCK SHOW

Guy Weadick, Noted Stamped Impresario Will Furnish Cowboy Sports.

Manager Stark of the Edmonton Exhibition announces that he has arranged, with Guy Weadick, the noted Stamped Impresario, to bring a bunch of his outlaw bucking horses and a few of the "top" broncho-busters of the West, to the Edmonton Spring Live Stock Show, to be held in the Arena on the Exhibition grounds, March 30th to April 3rd.

Mr. Weadick is probably the best known authority on cowboy sports and pastimes on the continent, as for the past fifteen years he has been internationally famous for his productions of world's championship contests and exhibitions of Wild West sports all over the United States, Europe and Canada. He produced the Stampede at Calgary in 1912, Winnipeg in 1913, and Calgary last August. He has just purchased a ranch on the Highwood River, southwest of High River, and will become a permanent resident of Alberta. Among the well-known bucking horses that he will bring to the Spring Show, are several who caused much comment at the Stampede in Calgary last August, such as "Budger," "Socks," "Midnight," "Yellow-Jacket," "Bald-Hornet," and the famous roan horse "Blue Dog"—the horse that no three cowboys at the Stampede could saddle.

Miss Flores La Due, the world's champion fancy rider, well remembered for her clever rope work in Calgary, both in 1912 and last year, will give an exhibition each evening, mounted on her famous horse "Prize," and riding the \$1,000 silver-mounted Mexican hand-carved saddle presented to her in Winnipeg in 1913 by H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught. "Strawberry Red" Wolf, the Oregon whirlwind, when it comes to riding outland bronks, will no doubt make many friends and admirers in Edmonton as he did at Calgary last year, by his reckless disregard for life and limb, when he makes his famous flying mount, aboard the outlaw "Scorpions," as Red calls the bucking horse.

There will be other bronk riders, also exhibitions of trick and fancy riding, roping, and the funny mule "Prohibition Flossie," who they say can dance "to beat the band."

With the already large entry list at

C.N.R. MACHINISTS

Lodge 817, L.A. of M. meets Friday, 26th at 8 p.m. Make this a lively meeting and let others know your ideas. Don't talk around the shop, and miss the meetings, where such business is supposed to be conducted. You get paid for working in the shops—not talking. Talk in the lodge room—you pay for that privilege to the exclusion of others. Get your money's worth.

The integrity of the organization must be upheld; and if the whole-hearted honesty of purpose of your officers and committee-men is questioned, especially that which might work an injustice to the rank and file to the benefit of any one or more of those elected to do your will—why, your prerogative, of course, is clearly set forth in the constitution.

For instance: Don't you admire your schedule? Well, well! and what have you done to rectify matters? You'll most likely send a delegate to Div. 4 convention when it's called. What instructions are you to give him? Haven't you thought about it yet, eh? Now, see here; it requires no proverbial "Philadelphia Lawyer" to make the last schedule work any old way desired, for or against the employee. Then why not pin a schedule that is to be a benefit to the employee instead of a detriment? (Besides which you'll find you'll have to employ a legal advisor etc. to act with the shop committee-men). Sure, instruct your delegate now! Give him lots of time to work up his case.

The seaharbers are likely to broaden out if the T5c hair-cut is treated as our own H'1 Sec. treated it. Of course, he won't say where he got his, but he only paid 50c for it. Another member done better at the McDonald, and if some arrangement is not made with the barbers whereby union men, on presenting their cards fully paid up, at the union hair shops, get their beans tonorialized, we'll say at a reduction anyway, there is likely to be an extreme feeling of enmity and malevolence between the party in the chair and the party with the razor—and at that particular time the latter has the advantage. (Moral—get a cannon.)

Say! isn't that Williams guy some juggler? Are you going to let the apprentices be juggled into doing that wheel-lathe stunt all over again? Also, What about Ed. Letin?

FIRE FIGHTERS' LOCAL No. 209.

Schedules are not one-sided agreements, for while they do provide what the employee will receive, it also provides what he shall do. It is therefore, absolutely essential that all should study these features—"receive" and "do" for in receiving an obligation is placed on the receiver that he "must do."

Among those noticed at the last meeting of our local at No. 2 Hall was Bro. Stephens of No. 6 Hall.

Bro. Bridson, No. 1 Hall, has resigned from the Fire Dept. and leaves this week for his new farm home near Lloydminster. Bro. Bridson carries with him the best wishes of his local and we hope he may have "cattle on a thousand hills."

Manual labor, in the early stages was largely performed by slaves, the freemen being practically all absorbed in the activities of war.

Bro. Edwards, No. 5 Hall, has completely recovered from his painful scalding accident and last week again resumed his duties.

MARSEILLES HAS ESTABLISHED CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE STORE

The municipal council at Marseilles, France, has established a central consumers' co-operative store with twelve branches, and appropriated 5,000,000 francs to finance the venture. A complete line of food products, including fresh and refrigerated meat, and clothing and shoes will be sold. Seventy per cent of the surplus earnings will be divided between the consumers and employees and 20 per cent devoted to assisting the aged and invalids, and in co-operative and trade union educational work.

the Spring Show, and the Wild West entertainment added, the attendance this year should be a record-breaker.

Victory Bonds

EVERY SMALL INVESTOR SHOULD BUY AND HOLD A SUBSTANTIAL NUCLEUS OF VICTORY BONDS TO YIELD FROM 5.40% TO 6.10%

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

W. ROSS ALGER & Co. Investment Bankers 601-605 Agency Bldg. EDMONTON

Tenders for Teacher's Residence

Sealed tenders will be received by the Board of Trustees of Lake View S.D., 1541, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, up to noon, April 22, 1920, for the erection of a Frame Residence for Teachers, according to Departmental Plan T3. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Secretary-Treasurer's office or may be obtained at the Department Education. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

P. C. HEPBURN, Sec. Treas. Box 90, Elmore.

"Horrors! Another Coalition"

By "The Critic"

The editor shouts "Horrors!" at my mild suggestion that the future governments might be formed by alliance of one or two groups, while he himself is suggesting that all governments should be formed from representatives of all the groups. Which would be the worst coalition?

His government, as I understand him, does not actually govern. It is merely an Executive, chosen by Proportional Representation from the groups in the Legislature, whose duty it is to select the actual men who are to administer the different departments of state. They would therefore be expert ciphers at the head of the various departments whose duty it would be to carry out the policy dictated by the Executive. These heads of department would not themselves be members of the legislature or responsible to it; they could not be men of strong personal opinion. Their duty is to carry out the will of a strange conglomeration of capitalists, laborers, freetraders, protectionists, pacifists, militarists, in proportional representation. My contention is that no first-class man could be reasonably expected to take on such a job and that, if he did, it would be undemocratic to have such a one irresponsible with the legislature except through the Executive.

There seems to be a mix-up in the minds of some as to the meaning of group-organization. In this discussion, as I understand it, we are presuming that the geographical constituency is retained or enlarged and that electors divide themselves into groups according to their opinions. But some seem to imagine that we are talking about industrial representation, i.e., a parliament of groups elected from each industry by the industrial vote. Now the Trade Unions and Associations came into being in order that, by their economic force, they might criticize and win changes from the government. Their raison d'être is the representation of the wishes of comparatively small groups of men or women to make sure that their particular interests are not forgotten in the administration of the country's affairs. Even if we consider the ultimate aims of the largest industrial unions, the taking over and administering for the nation the industries in which they are engaged, still the value of the union itself and, therefore, of the industrial vote lies in the productive field and the men voting as members of the union would vote in accord with their producing interests rather than their consumer-interests. Every man in the country is or should be both a producer and a consumer. Every man ought to be eager to secure production. And it is valuable that he should possess in his union a weapon for criticism. But when he votes for his government, he should vote as a consumer, in accordance with the dictates of his mind while he is at home rather than in accordance with the suggestions of the work-shop.

But even when we retain the geographical divisions, we still find groups arising. Laborers are forming a distinct group in every country; the farmers of Canada and U.S.A. are forming another group; some of the returned soldiers seem to imagine that they can form a group, though I agree with the editor in his doubt as to their success; the capitalists have always been an organized group; the middle class and the

Boys' Juvenile Suits

Tweeds and Serges

Ages 4 to 8. Regular \$6.50 to \$9.00, for

The H. C. MacDonald's Stores

9610 TO 9614 JASPER AVE.

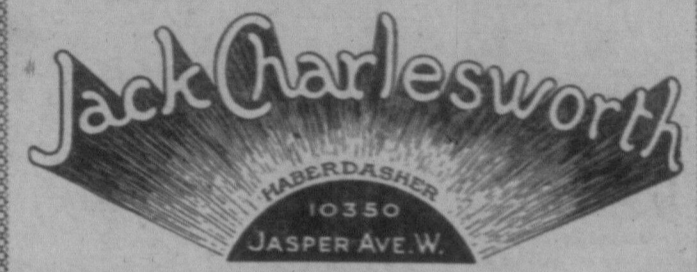
If It's Only a Suit You Want

Any Clothing Store can supply you. But—if you want a suit that is different, an exclusive model, one that is made just a little better than most—Edmonton Clothiers carry, why not look over my large assortment of CAMPBELL'S CLOTHING. Campbell's Clothing is made for YOUNG GENTLEMEN—AND GENTLEMEN.

PRICES RANGING FROM— \$32.00 to \$75.00

Over three hundred Spring Models now in stock.

SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK



HOUSE FURNISHINGS On Easy Terms. No Interest

SPECIALS UNTIL APRIL 17th Omdurman and French Wilton Hall Runners—3x3 1/2, 3x4, 3x5 yards, at \$35.00. Felt Mattresses, better than Ostermoor, at \$32.75. Other goods priced accordingly. A few ranges left not affected by the last advance of 20%. One year's credit for a Sonora Gramophone, the master of melody.

Standard Furnishing Co., Ltd. PHONE 6577 10345 97th STREET ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS

educationalists ought to have formed themselves into groups long ago. In most city constituencies representatives of these groups will run for election and we will all vote for our choice by the proportional method. But this will have a very different result than would happen if we chose our representatives by some form of industrial representation. Now the whole object why I, for example, would vote for a Laborer to represent the city of Edmonton would be because I expected him to use all his influence in parliament to abolish the capitalist system. His duty in my eyes would be to form an alliance with those elected who would carry out the policy of the democratic control of industry. Now our editor's scheme would compel my representative to assist in the election of an executive on which the capitalist, ready to kill all my ideas, would have a seat with the Labor representative. The combined efforts of this executive would result in ordering some expert to carry out a nondescript policy on which the opposing interests had managed to agree. I would far prefer that my representative would remain among a minority of critics in the legislature, rather than that by joining in electing an executive of all stars he should surrender the very purpose to accomplish which he was sent to parliament. Free-trader must oppose protectionist. Capitalist must oppose socialist. Pacifist must oppose militarist. It does not seem commensurate to me to suggest that they should all agree on a compromise. The majority of the people of the country must say by their vote which line of policy is preferred. Then the representatives of the groups favoring this line of policy should form a government. The representatives of the other groups should form a very valuable opposition, with the object of constructive criticism of the governmental policy. After all, oppositions in parliament are necessary to right government. Ask Lloyd George.

HOPE DEFERRED

maketh the heart sick. That is how we feel about our spring weather. But summer will come, no doubt about it. And meanwhile you can enjoy yourself by eating our delicious

CHERRY FRUIT CREAM

SPECIALLY MADE FOR YOU—EVERYBODY LIKES IT. Quarts, 75c; pints, 40c. Call 9264 or 9261 or any of these stores:

Table listing grocery stores and addresses: Canadian Provision Co., Cassidy Grocery, Empire Grocery, Aylme's Grocery, A. W. Nutting, Perry Bakery, Morris & Co., Adams Grocery, Stinson's Bakery, Norwood Confectionery, John Morie, Eyril & Warren, Garmen Cash Grocery, Bon Ton Confectionery, West End Grocery, Little Gem Fruit Store, Maple Leaf Confectionery, Langlois Confectionery, A. J. Ainsworth, Dawson Bakery.

EDMONTON CITY DAIRY, LIMITED

YALE SALE OF OXFORDS Still going on at the Yale Friday and Saturday Last day for these specials, at one price, \$8.95. Regular \$11.00 and \$12.00 Oxfords— \$8.95 BLACK KID, BROWN KID, GREY KID, IVORY KID, BROWN CALF AND PATENTS. HIGH AND LOW HEELS; ALL SIZES IN THE LOT. GET FITTED YALE WAY AND NOTE THE IMPROVEMENT Yale Shoe Store LIMITED Jasper Avenue Next Monarch Theatre

A Satisfactory Purchase

There is satisfaction in buying diamonds from a reputable concern that deals only in quality merchandise and whose guarantee and advice can be depended upon.

INVEST IN DIAMONDS NOW.

The diamonds we sell will enhance in value as the years go by. Let us show you some gems that will prove a wise purchase.

ASH BROS.

Watch and Diamond Merchants
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The Store of Quality

Noted for
BAKERY PRODUCTS
BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY
WEDDING CAKES A
SPECIALTY

EAT MORE BREAD
The Cheapest Food

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9974 Jasper Avenue

One Hundred Women Wanted

to give part or all day
SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH
to assist the Women's Auxiliary of the Labor Church in selling tags for the relief of our brothers and their families now fighting our battles in Winnipeg. All women connected with Labor or in sympathy with, come to Alexandra Hall, 10181 101st street, Saturday, at 9 o'clock.

Every Day a Bargain Day at
BARNES' GROCERY
10628 107th Avenue Phone 6055
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No. 8-22192

The Woman's Page

BRITISH WOMEN ASK FAIR PLAY OF LABOR PARTY

Inconsistency of British Labor Towards Women Workers Is Outlined.

Speaking before the Women's Institute in London recently, the president, Mrs. Fawcett, outlined the inconsistency of British Labor towards women workers, as follows: The Labor Party, all through the women's struggle for the vote had been their best friend, and had helped them in every way that they (the Labor Party) as a small party could do. When, however, it came to industrial enfranchisement, they took a different view, although she was sure that in the end things would come right. She did not quite see how it was to be brought about, because the trades union rules stood in the way. They stood for equal pay for equal work, and were against the undercutting of men in any way, yet they had the constantly expressed opinion of the Labor Party against the employment of women. However, the experience of the war with regard to the employment of women was bound to be felt.

All that they had to do for the future was to press on and secure their industrial freedom. One could not have a state that was half "free" and half "slave."

TRAINING CLASSES FOR DOMESTIC WORK WILL ENCOURAGE GIRLS

The training classes which have been arranged by the Ministry of Labor in the various branches of domestic work will do much to encourage the right type of girl to go into service. At present there is a tendency to term "unskilled" every kind of housework—due, no doubt, to the mistaken impression that an instinct in domestic matters is a heaven-sent gift to all women. This, says Woman's Century, of course, is no more true than that all men are born soldiers, and the sooner an experienced domestic servant is looked on as a skilled worker, and is treated as such, the sooner the present difficulties will adjust themselves.

WORLD'S W.C.T.U. CONVENTION TAKES PLACE IN LONDON

The world's W.C.T.U. convention takes place in London, England, April 18th to the 23rd. Representatives from fifty countries are expected to be present. In Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral sermons will be preached upon the subject of temperance, and it is expected that all the London churches will also have services upon this same theme.

The Sunday, 18th, is to be observed as a day of prayer throughout the British Empire, and all affiliated countries are being requested to join in this observation, making the day one of supplication. The Lord Mayor of London will receive the delegates officially. It is expected that Canada will send a full representation.

Each circle formed in the interest of a particular reform expands toward the others, until all meet and merge in one great body, constituting a purchasing power quickened by conscience, directed by intelligence and concentrated with unerring precision.

BEAD NECKLETS

in Latest Styles and Assorted Colors, from \$1.00 to \$12.00.

Just the necessary touches to set off the new

Easter Gowns

Jackson Bros.

9962 Jasper Avenue,
Marriage Licenses Issued

WOMEN VOTERS PLANNING PART IN U.S. POLITICS

Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association Plan for State Convention to Consider League.

Plans for a state convention to consider reorganization into a league of women voters are being considered by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. The convention will be called, says the association, just as soon as ratification of the federal amendment has been completed.

Miss Katharine Ludington, president of the association, outlined to the executive board, the plans for the league of women voters, as presented to the National Suffrage Convention in Chicago where she was elected New England regional director for the league. She has emphasized that the league would be absolutely nonpartisan or multi-partisan, since one of its chief slogans was to be, "Every voter a member of a political party." In this connection Miss Ludington pointed out that the membership of the national board of directors divided its political affiliation almost evenly between the Republican and Democratic parties, although several members Miss Ludington included classed themselves as Independents.

DOMESTIC WORKERS HAVE FORMED UNION IN CALIFORNIA

The Domestic Workers' Union of California, is an organization of domestic workers for the benefit of domestic workers. Its object is to establish the 8-hour day; to standardize the work; to insist on better living conditions and treatment, and to elevate the general character of the domestic workers. In connection with it will come the free employment office, and the club house or home for domestic workers out of employment or on vacation. Above all it aims to encourage the get-together spirit that will make union organization an assured success. It will strive to make domestic work an occupation for self-respecting women.

COMMENCING MAY 1ST THIS STORE WILL CLOSE SATURDAYS 1 P.M.



Women's and Misses' SPRING SUITS \$37.50

That Fulfill Expectations

The consensus of opinion of those who have been looking 'round seems to be that these smart new spring suits are unmatchable values at less than \$45.00.

In styles, materials and tailoring, they fulfil all expectations.

They are tailored of a good quality serge in navy, brown or black. Some with smart mannish collars, others with the long roll collar; inverted pleated back coat, box back or semi-fitting, with pleats below the slim belts, pocketed and trimmed with military braid and buttons or self-trimming. Skirts, shirred back, belted and pocketed. Perfectly tailored and excellent value at this moderate price. All sizes to 44. Price **\$37.50**

Many other smart styles at \$45.00, \$55.00 and \$65.00

Women's New Spring Coats

For Dress, Utility and Motoring

A wonderfully complete showing of new styles, in the smart, three-quarter and short sport models, so fashionable this season. They are of leather, mixed tweeds, cravenette or rubberized, also the covert coatings. Belted models with snug-fitting collars, raglan or set-in sleeves, and pocketed in various styles.

- LEATHER COATS in tan shade; lined throughout. Price **\$75.00**
- LEATHERETTE COATS, in tan or chocolate shades. Priced at **\$40.00**
- CRAVENETTE NEW YORK TWEED COATS, in tan, green or grey mixtures. Prices **\$50.00 and \$55.00**
- STYLISH TWEED COATS. Priced at **\$22.00 to \$35.00**
- SMART COVERT CLOTH COATS. Priced at **\$30.00, \$42.50, \$45.00 and \$48.50**
- RUBBERIZED TWEED COATS in all the light or dark heather mixtures. Priced **\$17.50, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50, to \$35.00**



Store Opens
9 A.M.
Closes 6 P.M.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

409 JASPER & 2ND ST. ESTABLISHED 1888. GENTS: SUTHERLAND & CO. LTD.

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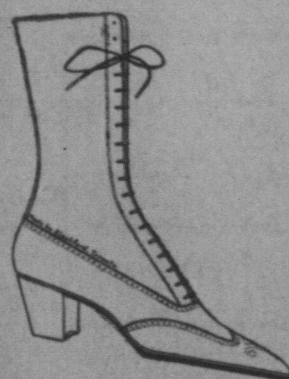
Sensational EIGHT DAYS SALE

AT THE

AMERICAN SHOE STORE

1,000 PAIRS

Of MEN'S BOOTS and WOMEN'S BOOTS & OXFORDS



comprising a special purchase of 400 pairs of Men's Boots from an Eastern manufacturer, with 600 pairs of Women's Boots and Oxfords in broken lots and discontinued lots.

These Shoes are worth today \$11.00 to \$17.50 per pr.

but we are putting them on sale commencing Thursday morning, **\$8.85**

for

Ladies and Gentlemen, here is a chance to buy your Easter Footwear at considerable savings.

We Are Also Offering During This Sale
10% Off Any Pair of Children's Shoes
In Stock



The American Shoe Store, Limited

No Phone or C.O.D. Orders Accepted for Sale Goods.

Near Corner First and Jasper

GRAHAM & REID, LTD.

HOME FURNISHERS

Carpets and Furniture
Most Important in a Home

THE universal desire to make Easter breakfast a really delightful meal, is easily fulfilled by housewives who use

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

A few slices of this mild, delicately-cured ham or bacon—cooked to a tempting brown—served sizzling hot—make a meal the whole family will enjoy. For Swift's Premium is outstanding in excellence: the Ham, because of its extra mild cure and juicy tenderness; the Bacon because of its succulent fat and enticingly flavored lean; and both because of their characteristic savouriness due to the exclusive Swift process of selection and curing.

Serve Swift's Premium on your Easter breakfast table and we know you will insist on this brand in future.

Order today from your Butcher or Grocer

Swift Canadian Co.
Limited
Toronto Winnipeg Edmonton

The Farm Page

Public Announcement

We have at considerable expense, obtained the formulae of a well known Custard and Egg Powder. These will be shortly on sale under the name of

**DEL-I-CO CUSTARD
AND
EGG-O-LENE**

THE FINEST SUBSTITUTE FOR EGGS

Look for Special Announcement Next Week, and Boost Home Industry.

Rudder Manufacturing Coy.

EDMONTON

Manufacturers of the well-known Liquid Cedar Wax Polish

WORK HAS BEGUN ON PLATFORM OF ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Economic Council Is Joint Body of the French General Federation of Labor.

Intensive work upon the platform of nationalization of industry was begun by the Economic Council of Labor, the joint body of the C.G.T. (General Federation of Labor); the co-operatives, the technicians and government officials, at a conference held in Paris.

The economic council groups together the principal national elements as follows: Producers, (C.G.T.); officials, consumers (in the co-operatives) and the technicians in the fields of industry, commerce and agriculture.

For practical purposes the council is divided into an executive committee, a committee for labor reconstruction, and none labor sections, each composed of three representatives from each organization.

Whenever a question comes up before

IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND WHO OWNS OR CONTROLS CHICAGO STOCK YARDS

United States Federal Trade Commissioner Colver told the house agricultural committee that it was impossible to find who owns or controls the Chicago stock yards, which are covered up by numerous devices. He said these properties are owned under certificates in blank payment to bearer, and that under this system the packers can evade the recent agreement between them and the United States department of justice, by which they are to confine themselves to the packing and produce business. Mr. Colver said existing laws were inadequate to deal with the industry.

the council, it is referred to the proper committee. The nationalization problem will be studied from the following angles:

Economic organization; industrial production; finance and credits; form of the social order; general and technical education; commerce and restoration of wealth; devastated regions.

Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the C. G. T., heads the executive committee.

B.C. GOVERNMENT WILL PURCHASE 400 HORSES IN ALBERTA

S. G. Carlyle, provincial live-stock commissioner, at Edmonton, has received word from C. A. Carruthers, district engineer of the public works department of the B.C. government at Prince Rupert that he is coming to Alberta soon to purchase about 400 heavy draft horses for roadwork in British Columbia. He wants horses weighing from 1,600 to 1,700 and the live stock commissioner will be glad to furnish him names of any men who have stock of this kind to sell.

SHEEP BREEDERS WILL BANQUET AT LACOMBE, MAR. 26

Number of Interesting Addresses By Prominent Speakers Is Arranged For.

A banquet will be given by the sheep breeders of the Lacombe district at the Adelphi Hotel, Lacombe, on the evening of March 26. There will be a number of interesting addresses by prominent speakers, on a variety of pertinent subjects, among them being:

J. Wemyss Renton, Calgary, who is a director of the Co-operative Wool Growers, will give an address on the co-operative selling of wool. Jas. McCaig, Edmonton, provincial publicity commissioner, and a very enthusiastic sheep man, will talk of prospects of the future. Prof. Geo. H. Hutton, of the Animal Husbandry Branch of the C.P.R. will speak on the subject of Winter and Summer Feeding of Sheep. Miriam Green Ellis, of Edmonton, will speak of Pure Bred Sheep Sales—Have they been a benefit to the Sheep Men? F. B. Butcher, of Lacombe, will have as his subject, Sheep—A Necessity on an Up-to-date Farm.

President Sharpe and Secretary Fraser have arranged for a very interesting evening, and one which should result in the dissemination of valuable information to the sheep raisers.

The union label supersedes the boycott by concentrating the purchasing power upon union products.

CATTLE FROM THE MANGE AREA ARE BARRED FROM U.S.

Must Be Subjected to Two Dips Or Else Accompanied By Certificate.

Dr. J. C. Hargrave, chief government inspector, last week issued the information that no more cattle from the western mange area are to be allowed to enter the United States unless they have been subjected to two dips or accompanied by a certificate from one of the government veterinary officials stating that the cattle have not been subjected to infection from mange for a period of 60 days prior to shipment.

Regarding the clause respecting certificates the inspector says in view of the fact that all cattle are looked on with suspicion he cannot imagine any point within the area where an inspector would find it possible to issue a certificate and consequently it is practically impossible to ship unless the cattle have had the two dips, with the customary 10-day interval.

It is understood that the action was taken by the United States officials because there were some cattle which had been shipped over which were found to have the mange.

This may or may not be true, but the stockmen knew all along that they were working under a regulation which might be altered at any time and though the notice came as a surprise many felt that it would only be a matter of time before it did happen.

This was what decided the members of the Calgary Livestock Exchange to take the matter up about a year ago, says the Market Examiner, and it was to see that prompt and concerted action was taken in this and other matters of vital interest to the stock growers that the Cattlemen's Protective Association was formed subsequently.

The action is a very serious one to the stockmen in that portion of the province which is within the mange area but it will not affect the very large number of cattle which are in the vast clean areas of Alberta. As the cattle situation in Alberta stands at present the regulation is put in effect under more favorable conditions than might very easily have obtained. Feed conditions have necessitated very heavy shipments out of the mange area months ago and for some time there will not be a very heavy movement of cattle which might possibly have been taken for shipment to American points. Prices south of the line recently have been such that dealers and speculators have only been handling a very small number of cattle out of the mange area.

There may be some slight disruption in the marketing conditions in the territory affected, but there is such a good demand for Canadian packers for beef cattle that it might reasonably be supposed that the market will hold up.

Now that the gates along the boundary line are shut against cattle from the mange area, the big thing is to remove any possible justification for its continuance. The campaign directed towards general dipping next spring will receive a very great stimulus for if this restraint should continue to be effective when the shipping season starts next fall the conditions would indeed be serious.

It is known that there are large portions now included in the mange area which are practically clean. This concentrate the campaign against the disease to those portions where it is known to exist and the urgency of the case might naturally be expected to enlist the co-operation of every man who has an animal on his place.

CITY OF EDMONTON PUBLIC NOTICE

The following questions will be submitted for the approval of the burgoesses:

1. Concrete sidewalks, \$20,000.00, share of the city at large, 20 years, 6%.
2. Plank sidewalks, \$10,000.00, share of the city at large, 8 years, 6%.
3. Grading and cindering, \$3,000.00, share of city at large, 5 years, 6%.
4. Grading certain highways, \$3,000.00, share of city at large, 8 years, 6%.
5. Permanent pavement, \$20,000.00, share of city at large, 20 years, 6%.
6. Incinerator, removing from South side and re-erecting on North side, \$50,000.00, 20 years, 6%.
7. Concrete Grandstand at Exhibition grounds, \$125,000.00, 20 years, 6%.
8. Manufacturers' building at Exhibition grounds, \$25,000.00, 20 years, 6%.
9. Power plant, new Turbo generator and auxiliaries and additions to plant, \$700,000.00, 20 years, 6%.
10. Telephone equipment and extensions, \$500,000.00, 20 years, 6%.

Debentures to be issued for the whole of the above will bear interest payable semi-annually, and on the sinking fund plan.

The voting will be held on Monday, 12th April next, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in the polling sub-divisions named in By-law No. 6-1917 as amended by By-law No. 28-1919.

A list of the polling places will be published on Saturday, April 10th.
CHAS. ED. K. COX,
Returning Officer.

H.C.I. INCREASING IN ENGLAND DESPITE PROFITTEERING ACT

The high cost of living in England is increasing, despite the passage of the profiteering act, six months ago. At no time during the war or since the armistice has the cost of living been higher than it is today, and the end of the upward movement is not in sight.

The government's investigating committee reported that because of great profits in cotton thread the price should be reduced. The manufacturers replied by increasing the price.

FOR SALE BY OWNER

Well built five-room house with living room, kitchen, dining room, pantry and two bedrooms; electric light but no water and sewer connections. Water and sewer in lane. Location, Fairview. Price \$1,200. Cash \$800, balance easy. For further particulars see—

OWNERS' AGENCY

118 ADAMS BLOCK

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SUMMER COAL SERVICE

OF THE

MAHAR COAL COMPANY

KING COAL

CLOVER BAR COAL

If you were satisfied with Mahar Service during the past winter, you are sure to be pleased with it during the present spring and summer for we are determined to make our Summer Coal Service no less efficient than it has been during the cold weather.

We believe there is just as much importance attached to the selling of Summer coal to customers as during any other season of the year, and are sparing no effort to uphold the name MAHAR in all matters pertaining to the selling of KING COAL and CLOVER BAR COAL.

If you demand exactness in your Summer Coal Service, phone The Mahar Coal Company at 4445.

In so doing you are fully assured of getting the quality of coal you want—KING COAL or CLOVER BAR COAL; having delivery made at the time you want; in the size of coal you want and at the lowest price consistent with the quality of our coals.

WE URGE YOU TO GET YOUR SUMMER COAL IN BEFORE THE FROST IS OUT OF THE GROUND

To avoid disappointment try

MAHAR SUMMER COAL SERVICE

ORDER PHONE 1066 OFFICE PHONE 4445

Mahar Coal Company, Limited

OFFICE: ROSSUM BUILDING, JASPER AND 102ND STREET

VALUES THAT SAVE
QUALITY THAT SERVES

HOUSE OF HOBBERLIN

LIMITED



The entire time, thought and effort of this House is to serve its customers so well that they will return to us for their next Suit and Overcoat.

We want you to be conscious that the clothes you wear are better clothes—distinctive in style, correct in fit, and superior in workmanship—better than ordinarily good clothes.

If we have failed in any particular, we will consider it a favor if you will let us know, because it will enable us to give you complete satisfaction and help us to make our service more nearly perfect.

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ALLEN

MON. TUES. WED.

NORMA TALMADGE

"A Daughter of Two Worlds"

A Romance of a Daughter of the Slums who rose to society's heights, and the love of a splendid man.

THURS. FRI. SAT.

William Farnum

"The Jungle Trail"

A Romance of the Jungles of India

THOMAS INCE'S GREAT FEATURE AT THE REGENT

"The Midnight Patrol" a Story of Love in Chinese Underworld—Coming Monday

"The Midnight Patrol" will be shown at the Regent Theatre for four days starting next Monday. This is Select Pictures' great special attraction concerning the underworld life in the Chinese section of a large western city. It was produced by Thomas H. Ince.

Wu Fang, a notorious Chinese, is plotting with Jim Murdoch, a corrupt politician, to keep the police from interfering on a night when a big shipment of opium is expected. The only man they fear is Terrence Shannon, sergeant of the Chinese vice squad. In order to keep Shannon from conducting a raid, Murdoch issues orders to have Patsy O'Connell held captive. Patsy is a young woman who has charge of the Chinese mission house. Murdoch notifies Shannon that Patsy is being held captive and that she will be harmed unless he keeps away.

Terrence decides to conduct a raid, however, and notifies Police Officer O'Shea to come with the reserves if he is not back at a stated hour. With "Chink" Ross, a ne'er-do-well white man, Shannon finds the secret entrance to Wu Fang's den. When they enter the den Wu Fang and his assistants jump on Shannon and overpower him.

Just as the Chinese are about to throw Terrence into the pit, O'Shea arrives with the reserves. In the fight that follows Wu Fang is killed and Murdoch is taken prisoner. As soon as his bonds are cut Shannon hurries to release Patsy, and the next day when he is notified that he has been made chief of police for conducting the successful raid, Patsy promises to be his wife.

STUDENT PRESENTS ARGUMENT FOR ORGANIZED LABOR

Present Industrial System Renders It Impossible For Man To Treat With His Employer.

Sound, logical reasoning and strong argument in favor of collective bargaining and organization by the workers of this country, is contained in the following talk, made by J. J. Buckley, a student of Notre Dame university, before his classmates in the economic science class.

"Following the close of the war," said Mr. Buckley, "there arose a period of unrest. The pure, lofty motives of patriotism and loyalty were replaced by greed. Individuals were greedy. Corporations and organizations were also guilty of this offense. Out of all the units concerned in the mad rush for gain, only organized Labor has been rebuked. It has been censured in the press. It has been berated from the pulpit and the platform.

"It took a great war to teach us that human life is the most precious thing on earth. Organized Labor seeks to defend life. It seeks to better the condition under which the laborer lives. It seeks to raise his standard of living. It fosters and develops. Its primary aim is to aid men to live in a rational manner. "Our present industrial system renders it impossible for a man to treat with his employer. The employer is a corporation and it can never be reached by the worker individually. At law, it is the same story. The worker can not fight the corporation in law because he has not the means. The only thing that remains for him to do is to use his economic force by bargaining collectively. To do this, he must organize.

"The employer recognizes that with the coming of organization his day of might is on the wane. His economic power is lessened by the increased power of the men. For this reason, he fights organization and he will continue to fight it until it is forced upon him.

"When men seek to defend organized Labor, the epithet of Bolsheviks is hurled at them by the unthinking mob. Organized Labor is not Bolshevistic. It does not foster Bolshevism. It will not sanction Bolshevism. Organized Labor has never uttered even a socialistic statement. It upholds the private ownership of capital and it seeks to strengthen the private ownership of capital by rendering it more widespread. The present attitude of Capital is the most powerful ally that Bolshevism could have. It is driving the workers toward the dangerous shoals of rebellion. Every time a strike is smashed, the ranks of the Socialists and Bolsheviks are increased. By the past war we saved the world for democracy, now let us save democracy for the world by raising the standard of living, by increasing the ownership of property, by

Stage & Music

AMERICAN DANCING MASTERS PROTEST AGAINST JAZZ

Advocate the Return to Simple, Old-fashioned Styles of Dancing

The American National Association of Masters of Dancing are protesting against the modern Jazz steps. They are advocating the return to the old-fashioned, simple, keep-your-distance dances and to promote this idea has issued a circular which is of special interest to those who wish to see the simple, old-fashioned dances come back.

"In extenuating the 'half Nelson,' 'body hold,' 'shimmy lock' and other imported ballroom grips and in banning cheap and vulgar dances, you will soon see," the circular reads, "that you (referring, of course, to the dancing masters) have raised the standard of your establishment and that the loss will be more than made up by double the number of persons who have respect for you and your dances.

"Dance music should be bright and cheerful, properly accented and the phrases well divided," the circular adds. "Cheap, vulgar music of the extreme jazz type invites cheap, vulgar, meaningless dancing. It is useless to expect refined dancing when the music lacks all refinement, for after all, what is dancing but an interpretation of music?"

The association has adopted the following tempos, it being impossible, the masters say, to regulate fast dancing: Waltz, 48 measures to minute; Two-step, 54 measures to minute; One-step, 66 measures to minute; Fox trot, 40 measures to minute.

"Dancers should assume a light, graceful position," say the masters. There should be no jerky half-steps, for these cause undesirable variations. Steps or movements that can not be controlled should not be taught by dancing teachers. Short side steps, first right, then left, when done continuously, are not conducive to refined dancing and should not be permitted. The proper dancing step should be the same as a natural walking one, except in exhibition dancing, which properly belongs to the stage, not the ballroom. Exceptionally long or short steps are not in good form.

"Copying of the extreme used on the modern stage is in bad taste. The majority of dancers desire to dance according to the best accepted standards, that is, without the slightest trace of offense to dignity or decorum."

WOMAN MOVIE CENSOR HAS PARTICULAR HOBBY FOR THE EDUCATIONAL

That educational "movies" and lectures are popular was clearly shown in Toronto a few years ago, when a series of travelogues was given at Massey Hall. The larger moving picture houses usually have one educational film a week, but it is so short, that one only begins to get interested in the subject, when it is cut off. It is very pleased to note that Miss Caroline Cassels, Ontario's new "movie" censor, has for her particular hobby educational movies. The women of Ontario have been agitating for some time to have a woman appointed to the board, and Miss Cassels was chosen. She is a graduate of the Toronto College of Music in singing and dramatic art, and has for some time been connected with the department, her work being to travel through Ontario, making sure that the moving picture houses were collecting the amusement tax. Ontario is indeed fortunate to have on the board of censors a woman whose aim is to help eliminate plays which leave a bad taste in the mouth, and to introduce more educational films.

BRITISH MINERS ASK WAGE INCREASE OF 3 SHILLINGS PER SHIFT

The British Miners' Federation has voted to ask for a wage increase of 3 shillings (normally 72 cents) per shift for workers over 16 years of age, and one-half this amount for workers under 16.

bettering the conditions under which our citizens work. The most powerful means by which this can be done is to recognize the organizations of the laborers."

ALLEN

Norma Talmadge Plays in Two Social Stratas

A most logical and simple way of getting onto the highest rungs of the social ladder is shown in the first production by Norma Talmadge with her own company for distribution by the First National Exhibitors' circuit entitled "A Daughter of Two Worlds," which is being shown at the Allen theatre commencing Monday. Miss Talmadge takes the part of Jennie Malone, the only daughter of one of the most notorious gangsters in New York. The plan devised by her father and a former confidence man, to give her a chance, is simple and logical. There is nothing strange or fantastic in her progress to a point where she is the guest of one of the most exclusive society families and engaged to marry the only son of the house.

In this enviable position Jennie Malone throws it all away in order to see justice done to a youth who has followed the natural progression of a child of the underworld. He has been convicted of murder and while it is within her power to save him, it means giving up her place in society and once more becoming nothing but the daughter of a thugster.

Her decision and the results of it makes the final part of the picture as gripping as the first part.

MUNICIPAL BAND CONCERT AT PANTAGES SUNDAY EVENING

Southern melodies will be the main features of the delightful program which will be rendered by the Edmonton Municipal Band at the Pantages theatre, Sunday evening at 8:45. Doors will be open at 8:15. The following program under the able leadership of Mr. J. B. Daly, will furnish a treat to all lovers of good music who attend. March—Stars and Stripes..... Sousa Overture—Crown Diamonds..... Auber Song..... Mr. J. J. Walker Waltz—Kiss of Spring..... Rolfe Piccolo Solo—The Wren..... Danzaro Soloist, Mr. H. H. Collins Verdi Selection—Rigoletto..... Verdi Grand Fantasia—Reminiscences of the Plantation..... Chambers Accompanist, Mr. Sam Hobson.

POSSIBILITIES OF MUSICAL TALENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

We May Look To High School Students for Recruits For Symphony Orchestras.

"When the musical aptitude of pupils is properly fostered by means of music courses which will bring out all latent musical ability, we may well look to the high schools for our future guidance in matters musical." Such is the optimistic outlook for the future as seen by Mr. George H. Gartlan, Director of Music in the New York City schools, in a recent article on the music situation in the educational system. He believes that the possibilities in the development of musical talents among the students during their high school course have as yet barely been tapped.

Summing up the former status of music in the high school curriculum and contrasting it with that of the present and immediate future, Mr. Gartlan says:

"Until a few years ago music in the high school meant one period per week devoted to sight singing and choral practice, for all classes of pupils alike—with or without musical aptitude. After hours the talented student who received his musical training outside of school hours was expected to devote a great deal of his time to choral and orchestral practice, which rebounded to the school's credit, but for which he received no credit. By a process of education the high standards set and maintained are now giving, our orchestras are the nucleus about which the musical talents in the school can gather, and they offer their members the same opportunity for individual prominence as is given the athletic stars."

Mr. Gartlan looks to the establishment of classes in all the instruments of the orchestra, so that from these and the school ensembles many later he recruited the players for the many municipal and other symphony orchestras which now so largely draw their membership from foreign sources.

The union label facilitates organization by increasing the demand for the products of organized workers.

PANTAGES

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MILLER AND CHAPMAN Something a Little Different

Fox News—"Bound and Gagged"

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INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONFERENCE HELD IN BELGIUM

The International Committee of the Miners has met at Brussels to make arrangements for the coming congress this summer. The committee met under the presidency of Smillie. The German delegation was absent. The International congress was fixed to be held at Geneva on the 2nd of August, and it was decided to put the question of the nationalization of the mines first on the programme, immediately after the re-constitution of the International Federation. The further subjects to be dealt with cover conditions of work and the

minimum wage.

A resolution of protest was passed against the refusal of the French miners' claims on the question of superannuation, and pledging the miners of other countries against the sending of additional coal to France in the event of a strike. Smillie, as president of the committee, expressed the hope that the English would shortly be able to receive their fellow miners in England under the aegis of a full Labor Government.

The union label enlists and arms in labor's cause those elements which determine the issue of every cause in civilized society—namely, the women and children.

"The Ancient Mariner"

John Francis Barnell's Interpretation of Coleridge's Grand Old Poem Requires the most sympathetic of Orchestration

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CLARINET— R. Cox F. S. Stowe	HORNS— J. Smith S. A. L. Wheeler	TROMBONE— P. Dear	TIMPANI— L. A. Hooper
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CLASS WAR!

Premier David Lloyd George has at last definitely and finally declared himself. In his attack on the Labor Party and his appeal to Liberals and Unionists to line up in an attempt to save Britain from democracy, the little Welshman has come out into the open on the side of reaction. Like many another opportunist with natural Liberal sympathies he has, as the Manchester Guardian put it, "got into the wrong box." Like the small boy who is caught in a guilty act he places himself on the defensive and endeavors to justify his position by wild and vehement talk. According to a dispatch The Guardian thinks the prime minister's denunciation of Labor in his address of last week are not to be taken as much more than a rhetorical exercise, and considers the Labor Party's tendencies on the whole as sane and moderate. It would be well if the Premier's speech could be as lightly taken as the Guardian would imply.

Other newspapers and Labor leaders, however, accept Mr. Lloyd George's address as a challenge or declaration of war. A boomerang of the reactionaries' found its way back when the Premier was accused of "preaching class war" in outlining his reasons for a new political alignment. The London Times considers Mr. Lloyd George's speech is expressed in the phrase: "Help Me Fight Labor Which is Socialism;" which attitude says the Times is a doctrine poor, false and dangerous. Arthur Henderson speaking for the Labor Party says: "Labor accepts the challenge of Mr. Lloyd George. We are arranging to appeal, not only to organized workers, but to every sympathizer." Meanwhile the Labor Party continues to grow in popularity. We have not forgotten the significant words of Lord Haldane who recently stated that the Labor Party was the only political group that had a programme with a vision. Rev. Canon Green speaking in Manchester, added one more word of praise when he said: "What was the attraction of the Labor party? Not their programme. It was their moral earnestness. With them there was something worth living for and something worth dying for." Even the London Times goes so far as to state that: "It is a fact that a considerable portion of the electorate has been drifting towards Labor because it could find a clear programme and policy based on principle." "Vision!" "Moral Earnestness!" "principle!" Surely no political party in history has ever had more reason to take pride in the terms used to express its outstanding characteristics.

A. F. OF L. POLITICAL TACTICS.

There is a great deal of criticism of the A. F. of L. political policy, especially on this side of the line where direct political action by the workers has found considerable favor. When viewed in the light of circumstances existing in the United States, however, there is not so much justification for criticism of the Federation's policy as would seem to be apparent to British eyes.

The Labor Party in the Republic is very young and very incompletely organized. It is possible also that in very many sections of the country no candidates will in the coming elections be placed in the field under its auspices. Therefore it is quite possible that with a non-partisan political organization Labor can do much to "defeat its enemies" in the primaries and throughout the contest. It is equally probable too, that in sections where Labor Party candidates are in the field they will, similarly to what was done in Edmonton in December last, be endorsed by the trade unionist body. As a matter of fact the A. F. of L. plan is, in one of its phases, identical with the clause contained in the constitution of the local Trades Council which gives that body power to endorse or denounce candidates for public office.

The Free Press does not agree with Mr. Gompers in his opposition to separate political action by the workers. We believe that the point is somewhat strained in comparing the experience of the prohibitionists with Labor. But there are thousands and possibly millions who agree with the venerable leader when he advocates adopting the policy of the prohibition forces, who failing to accomplish anything but failure by means of a separate party, adopted the non-partisan policy with tremendous success. The A. F. of L. are adopting similar tactics, but in view of wide difference in the principles involved, we are somewhat dubious as to the result. The Free Press is inclined to believe, however, that the lack of co-operation between the Labor Party and the trade unionists in the United States is more apparent than real.

FREE FROM RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE.

One of the most outstanding features of the Labor movement is its absolute freedom from racial or religious prejudice. Men and women of every race and creed participate in the councils of trade unionism without discrimination because of nationality or religion.

All workers have an interest in common that is separate and apart from their views on other matters. Though relatively as far apart as the two poles with respect to other questions, the workpeople must stand united on the economic field. The trade union movement has only one aim in view. It seeks to better the working and living conditions of all workers. Experience has taught that organization is the means by which such betterment is to be accomplished, and no obstacles of race or creed must be permitted to stand in the way of working class progress. In the Labor movement all may stand shoulder to shoulder and thus unitedly march forward to a realization of the aspirations and ideals which inspire those who have caught the vision of a new social order.

THE CONSIDERATION OF PROPERTY

In discussing the question of a change in the social order, the argument is invariably turned to the consideration of things material; of property. This is not very surprising when it is considered that humanity under the present system of society is subordinate to things material. Industrially money or capital receives much greater consideration than Labor or humanity. Socially the same rule applies. On the whole a man is judged not by his personal worth, but by his rating in dollars and cents.

But in discussing the new, why think in terms of the old? A new social order must mean the subordination of property to humanity. The latter must, under a better organization of society, receive the greater consideration. Property, its ownership and administration, must only be considered to the extent that it would benefit or militate against the best interests of all the people. The establishment of social justice and equity, equality of opportunity, involving as it does the fullest development of the physical and mental resources of every person, the establishment of a national minimum comprising housing, health, and subsistence are some of the questions that come first in the consideration of a new social order. Property, its present ownership and its future administration, must not be permitted to stand in the way of human development. It must be controlled and directed in the manner that will increase human happiness. It must serve rather than be served.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Labor and Capital may be partners, but Labor is the junior. Decidedly junior, we'll say.

David Lloyd George was once a Liberal; now he is making a bid for the leadership in the last stand of the British reactionaries. How are the mighty fallen!

Mr. Theo. H. Price, editor of the New York Commerce and Finance writing in The Outlook, says: "In every one of the profit-sharing schemes that I have examined there is some provision that is designed to deter the employee from quitting his job voluntarily."

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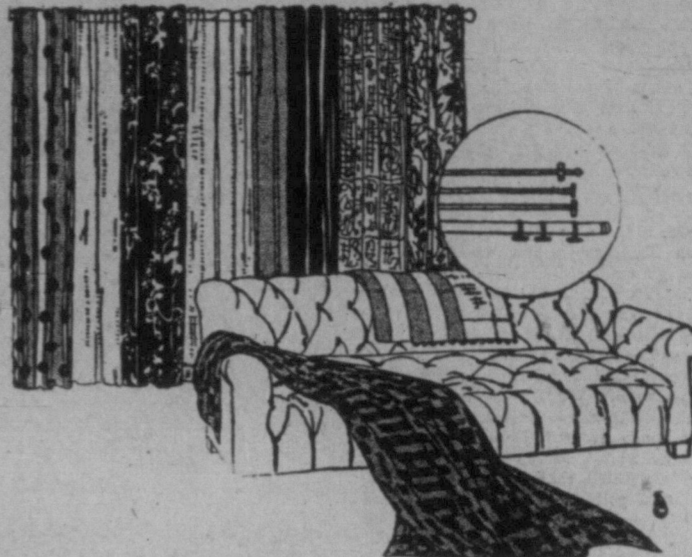
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HUDSON'S BAY CO.

An organization must have its balance wheels as well as its motors. The moderate is not necessarily less progressive than the radical, and the latter is usually in need of the steadying influence of the former.

We have heard employers make the statement that they did not intend to pay more wages than they had to. But what would they think if they overheard one of their workmen boast that he did not figure on doing or thinking any more than he had to? When we think of it, both are in the same class, and both are merely "getting by."

Says the Manchester Guardian: "The contempt which our noble ancestors expressed for those of their class who demeaned themselves by entering trade is nothing to the horror they would have felt at the idea of their entering trade unions. To judge by the speed at which things are now moving it will soon be as respectable to be a trade unionist as it already is to profiteer in food. Trade unionism is going up in the social scale, and the divinity that doth hedge a king is no longer claimed with the same assurance by the minor princes of industry and commerce. There is a levelling down as well as a levelling up."

The Labor Press

The reduction of the hours of labor, the securing of improved working conditions, and a higher standard of living have all been gained as the direct result of the activities of organized Labor, and as the price of increasing conflict and unrelenting determination on the part of the trade unions. The workers owe every advantage they possess today as wage-earners and self-respecting citizens to the power and efficiency of the world-wide Labor movement.—The Workers' Weekly.

If Abraham Lincoln could have come back on earth and heard all the piffle that was belched forth in his name during the past couple of weeks, the Great Emancipator would doubtless have said good-night to his smug eulogists and returned to the shades. Every sort of a greedy hypocritical chauvinist is nowadays seeking to steal the livery of heaven while serving the devil. Not only do the selfish privileged crowd pervert the views and principles of a Lincoln or Jefferson or Monroe or other real patriot to excuse their own corruption and malevolence, but Christ himself is not immune from misrepresentation and being cited as an authority who placed the stamp of approval on profiteering, oppression and persecution.—Detroit Labor News.

Editing a paper is a nice thing and no mistake! If we publish jokes, people say we are rattle-brained. If we don't, we are fools. If we publish original matter, they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections, they say we are too lazy to write. If we don't go to church, we are heathens. If we do, we are hypocrites. If we remain in the office, we ought to be out looking for news. If we go out, then we ought to be attending to business. If we wear old clothes, they laugh at us. If we wear good clothes, they say we are extravagant. Now, what are we to do? Just as likely someone will say that we perished this from another paper. SO WE DID!—Detroit Labor News.

The hog may be a squealer, but he seldom gives anything away.

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