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A Survey of Profiteering and Labor Costs Compiled By Noted U.S. Economist

W. Jett Lauck Makes Interesting and Valuable Report to American Railroad Unions

(Contributed by Mr. E. J. Thompson.)
The following is an extract from W. Jett Lauck's report which was presented to the U.S. Railroad Labor Board. The original was compiled at the request of seventeen railroad organizations. The object in collecting these figures was to show that "wages were not a cause of high prices" and also to serve as an argument for the increases asked for in the new schedules.

It is a statement which will have to withstand the severest criticism.
Mr. W. Jett Lauck being one of the best men on the continent on these matters, the report may be looked upon as indisputable.

Mr. Lauck says:
Increased wages to labor are in no way responsible for increased prices. To cite increased wages as a cause of increased prices is to betray an ignorance of the facts.

Wage advances have not an effect of price advances and not a cause. An examination of the experience of every industry shows, practically without exception, that wage increases have lagged behind price increases, and usually very far behind.

In no way has labor been the initial influence. Prices were pushed up by factors over which the workers had no control.

For the great body of wage earners, wages have not kept step with prices. Almost without exception a day's

Companies	Average annual net income for period			
	1918	1912-1914	1916-1918	
Iron and steel works.....	19	\$1,384,423,855	\$74,649,117	\$344,888,406
Clothing and dry goods.....	11	22,252,056	15,299,588	23,821,247
Packing houses.....	5	172,477,050	20,146,784	38,644,468
Sugar producing and ref.....	12	179,257,238	11,296,923	34,174,794
Food products misc.....	12	296,733,193	18,535,621	39,857,473
Petroleum products.....	22	478,758,480	73,989,006	178,779,091

ROBERT HEWITT ATTENDS ONE OF KNIGHT'S MEETINGS

Mr. Hewitt Takes To Task All of Joe's Arguments For the O.B.U.

Robert Hewitt, G. L. Deputy B.R.C. of A., writing in the *Machinists' Bulletin* of Winnipeg, gives us first hand information of an O.B.U. meeting which was conducted by Organizer Joe Knight of the O.B.U. at Port Arthur, Ont. Mr. Hewitt attended the meeting and gives the following account of what took place there:
"The afternoon of Sunday, May 17th, I had the opportunity of attending an organization meeting of the O. B. U. in Port Arthur, Ont.—at least, I understood that it was an organization meeting although I did not see any organizing done. But I was glad of the opportunity of listening to Organizer Joe Knight for the first time, and I must say that if Joe was to use his talents for constructive rather than destructive purposes, then he would be apt to achieve great results, or in other words, if he represented an organization the existence of which could be justified, or was necessary, instead of simply expounding a pet theory, which is a proven impossibility, as far as practice is concerned, then he would be working to greater advantage than at present. But no matter how efficient the salesman, he cannot make good unless he has the goods, especially when his particular line has been on the mar-

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LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

- Monday, June 28th**
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514.
Boilermakers No. 279.
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 372.
- Tuesday, June 29th**
Auxiliary of Railway Carmen, No. 398.
- Wednesday, June 30th**
Bricklayers and Masons.
- Thursday, July 1st**
West Edmonton Machinists, No. 559.
- Friday, July 2nd**
M. B. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1323.
Retail Clerks' Protective Association, No. 1176.
Printing Pressmen, No. 255.
- Saturday, July 3rd**
Typographical Union No. 604.
Bakers and Confectionery Workers, No. 276.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE NOW ON IN TORONTO

Men Are Asking Wage Increase From 55 to 66 Cents An Hour

The long expected street car strike of Toronto became a reality Wednesday morning, when work was suspended on account of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages from 55 cents to 66 cents an hour.

The strike practically began on Tuesday night when the crews had orders that when they completed their routes they were to quit indefinitely. The union decided that the night cars should be run until 4:30 Wednesday morning and official notification to this effect was given to the men on the night routes.

The city, it is understood, will decline to make formal application to the Ontario railway board requesting that they provide a service. Responsibility for further dilly-dallying in prolonging the strike was placed on the shoulders of Mayor Church, by Premier Drury, who Tuesday asked the city to apply for intervention by the Ontario railway board.

Mr. Drury stated that "it is up to the people of Toronto to see that their mayor does take some action. Neither the government nor the railway board can take action without a complaint from the city."

INSURGENTS HAVE EXTENSIVE PLANS FOR ORGANIZATION

Amalgamated Metal Workers Split Off From A.F. of L. in November, 1919

New York.—In accordance with a recent decision of the newly formed union, the Amalgamated Metal Workers of America, Fred G. Biedenbapp, its president, has left the local headquarters on a tour through Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and states west as far as Chicago on a campaign for increased membership.

The Amalgamated Metal Workers Union includes 11,000 metal workers brought together into an independent union by the recent merger of the former Brotherhood of Metal Workers with the Amalgamated Metal Workers of America. The latter organization is an insurgent body which split off from the American Federation of Labor union, the International Association of Machinists, in November, 1919.

The plan of organization as drafted by a joint committee of the two merging bodies is briefy:
1. To divide the United States into seven geographical regions.
2. To divide the regions into districts.
3. To divide the districts into local lodges and shop steward councils located according to convenience and practicability.

The organization hopes eventually to include plumbers, electricians, and engineers. A local with a membership of 1,000 is already established in Bridgeport and organizers are working in Philadelphia and Chicago.

LADIES GARMENT WORKERS INSTALL SHOP DELEGATES

New York Local Is Largest In the Country and Has 25,000 Members

New York.—With the installation of 409 shop delegates and chairmen, representing 200 ladies' waist and dress makers' shops, Local 25 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has entered a new phase of its history. The shop delegates will act in an advisory capacity to the federal executive board and provide a more direct mass control of the union officials.

Up to now the local, which is the largest in the country, having 25,000 members, has functioned after the usual union system. The shop delegate method was determined upon after the report of a committee of 25 elected by the membership to find means of solving the difficulties of conducting the unwieldy union in a democratic manner. How far the plan may be developed cannot be estimated until the system is in complete working order. There are about 800 shops which have not elected delegates as yet, since many of them have closed down during the slack season.

The union label is the "In Hoc Signo Vinces" of the crusade to rescue the child from the workshop, factory and mill.
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SAMUEL GOMPERS IN CALGARY ON HIS WAY TO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, passed through Calgary, Wednesday, on his way to attend the Democratic convention at San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Gompers stated that his intentions were to lay before the convention the labor demands which he considers the Republican convention rejected when it nominated Senator Harding, of Ohio, for President at Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS AGAIN ELECTED PRES. A.F. OF L.

Delegates Stand Up and Cheer For Several Minutes When Veteran Leader Is Nominated

Delegates to the fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in the St. Dennis theatre, Montreal, stood up and cheered for several minutes when George Perkins nominated Samuel Gompers for president of the Federation. Mr. Gompers was unanimously re-elected for the thirtieth term and in his speech of acceptance, he denied a report, syndicated by the news service throughout the country that he had attempted to get the executive council to incorporate in labor's demands to the dominant political parties, a request for modification of the prohibition laws to permit the sale of light wines and beer.

Charles J. MacGowan pledged the support of the organized railroad workers to Mr. Gompers. He said the convention's action in endorsing government ownership of railways, contrary to the wishes of Mr. Gompers, should not be construed as a repudiation of the labor leader's administration.

The federation authorized a nationwide campaign to organize all the telephone operators, state federations, city central bodies and volunteer organizers will take the field immediately to unionize the entire telephone industry. The convention action was declared necessary because of the oppressive and anti-labor policy of the Bell Telephone company, and its associated companies.

The convention reconsidered its action in amending the constitution to increase the membership of the executive council from 11 to 15, and rejected the amendment by a vote of 25,097 to 13,841. This action prevented the election of four additional vice-presidents. Labor's memorial day—3 day upon which labor throughout the country will pay tribute to the memory of its dead—was designated by the convention as the fourth Sunday in May of each year. The churches were also called upon to cooperate with labor in the observance of Labor Sunday, the day preceding Labor Day.

Denver, Colo., was chosen for the next annual convention city, Birmingham, Ala., being the only rival. The vote stood 24,900 to 15,611 in favor of the western city, and upon motion of southern delegates, Denver was declared unanimously chosen.

U.M.W.A. WAGE SCALE CARRIES BY LARGE VOTE

Final Returns Show Majority Of Over 2,000 For The New Agreement

Final returns on the vote of the new wage agreement of the U.M.W.A. District 18, show a majority of over 2,000 for the agreement. Four or five camps are yet to be heard from, but so far the vote stands at 2,700 for, to 700 against. Camps from which returns have been received include those in the Crow's Nest, Lethbridge district, and Drumheller Valley as well as some of the northern camps.

The vote in the forenoon was light, but the afternoon polling brought the figures up with the result that the vote polled is larger than that taken during the last referendum, when about 2,000 miners voted.

LONDON BANK CLERKS MAY STRIKE TO GET RAISE IN WAGES

Bank clerks of London, Eng., are talking strike if negotiations fail to improve working conditions and raise wages that they declare now makes it impossible for them to meet living costs.

CIGARMAKERS AT MINNEAPOLIS GET WAGE INCREASE

Minneapolis, Minn.—The cigarmakers union of Minneapolis has recently negotiated a wage increase amounting to twenty per cent. The new scale became effective June 1.

TORONTO VETERANS AND LABOR HOLD JOINT CONFERENCE

General Feeling That Interests of Soldiers and Labor Are Identical

At a joint convention recently, of the representatives of the Grand Army of United Veterans, which is the one large returned soldiers organization endorsing political action in Toronto, and the Toronto Labor Representation Committee, it was agreed that the interests of these organizations were so closely related that cooperation on the political field was natural and logical. The delegates from the G.A.U.V. will report back to their organization and should their report be accepted, a further meeting has been arranged with a view of a joint selection of a candidate for the constituency of North-east Toronto.

There was a general feeling of earnest good-will and hospitality pervading the conference that impressed everyone as being significant of the fact that the interests of the soldiers and of labor are indeed identical and an omen of a very close future alliance between them.

LABOR ADVANCES CAUSE OF TRUE CO-OPERATION

Bureau For Promoting Cause of Co-operation in U.S. and Canada Endorsed

W. G. Shea, of the Painters' Union was unanimously elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress to be held in Windsor, Ont., by the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Organized Labor will fight "criminal profiteering" and the high cost of living by the co-operative movement. This action was decided upon when the convention pledged its assistance to local and central bodies in forming societies and establishing and operating co-operative stores.

The convention endorsed the levy of \$1.00 upon every local union to establish a bureau of co-operation for promoting and advancing the cause of true co-operation in the United States and Canada.

Resolution No. 62, presented by the Machinists, and dealing with the installation of co-operative banks was adopted by the convention and reads as follows:

WHEREAS, There are no banking and credit agencies in the United States controlled and operated in the interest of the worker and the farmer, to which these groups can go for cheap and easy credit, in emergency, in sickness and in need; and to which they can apply for credit to develop their talent and initiative; and

WHEREAS, The wages of labor and the wealth of the farmers constitute a great part, possibly two-thirds of the credit resources of America, which wages and agricultural wealth are often used by the banks against labor, against the farmer, against the producing classes; and

WHEREAS, Practically every other credit agency owned and operated by country in the world has banks and

(Continued on Page Five)

MACHINISTS OF CINCINNATI ARE STILL ON STRIKE

Are Confident of Victory Although Strike Is Seven Weeks Old

(By the Federated Press)
Cincinnati, O.—The Cincinnati machinists' strike is now seven weeks old. Just 42 shops have signed the union's agreement and there are still 92 shops refusing to sign or concede the union's demands.

About 4,000 men representing half the men on strike have obtained employment in other cities at higher wages than asked by the union in Cincinnati. According to William Knudsen, international organizer, 8,022 men are involved in the strike. Some 3,000 are drawing the union benefits, this fact indicating that about 5,000 either have left the city or gone into other trades.

Organizer Joseph Haering is fully confident of victory. There has been little disorder, and picketing is going on as usual. The men are confident and have a weekly paper with 25,000 circulation to place their side before the public.

The machinists have opened a co-operative grocery store on the ground floor of the Labor Temple.

MANUFACTURERS RAISE PRICE OF CIGARS TO \$8.00 PER THOUSAND

Milwaukee.—Cigar manufacturers here have raised the wholesale price of cigars 85 to 88 a thousand, giving the increased cost of labor as one of the reasons for the increase, despite the fact that they are permitting their men to remain on strike rather than grant them a raise in pay.

DEPT. OF LABOR REPORT SHOWS O.B.U. SLIPPING

During Last Year International Increased Membership More Than Total of O.B.U.

In its annual report on "Labor Organization in Canada," the Dominion department of labor says last year the international trade unions increased their membership in Canada by more members than the combined membership of the one big union, as reported by the general secretary of that organization.

The government's report includes an interesting sketch of recent industrial and political activities of Dominion organized workers. Included in the report is this reference to a statement on the one big union by the executive council of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, to the annual convention of that organization:

"The fatality of the one big union methods should have been apparent from the beginning, founded as it was, on force and intolerance of the chosen leaders of the labor movement, repudiating the organization from which they drew their financial and numerical strength, preaching class hatred throughout the country and gambling their whole future on the success of sympathetic and national strikes."

"We are able to report, however, that the strike seems to have passed, the workers are again recovering their equilibrium and the international trade union movement seems to be established once more in the centers where the one big union advocates made their strongest attacks."

LEGISLATION ASKED FOR BY ALTA. LABOR

Labor Requirements Dealt With At Last Session of Alberta Legislature

By Walter Smitten
AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH ACT
What We Asked

1. No wall, partition or ceiling of any room in any tenement house, hotel or dwelling shall be re-papered, calk-mined or have any other covering placed thereon unless the old wall paper or other covering shall have first been removed therefrom and the said wall, partition or ceiling cleaned, disinfected and freed from bugs, insects or vermin.

2. Provisions that will prohibit the use of tents or bunk-houses in camps, which have been instituted for the conduct of business permanently located, as sleeping or boarding places for workmen.

3. Provision for the cleanliness of temporary camps, with proper air space in sleeping quarters, also that beds or bunks shall be of sanitary material constructed so as to afford reasonable comfort to persons occupying same.

Provision for cleanliness of cook cars, which must be supplied with ice during warm months so as to assure that all foods, which must be of a good quality, will be kept in a fit condition.

4. Provision for a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 or imprisonment of not more than 60 days being imposed against owners, managers, agents, firms or corporations who violate or allow to be violated the provisions of this Act, as it applies to camps.

What Was Passed
While admitting that sanitation and living conditions in the various camps were deplorable the Minister of Health claimed that the provisions already in the Act provided all the necessary protection and that it was merely a question of enforcement, that during the past year two additional inspectors had been appointed whose duty it was to visit the various camps with a view of having them put in a sanitary condition. This has not proven very satisfactory for the provisions relative to camps are not sufficiently specific which means that the measure of relief provided is only in accordance with the views of the inspector and the possibility of his personal supervision and as the territory that these two men are called upon to cover is so vast the at-tentive camps is very scant.

The conditions that exist in some of the camps throughout the Province are

TRADES COUNCIL TAKES UP CASE OF FANJOY AND ORR

Other Cases of Dispute Still Under Consideration of the Committee

Secretary McCormack, Delegated Fludlay and Daly reported to the Trades and Labor Council on Monday night on the questions of complaints that had been made to the council regarding the operation of the compensation board of the province.

The committee reported having met with the board and taking up certain cases particularly those of Messrs. Fanjoy and Orr. It was stated that a dispute existed between the board's medical referee and the doctor attending Mr. Fanjoy as to the nature of the injury and the treatment necessary. Delegate Fludlay made it clear that there would be no refusal on the part of the board to pay compensation to Mr. Fanjoy. Any further dispute on the case would be between the board and the doctors attending Mr. Fanjoy, provided that the patient would not be made to suffer on account of the medical dispute. In the case of Mr. Orr, it was pointed out that for a short time Mr. Orr did not receive proper care in the hospital, as soon as the board learned of the case, however, Commissioner Kinney authorized any expenditure necessary to make the patient comfortable. Special appliances had been ordered from Winnipeg and Vancouver, and Mr. Orr was moved to a private ward.

In connection with the matter of securing ambulance attendance at the railway shops, which was brought up at last meeting by Delegate Daly, the committee reported that it was likely that a special tax schedule would be arranged to meet such emergencies when an ambulance was not available.

Other cases of dispute are still under the consideration of the committee. Centralized Medical Aid Favored
Delegate Francis, chairman of the legislation committee, reported that the circular of the Alberta Federation of Labor, proposing a plan of centralized medical aid, was considered not sufficiently defined, and his committee thought it should be sent back for fuller information. The feeling of the council seemed quite in favor of the plan as suggested by the circular, and on motion of Delegate Koper and Delegate Latham, the council endorsed the proposal and the secretary will so inform the federation.

Delegate Tysan, of the Bakers' union reported that negotiations were in progress with the employers for a new agreement, but so far satisfactory prospects were not very evident. He requested that the council give the bakers whatever support it could in furthering the agreement, which was now in the hands of the secretary of the council. The agreement was read, and Delegate McCormack and Delegate Koper moved that the request of the bakers be granted, which was agreed to.

Delegate Winston, of the Moulders' union, intimated that his union was on the verge of trouble with the six shops in which its members were employed. The rate of pay was now 75 cents, but a new schedule submitted to the employers called for 92 1/2 cents and an eight hour day. The support of the Trades Council was requested in this matter, which was readily accented to.

To Address Farmers
Francis C. Clark, secretary of the East Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., Independent Political association, wrote the council requesting that a representative of the council be present to address the convention of the farmers' association on June 23rd and 24th. On the motion of Delegates Geary and Hawkins, President McCreath was appointed to attend.

A communication was received from the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council regarding the defence fund in connection with the imprisonment of the Winnipeg strike leaders.

The Council voted to circulate local unions requesting donations to be sent to Winnipeg through the Edmonton central body.

Sanitation, particularly does this apply to those that are of a temporary character. Sleeping quarters are of the crudest, while cook houses or cars are manufactured as cheaply as possible with no thought being given to what sanitation and inspection given to the food is required to keep them sanitary or to assure that the food will be kept in a palatable condition.

It is peculiar but the members of the various legislatures never seem to give consideration to questions of this description until conditions have become so appalling as to occasion general public protest or until they are called upon to provide the machinery to cope with an epidemic which has been brought about by conditions such as have been previously mentioned. The fact that painful experiences which have caused the Governments to provide legislation

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ROBERT HEWITT ATTENDS ONE OF KNIGHT'S MEETINGS

(Continued from Page One)

ket for the past twelve months and has been proven worthless.

The speaker painted a beautiful word-picture of the O.B.U. as the top step of the ladder leading to the emancipation of the working class. A beautiful organization, where there would be no jurisdictional squabbles, no question as to whether Comrade Jones should go with the Bootmakers, or the Candy-makers, the qualifications being class rather than craft or industry. Every locality having full autonomy in conducting its own affairs and dictating their own policies; no fat-salaried grand lodge officers to pay, and last but not least attractive, only 10c per capita, with the hope of making it 5c when the membership doubles.

in such a step and that it was used by all who were prepared to go that far; they also found that many of those whom they had been successful in separating from their Internationals on the pretense of establishing a purely Canadian organization, were prepared to go even as far as industrial organization, the only exception being those who were already organized in industries previous to the inception of the O.B.U. To prove the above, just take a look at the directory of the O.B.U. which is published in the O.B.U. Bulletin, and note the number of crafts or units of the O.B.U. (?) which they have found it impossible to get away from the craft system, then compare those with our various industrial departments of the A.F. of L. and judge for yourself, dear reader, which of the two organizations has made the most progress toward class organization and the elimination of jurisdictional disputes, which are, after all, but another proof that the workers are not prepared for class organization. And while it sounds alright to have one union only and allow any man who carries a card to participate in any meeting, etc., which is exactly what Joe advocated, how could it work out if, for instance, the tailors were having trouble with their boss, and a vote was taken as to whether or not they should strike, and the meeting at which the vote was taken was packed with loggers, or confectionery workers, whose vote would decide the question, even against the wish of the majority of those affected? This is something which Joe forgot to explain, and is something which argues strongly for craft or industrial organization, in preference to class organization as proposed by him. But after all, what is the matter with the class organization of the present, namely, two legislative bodies, the one in Canada, the T. & L. Congress, and the one in the U.S., the A.F. of L., which are open to all labor organizations?

POSSIBILITIES AND MEANS OF A BANK FOR LABOR

Labor Bank Can Aid Men With Little Or No Capital To Go Into Business

By Frederick C. Howe.

(Continued from last week's issue.)

(Staff writer, The Federated Press)

Producers' banks will perform the following services:

(a) They will strengthen organized labor. Organized labor will command more respect from the employers and from the public if it has its own banks. I am firmly convinced that economic power adds greatly to the power of labor in collective bargaining. It gives it political power as well.

(b) Possession of a bank will change the psychology of labor. It will create a common interest of tremendous and unthought possibilities, in giving labor a sense of its own power. This is not all. It will create a community of economic interest. This is the universal testimony of the credit union in Europe. It has vitalized dependent peoples; it has educated them. It has eradicated all that unmeasured economic and industrial servitude.

(c) While we do not realize it, there are endless services which producers' banks can render. They will present themselves after the bank is organized. Credit will carry the labor movement into fields that it now has no knowledge of. Of that there is no doubt. We can enumerate some of the uses to which banking resources can be put. In the commercial field loans can be made to co-operative stores, co-operative wholesales and co-operative producing societies. It is doubtful if the co-operative movement can finance itself without credit agencies to provide capital for current needs. The co-operative movement will probably grow with much greater rapidity if it has banking facilities at hand which existing banks will not provide.

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He then successfully exposed the A. F. of L. laying at the door of that piratical institution the blame for every mistake that any crowned head or statesman has made since the days of Mary, Queen of Scots, and painted a word-picture of what he termed the A. F. of Hell form of organization, which, due either to his ignorance or his wilful misrepresentations, was beyond recognition. It showed a purely craft organization, where we continually fought over jurisdictional matters and could not meet with our fellow-workers if they belonged to another craft; one craft fighting against the other; no locality allowed to handle their own affairs without following the policy dictated by grand lodge officers; hundreds of fat-salaried officers to feed and a per capita tax of 50c and up. Evidently he overlooked the old original argument of sending our money to the U.S., this no doubt due to the fact that it would not be consistent with their latest propaganda, namely, that they are organizing the whole U.S. and are making great headway especially on the west coast, where one of their number has such a good pull with a corporation whose employees are out on strike, that he is allowed to fill their places with men who, were it not for the saving grace of being adorned with an O.B.U. button, would be considered seals.

Then the argument regarding local autonomy, as opposed to dictatorship of the G.L. officers. In the first place, grand lodge officers do not dictate, but as nearly as possible enforce the policies dictated by the membership themselves; and in the second place, I was indeed surprised to hear a man who professes to be a student of economics advocating what is equivalent to competition as being preferable to co-operation. Follow this argument out: If it is not right for a grand lodge executive to carry out the policy dictated by the membership rather than to allow each locality to follow its own inclinations, regardless of the effect it may have on other localities, neither must it be right for the executive of any local to insist on concerted and organized effort on the part of its members, rather than allow them to follow their own inclinations and each go his own way.

place the psychological value of the possession of banking and credit facilities first, because in its ultimate significance it is the most important gain of all.

(c) While we do not realize it, there are endless services which producers' banks can render. They will present themselves after the bank is organized. Credit will carry the labor movement into fields that it now has no knowledge of. Of that there is no doubt. We can enumerate some of the uses to which banking resources can be put. In the commercial field loans can be made to co-operative stores, co-operative wholesales and co-operative producing societies. It is doubtful if the co-operative movement can finance itself without credit agencies to provide capital for current needs. The co-operative movement will probably grow with much greater rapidity if it has banking facilities at hand which existing banks will not provide.

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So much for the statements. Now let us look at the facts, or as Bro. Somerville puts it, let us turn over the fifth. Joe and I can agree perfectly on the beauties of class organization. But surely Joe has been out of touch with his colleagues at Calgary convention since for some time when he forgets himself so far as to condemn industrial organization if his friends do not keep him posted regarding the somersaults which have been performed since the inception of the O.B.U., and he is apt, in his ignorance of the change in platform, to legislate expanding the virtues of direct action. He does not seem to be aware that when his friends got wise to the fact that the step from craft organization to class organization was too great a step for the rank and file, that they immediately decided to put in a step between, which we will call industrial organization, but that they found that the Internationals had already put

the difference in the per capita is hardly worthy of comment, except that it might be pointed out that the dues of the O.B.U. and the dues of the majority of International organizations are about the same. The assessments of the O.B.U. and the dues of the major public collections are all while theirs—'Oh, Boy!' And we must not forget that the International funds had the foundation for the O.B.U., which, by the way, is as far as the construction has gone, so why should they need per capita tax at all?

Labor can provide capital for the building of temples, club houses, and even office buildings, for its own uses. A labor bank can aid men with little or no capital to go into business. It can finance small enterprises. That is a legitimate function, the putting of men on their feet who have nothing but their talent to offer, is undoubted function which a labor bank should perform. A labor bank could aid farmers' organizations and agricultural co-operative societies. This, however, is a function which could probably develop later.

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local officials and will create a sense of brotherhood that is not possible with labor activities confined to the trade union movement.

Banking Services

In addition to the commercial activities of a co-operative and promotive sort, referred to in previous installments, there are many other services which a labor bank could render, that would be of incalculable value to labor and to people generally. These services are:

(a) Savings department. This might be run on a co-operative basis. Deposits (non-checking) could be invested in Liberty Bonds, Government notes, real estate mortgages, and the earnings distributed back to borrowers and depositors less a charge for operating costs.

(b) An immigrant savings and foreign exchange department should be maintained. This is a tremendous service. Immigrants are distrustful of banks. They have lost millions in New York City alone. They carry their money with them. There are probably hundreds of millions of dollars in the United States that might be brought out of hiding by a bank in which the immigrants had implicit confidence. Immigrants send hundreds of millions abroad annually. The American Bankers estimated that there was \$4,000,000,000 waiting to be sent to Europe at the termination of the war. Existing banks are not over-scrupulous in the handling of foreign exchange. They fix their own exchange rates. They hold the money until they are ready to send it. Oftentimes they never send it at all. This is a service which a labor bank should emphasize and make one of its most distinguished activities.

(c) Long-time deposits. Many people want to place their money somewhere for old age or for the education of their

(Continued on Page Four)

GXC

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

PANTS

"They wear longer because they're made stronger."

THE GREAT WESTERN GARMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Edmonton, Alberta.



I have only dealt with what Joe considered to be the strong points in his argument. Space will not permit me to go further into his argument. Bro. McCutcheon was also present at the meeting and got permission to speak and very ably revealed the reverse side of the argument. So impressive and convincing were the points brought out by "Mac" that the chairman, fearing that the meeting would develop into an

organization meeting for the International rather than the O.B.U., politely informed "Mac" that time was up (although no time was allotted). Joe then wound up with a tirade of abuse which, coming on top of the impression made by "Mac," resulted in the loss of at least two of Joe's strong supporters, as I was afterward informed by the men themselves. But as this might conflict with Joe's ever-optimistic report and get him in bad with his employers, perhaps it would be as well to close.

Fraternally yours,
ROBT. HEWITT,
G.L. Deputy B.R.C. of A.

6 per cent. Interest

GOLD BONDS

The Province of Alberta Offers

To those desiring a safe investment at a high rate of interest, a new Bond issue, paying 6% interest.

These are ten-year Gold Bonds dated May 1st, 1920, and maturing May 1st, 1930, with interest coupons payable May 1st and November 1st.

Bonds are in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.


The General Revenue and all the assets of the Province are behind this investment.

These Bonds may also be obtained from any recognized Bond House in the Province of Alberta.

Address all communications to **DEPUTY PROVINCIAL TREASURER**

HON. C. R. MITCHELL,
Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWBON,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.





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Beautiful New Designs
Dredge & Crossland Limited
10123 100th Street

SUGAR SMUGGLERS
CAUGHT WITH 1500
POUNDS OF "JUNK"

London, Ont.—A difference in price of sugar between Windsor and Detroit of 10 cents a pound is responsible for an organized effort to buy up sugar and transport it across the border. Those who attempted to take advantage of the situation did not in all cases keep within the law. Chatham reports that tons of sugar were purchased in small inland country stores in the counties of Essex and Kent, and this was taken to Detroit, where the prevailing price was 32 cents a pound. At the border the police were on the lookout and one attempt to smuggle sugar across the river as junk was discovered. The junk men had 1500 pounds of sugar skillfully hidden away under rugs. When pressed, the men admitted they had bought the sugar from grocers in Windsor at 22 cents a pound and intended selling it at 32 cents across the river, where the shortage was acute.

Let us make it a banner spring and year for the Union Label. We should see to it that all our clothing from hat to shoes bears a union label, and the appearance of the hat should not be spoiled by a non-union hair-cut, nor the fit of the shoe by a non-union stocking.

GIGANTIC OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN BEGINS IN N.Y.

Citizens' Transportation Committee Making Effort to Drive Out Longshoremen's Union

By Ira W. Bird
(Written for The Federated Press)
NEW YORK.—The Citizens' Transportation Committee, formed by the largest business men's associations of Greater New York, has begun a campaign to raise \$5,000,000 with which to drive out the Longshoremen's union, Teamsters' union and other organizations engaged in the transportation of materials and manufactured products at the port of New York. The money is to be spent in a gigantic "open shop" war.

The \$5,000,000 war chest is being assembled because New York City has been partly isolated from the rest of the world by the strikes of railroad workers and longshoremen. The business men's associations are chiefly concerned with breaking the strike of longshoremen which has tied up coastwise shipping between Atlantic and Gulf ports for three months. Attempts to load and unload ships with strikebreakers were blocked by the refusal of teamsters and later of lightermen to move coastwise cargoes or handle cargoes intended for transportation by coastwise lines.

To break the strike of longshoremen, it will also be necessary to break the boycott on the coastwise steamship lines, and that will cost lots of money—and blood. The only way to break that strike is by using the Baldwin-Feltz Detective Agency method of importing gunmen to shoot strikers and their leaders. Five million dollars are sought to crush all labor organizations in the transportation business because the coastwise companies refuse to pay longshoremen a few cents more an hour.

The strike began when the shipping companies refused to meet demands of the coastwise longshoremen. Deep sea longshoremen received increases of about 25 percent since 1918, but coastwise longshoremen had received no advance in this period. Wages of deep sea longshoremen in North Atlantic ports were increased from 65 cents per hour to 70 cents per hour for day work in October, 1919. Subsequently the rate was increased to 80 cents an-hour. In Gulf ports the rate was increased from 65 cents to 80 cents. In South Atlantic ports the rate was increased from 50 cents to 60 cents.

Coastwise longshoremen presented demands for the same wages received by their deep sea comrades. The demands were submitted to arbitration in North

Atlantic ports. The arbitrators declared the men were entitled to an increase, but denied an advance on the ground that the coastwise lines were unable to pay. That left the coastwise longshoremen with wage scales 25 to 60 per cent lower than the deep sea rate, whereas in 1914 the scales were from 10 to 23 per cent lower.

The unions in the transportation field of Greater New York are confident that they can meet the attack of the employers, backed by the \$5,000,000 war chest. Expecting that the first move will be to bring in gunmen to operate an "open shop" trucking system, the "Teamsters and Chauffeurs" union is checking up on all movements of trucks, wagons and drivers, preparatory to an extension of the strike if that is necessary.

CITY EMPLOYEES OF CHICAGO ARE DISSATISFIED

With Adjustments Announced by City Fathers on Wage Increases

Chicago.—After successfully getting the city employees of Chicago to return to work on the promise that a wage scale conforming to union rates would be adjusted by June 15, announcements are now being made by the city fathers to the effect that there will only be \$150,000 spent on increases. The increases demanded would total \$2,500,000.

As it now stands the report makes the following salary increase recommendations:

Patrolmen and firemen, from \$1992 to \$2,000, with \$100 more next year should living costs remain the same; health department bureau heads, flat increases from \$200 to \$300; hospital nurses, 85¢ to \$90, with maintenance; food inspectors, \$1,860 to \$2,220 (effective next year); bacteriologists, chemists and laboratory assistants, flat increases of \$60 a year; building inspectors, maximum of \$2,460, instead of \$2,040, after four years' service (effective next year); garbage handlers, from \$4.40 to \$4.75 a day; and playground directors from \$125 to \$145 a month.

Whether city employees will force the city fathers to reconsider their proposals on the grounds that they are not living to their agreements is a consideration which will probably be postponed until the final decisions are published June 15.

When your church or lodge requires music for entertainments, see to it that union musicians are employer, and the programs, with the Allied Printing Trades label attached, should be printed on union watermarked paper.

URGENT NEED FOR A DAILY LABOR PRESS

Is the One Thing Needed to Bring Farm and Shop Wage Earners Together

By A. C. Simpson
We are told that society and industry are to be reorganized; that steps are being taken to better divide the products of human labor. Surely there is an urgent need of this, but how it can be gained without a daily press to enlighten the people as well as to expose the false propaganda of the capitalist press is a problem that seems impossible to solve.

With the public press practically in the hands of the very class that does not want reform of any kind, how can we hope for success? It is true we have some labor and farm publications—mostly weekly or monthly—but it is the daily sheet, the one that comes to you as regularly as the day itself, that counts.

People may say they are not influenced by the propaganda of the "paid daily press, but that is not reasonable. This it is impossible to avoid, for your habit of mind becomes influenced unconsciously until you are sometimes actually made to think and act in a manner directly contrary to your best interests.

Now, there is need of a string of papers that will reach across the country. There should be at least one big daily in each State.

The American Federation of Labor and the Farmers' Organizations could finance such a plan, and the effect would be the one thing needed to bring the wage earner of the farm and shop into hearty co-operation. There is a need of greater unity of thought and action among the working-classes, and a labor press that would bring the honest news of the world to the working man every day would make him better informed on all issues of the day, and enable him to vote in a manner to conserve the best interests of the government.

If we expect to put through the Plumb Plan or bring about important changes in legislation, we must have correct information as to all national and international affairs, which is impossible at the present time.

We contribute largely to the support of the present daily press—the very worst and most powerful weapon today in the hands of labor's enemies. Is it not time we quit doing so?

In conclusion, I want to say, let us, as an organization of 350,000 members, agitate for a labor-owned co-operative daily press.

JOINT DRIVE TO ORGANIZE ALL RETAIL CLERKS OF NEW YORK

New York (N.Y. Bureau).—A joint drive to organize every retail clerk in the city is being undertaken by a group of ten clerks unions which have not hitherto worked in co-operation. The new association which has not yet taken a name or definite form of organization, will also seek to establish an early closing hour for all retail salespeople.

YOU CAN FOOL SOME PEOPLE ALL THE TIME

All the People Some Time But Not All the People All the Time

It seems as though anybody can put something or other over on us when some big business interest in checking up find that they have a surplus of some article, they conceive the idea that the dear public should unload it.

Sometime ago a fad was started to buy the cheap parts of beef, chuck steaks, shoulder, roasts, etc.; big business saw to it that their publicity agencies got the public ear to get them to unload the surplus forequarters of beef that had become a drag on the market, too many of them hanging in the cold storage refrigerators and the dear public listened to what the paper said, and very kindly unloaded the surplus trust beef, and of course, as a result, up goes beef.

Lately we have had the same stunt pulled by the blue derry mills; they found that they would have a big surplus after the overall makers had been supplied, and they in turn put their publicity agents to work and the charm worked to perfection, they unloaded alright as fast as the people bit on the fake. We wonder who will come out with the next load they want to unload as soon as possible, fearing that when the down scale comes along they may be caught with a load.

You can fool some people all the time, all the people sometimes, but it will be well to remember that all the people cannot be fooled all the time. The ideas possessing the minds of the people who have been putting these stunts over on the unsuspecting public was evidently one that many hands make light work and it will be much easier for many people to stand a small loss than for one industry to stand a big loss. When the next stunt of this kind is put on don't bite hard on it unless it be sugar at a greatly reduced price.

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EVERY SMALL INVESTOR
SHOULD BUY AND HOLD A
SUBSTANTIAL NUCLEUS OF
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TO YIELD FROM
5.40% TO 6.10%
No better security in the world.
Boost Canada by investing in
her securities.

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EDMONTON

OUR MIDSUMMER SHOE SALE

A Money Saving Opportunity for 15 Days Only, Starting Friday, June 25
FORGET COST IGNORE PROFIT SELL! SELL! SELL!



Our customers will welcome this announcement, for our sales always afford an opportunity to effect a marked savings in good footwear. We are putting our entire stock at greatly slashed prices. There has been a flurry in prices everywhere. It may be a forerunner of a general reduction and it may be only a spasm. Our manager has gone East, and before returning will buy an entire new stock of Shoes regardless of market conditions. We are going to make room for them. So you will profit by these drastic measures no matter which way the market turns.

We are Not Going Out of Business, but Selling Out Our Shoes. Doors Open at 9 a.m.

Men's Shoes
200 pairs Men's Shoes, in black or brown calfskin styles, in wide or narrow toe. Values to \$12.00. Special **\$7.95**

Men's Shoes at \$5.95
Sixty pairs Men's Shoes, broken lines. Values to \$15.00. While they last, you pick **\$5.95**

Men's Oxfords at \$7.95
Men's Oxfords, in black kid or brown calfskin; welted sewn soles; stylish and comfortable lasts. Special at **\$7.95**

Men's White Oxfords and White Shoes
in wide and narrow toe, some with elk soles. Values \$4.50 and \$6.50, at **\$3.85 and \$5.45**

Nettleton Shoes for Men at \$16.95
The new price in Nettleton Shoes is much higher than our present price. But our \$22.00 values have been reduced during this sale **\$16.95**

BLACK KID BROWN KID GREY KID WHITE KID BROWN CALF BLACK CALF BLACK SUEDE BROWN SUEDE PATENT LEATHER

OXFORDS
Ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$16.50
15% Off

Women's Shoes Values to \$15.00 at \$1.95
Sixty pairs Women's Shoes, broken lines, but from good reliable houses. **\$1.95**
We need the room, so out they go at

15% Off CHILDREN'S SHOES
Children's Shoes of excellent quality button and lace styles. Brown or black. Slippers in black, white or brown. Tennis Shoes for children. Much of our stock is at the old prices, but during the sale we will allow 15% off any child's Shoe.

10% Off Entire Stock During Sale

Women's Oxfords
Values to \$12.00, Now \$6.95, in brown calfskin, patent leather, brown kid and black kid; low and high heels. Specially reduced to **\$6.95**

Women's Shoes, values to \$18.00, Now at \$3.95
100 pairs Women's Shoes, broken lines, not all sizes, but your size in the lot. We have slashed these prices to **\$3.95**

Growing Girls' Shoes, values to \$10.00 at \$5.95
In black and tan gunmetal calf; low heel, all sizes. Regular \$10.00. Specially reduced to **\$5.95**

60 Pairs Ladies' White Canvas Sport Oxfords
Rubber soles and heels; a box of whitening with each pair. Special at **\$1.95**

Women's Shoes, values to \$18.00, at \$8.85
75 pairs Ladies' Shoes, in broken lines. These are all high grade Shoes and we are loosing money on them at **\$8.85**

Near Corner First and Jasper **AMERICAN SHOE STORE** PHONE 1691

JIM MARTIN'S CLEAN-SWEEP

SALE

IN FULL SWING at 2 Stores

Jasper at 97th Street First Street at Jasper

POSSIBILITIES AND MEANS OF A BANK FOR LABOR

(Continued from page 2.)

children. A special trust fund could be created for this purpose; earnings being pooled and distributed back to depositors, less operating cost. It might be necessary to create a special trust corporation for this purpose, if the bank is organized under national banking laws.

(d) A safety deposit vault should be contemplated, even if not provided for in the original banking equipment.

(e) A people's bank should have a highly organized, sympathetic information division. Poor people fear to go to a bank. They do not know where to make investments. An information division rendering all kinds of service will be of inestimable value to workers and their families.

(f) Trust companies and national banks as well, perform the functions of executor, administrator, receiver, trustee, etc. This is a valuable service if honestly performed. Such a department should be provided. It would be closely related to the information division. It too should be a strong service motive and limit its earnings to the lowest possible point.

(g) A bank organized with these motives would naturally develop credit unions or local credit groups referred to above. They would gather money for the parent bank. They would make loans to friends and neighbors. They would identify large groups of people with the bank, and interest them in its success. It might be that these local groups should be encouraged to become stockholders in the bank.

A labor bank should be impressed with the co-operative idea. It should not be a money-making institution. The service note should be insisted on in the regulations and by-laws.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE BARGAIN EVENT ALL MEN HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR

Commencing Saturday, June 26, we are starting our Annual Summer Clearance Sale, and offer our \$50,000 stock of High Class Men's Clothing and Furnishings at prices we cannot duplicate today. But the policy of this store of "Never carry stock over from one season to another" must be lived up to, hence this sale. It will be worth your while to investigate this sale.

B. KARP & CO.

101st STREET and 101A AVENUE

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

We often hear men grumbling because women take so long to get ready to go anywhere, but we have certainly reached the limit when we hear that a certain member took a day off in order to attend a wedding at 8:30 p.m. He must take some pains in his make-up and we hope his wife keeps a good hold on her vanity box.

Perhaps because the mice have been surveying the appearance of the residents of the locality in which Bro. "Giff" lives, is the reason why they have decided to live at his house.

This has caused an S.O.S. call for a rat or kitten to destroy the intruders. Bro. "Giff" would welcome the gift of a kitten. Persian is his fancy, but any nationality will be welcomed at this time if the feline knows its business.

On Monday last, Mr. Rattenbury, city purchasing agent, was made the recipient of a beautiful casserole, with pyrex centre. The presentation was made by Comptroller Mitchell on behalf of the staff of his department.

Mr. Rattenbury made a very suitable speech in reply, and we wish him all the joy possible in his new home. On Saturday Bro. McCool also made a presentation to Mr. Rattenbury of a nice set glass water set, on behalf of Civic Service Union No. 52, in the Council Chamber. We all hope Mr. Rattenbury will have a good time on his "H" trip.

We are indeed sorry to hear of the illness of Sister Auld, of the Assessor's Dept., with rheumatic fever, and will be pleased to hear of her rapid recovery.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN

Local No. 386, employees of Swifts, who are also members of this union report that there is a rumor circulated at the plant to the effect that the date of the picnic is to be changed from the 21st to the first of July. We hope this rumor proves to be correct as this arrangement would suit the hourly paid employees and would gain their full support. We will take a prominent part in the sports. Our representative has already interviewed the sports committee in regards to an automobile race. The competitors are Fred Green, foreman mechanic and William Wentworth, painter. Anyone else wishing to compete should see the sports committee at once. This race will be well worth going to the picnic to see, both competitors have a large number of supporters. There will be a lot of money changing hands on the day of the race. Mr. Green is the favorite as it is a well known fact that he has been practicing for this past three months, racing round his farm with his C.W.K. racing car. Mr. Green declines to give out the name of his chief mechanic who will inspect his car or rather his (cut-worm killer) before the race. Mr. Wentworth is confident that he will win the race and is ready to bet all his savings on himself. I told Mr. Wentworth that he wouldn't have a show with the C.W.K., but he claims that he will pass the C.W.K. so often that Green and his C.W.K. will be hidden in a cloud of dust all his reasons for being so confident he looked at me quite surprised and exclaimed: Didn't you ever see Frank Edwards on the race track at the exhibition grounds with this car when he owned it? Why there isn't a car in the city that can pass my car with Frank Edwards at the wheel.

This can be done in part by limiting the profits distributed as dividends to a fixed percentage of from 6 to 8 per cent. Any surplus earned in excess of this should be dedicated to other purposes. It can probably be distributed to depositors, and to borrowers, as is done in co-operative stores. It can be put into a surplus fund for other purpose.

As to the extent to which banking authorities will permit the use of bank earnings for other than recognized capitalistic purposes, is an open question. Undoubtedly, however, dividends can be limited; probably excess earnings can be used for distribution among depositors and borrowers.

As to whether the surplus can be used for other purposes will have to be decided by ruling of the banking authorities.

3 HUNDRED MILLION IN GOLD IN MOSCOW TO COME TO ENG.

Through a Trade Agreement Between Russia and Great Britain

(By the Federated Press)

Seattle.—Three hundred million dollars in gold in Moscow will be drawn to England through a trade agreement between Russia and representatives of Great Britain, according to exclusive dispatches received in Seattle commercial circles.

Under the arrangement individual British firms will begin immediately to trade with Russia in what is considered to be the most important trade step of international character since the end of the war.

The only control held by the British government over the transactions will be the formal issuing of permits to business concerns anxious to obtain Soviet trade.

The Russian gold is counted upon to strengthen the reserves of the Bank of England.

Russian prisoners in English jails will be sent home and British prisoners in Russia liberated, the report maintains. Premier Lloyd George and Gregory Krassin, Soviet envoy, are responsible for the negotiations, the advices show.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Goodyear Rubber Tire Company, recently established here with a capitalization of several million dollars, has called a meeting of all the employees and offered them shares of stock at \$100 a share.

C.N.R. MACHINISTS

The regular meeting of Lodge 817, I.A. of M., is held on Friday, 25th at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, corner First street and Jasper avenue. Visiting members are welcome.

Winnipeg, May 5th, 1920. C. Smith, Esq., Edmonton, Alta.—Dear Sir and Bro. You article for the Machinists' Bulletin re changing around of shifts. I might state I have submitted this to the president of Division No. 4 and I feel sure that no good purpose could be served in the throwing upon the pages of this nature, as it is a schedule proposition, and a discussion of any nature could not change the situation until it was changed officially in negotiations with the Canadian Railway Association.

On the other hand it might lead to a lot of ill feeling and dissension. On that account I am sorry that it would not be advisable for me to allow it to be put in the Bulletin.

I might state that I do not like our seniority clause myself, neither does the chairman of Division No. 4, but they had no alternative in the matter as the last Division No. 4 convention agreed on that article of the schedule, so that at the present time the senior man has the choice of shifts and there is nothing we can do to alter the situation other than at convention, to be followed by the opening up of the agreement and readjusting it with the Railway Association.

I would recommend that you take the matter up with your lodge and try to get a resolution endorsed to be sent in to the next Division Convention, which I feel will be held in a very short time. In that way we might bring about a more tangible result. With best wishes, Fraternally yours, H. Kempster, Sec. Treas.

The above letter was addressed to Bro. C. Smith in reply to an article sent the Bulletin for publication by him, on a matter that has been before the lodge several times, and on the last occasion the proposition to adopt a resolution covering the situation was turned down by the lodge. That was all to the merry as far as this point is concerned, but when a publication of the nature of our Bulletin refuses matter on such a flimsy bit of objection it is time we saw to it that freedom of speech and press was put into practice instead of being proscribed about our own rank and file. The refusal of the article put the Bulletin of Division No. 4 on a par with our local contemporary sheet. As far as the letter from Bro. Kempster is concerned, it is an admission of censorship.

The shop committee is liable to take a holiday until this overtime business is either settled by a free-for-all or by a trip to the old country, for instance.

Where did Buck find the pliers? All apprentices take notice that any time pliers are found they are Buck's.

Please, Mr. Cootie, I won't hit any more machinists if you let me off this time. (Bulldog).

A. and J., they lay in the hay With something to quench (?) a thirst. Soon they were jailed, and before the break halted; And A. had his paid first. (Chorus) Don't you remember, etc.

ELECTRICIANS WILL NOT AGREE TO OPEN SHOP

Will Not Sacrifice Rest of Labor Movement to Secure Better Wages for Themselves

Minneapolis, Minn.—Refusing to be party to an agreement which would necessitate their working with unorganized men, members of the electrical union in Minneapolis are firm in their determination to shatter the "open shop" movement which has been widely advertised by the big employers of the city. The agreement which the electrical workers refused to sign, reads as follows:

"This agreement by which we agree to employ only members of Local Union 292 is contingent on their guarantee that our work can proceed without interruption or interference even though other trades furnish men on the same job who do not belong to organized labor."

It is reported that the electrical work is slipping away from firms which insist on the non-union shop. More than half of the members of the electrical workers' union are at work for employers who have agreed to the terms of the organization. It is considered a victory for the labor movement that the electrical workers refuse to sacrifice the rest of the labor movement in order to secure better wages for themselves alone.

The electric workers are asking a scale of \$1.12 1/2 an hour.

NAME PLEASE

Will the gentleman who wants his paper discontinued because his "color is red" kindly send in his name so that we may remove it from the list.

CITY PURCHASING AGENT TAKES A PARTNER FOR LIFE

Harry Rattenbury and Miss Marie Dickhout of Civic Service No. 52, United in Marriage

On Monday evening at 8:30, at the home of the bride's parents, 11927 83rd street, the Rev. M. Young united Henry W. Rattenbury and Marie Dickhout, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Dickhout, in marriage.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was very beautifully gowned in white satin and carried a lovely bouquet of tea roses.

Mr. Rattenbury is purchasing agent for the city of Edmonton and Mrs. Rattenbury was formerly a member of Civic Service Union No. 52 and a member of the staff at the Civic Block.

The numerous wedding presents including several gifts from members of the staff of the Civic Block, and an exquisite water set from Civic Service Union No. 52, were neatly set out in the library.

Amongst the guests were Dr. and Mrs. C. U. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Knisley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Logan, Mr. J. M. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C. McGillivray, Mr. J. H. Knisley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rennie and staff of the Stores and Works Department.

The happy couple left on the 11:55 C. P.R. train for Vancouver and Seattle where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride wore a very becoming traveling suit of sand silk.

On their return to Edmonton, Mr. and Mrs. Rattenbury will reside at 11916 78th street.

CHANGES WHICH THE FARMER IS NOW SEEKING

Farmer is Thinking As Never Before and Desires Many Reforms

The farmer is thinking as never before and to him partisan politics is no longer a consideration, declared C. S. Barrett, for many years president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union, in an interview published in a New York newspaper. Mr. Barrett is a member of a committee appointed by the national board of farm organizations to interview presidential candidates on their attitude toward the farmers, and secure consideration for the farmers. Mr. Barrett said the farmers were seeking these changes:

To bring about direct dealing between the producer and consumer so that the farmer shall receive a fair share of the wealth he creates.

To destroy the unfair profiteering of the food manipulators.

To help the farmer to purchase and sell co-operatively.

To have the farmer represented on national and state boards and commissions.

To appoint a secretary of agriculture who knows farm working and conditions.

To correct the evil of farm tenancy.

To fix a fair return of railroad freight for shipping growers.

To enforce national control over the packers and other combinations engaged in distributing foods.

ESSERY & CO. 10073 JASPER AVENUE

Here we are again with Seven Real Specials for Thursday, Friday and Saturday

That will help your Almighty Dollar over the Rough Spots; to get the most for your money is not a whim, nor an act of satisfying a selfish desire these days—it's a problem that faces every one and a tremendously big problem. Where can you obtain the highest grade merchandise and still not pay the exorbitant prices that have been prevailing for the last two or three years? How can you look well, dress well and feel right when paying first best prices on a second best income? By taking advantage of our 3-day Specials, that's how. Note the SUIT REDUCTIONS.

Fit Reform Suits

Made up in all the new summer styles for the young men and the more conservative models for the elderly gentleman. In snappy greys, browns and fancy mixed smooth finished pure wool English and Scotch tweeds. All sizes from 33 to 46.

Regular up to \$52.00 Fit Reform Suits, Reduced to

\$37.95

Regular up to \$60.00 Fit Reform Suits, Reduced to

\$43.95

Reg. \$9.00 Stetsons, Borcelano and Brock Felt Hats

in shades of green, grey and brown. Reduced to

\$3.45
Less than wholesale

Regular \$1.50 Men's Fancy Silk Ties

In ever so many pretty patterns and shades. Large sewing ends. Reduced to

95c

Reg. \$1.25 Holeproof Silk Plated Hose

Assorted colors for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Reduced to

95c

Men's Tweed Raincoats

Men's smooth finished tweed and paramatta Raincoats, in trench and Balmoroon styles, rubber inter-lined; all seams strongly cemented and taped; guaranteed rainproof. In a great variety of shades and patterns to choose from; sizes from 34 to 46.

Regular \$25.00 Tweed Coats, Reduced to

\$12.75

Regular \$35.00 Tweed Coats, Reduced to

\$26.95

Saturday Bargains

At My Store

Here are some End-of-Month Specials that should mean Big Savings to you. I am going to make Saturday a big day by offering you Clothing and Furnishings of national reputation at nearly cost price. I am building a big reputation in this city for quality goods and if you're not patronizing my store you're missing some good things.

Holeproof Hose

200 pair of Lisle Holeproof Hose, all sizes, black only. Worth 90c. To clear at

60c

Straw Hats

I have a very fine assortment at popular prices. You will want a Straw Hat sure this summer, so all Straw Hats are cut. Values to \$7.50. To clear at

\$4.00

Linen Collars

Most clothing houses are asking 35c for latest Collars. My price has been, will be and is now

25c

Silk Ties to Clear at \$1.00

This is all regular stock and has been selling regular at \$1.50 and \$1.75. The patterns are varied and thoroughly assorted. To make Saturday a real busy day and to give you a real reason to come to my store, I'm going to clear out 250 of them at Saturday Special

\$1.00

Dress Gloves

30 pair of Chamois Gloves, summer weight. Reg. \$3.00, \$3.50 values to clear

\$2.25

Spring-Summer Top Coats

Gabardine Coats are very popular this summer. I have all sizes, belted models. Reg. \$32.50. To clear Saturday

\$24.50

Raincoats

The balance of my Raincoat stock is yours at cost. All sizes and all colors.

Saturday at Cost

Campbell-Langford Suits

300 of the latest model Suits to choose from; all sizes, all colors and patterns. These are the best Suits in Edmonton. They are for men, young men and all. Hand tailored, and all wool material. You can find a Suit here that will fit you and that will fit your pocket book. Priced at \$24, \$32.50, \$36, \$44, \$50, \$60, \$70 and \$75

Handkerchiefs

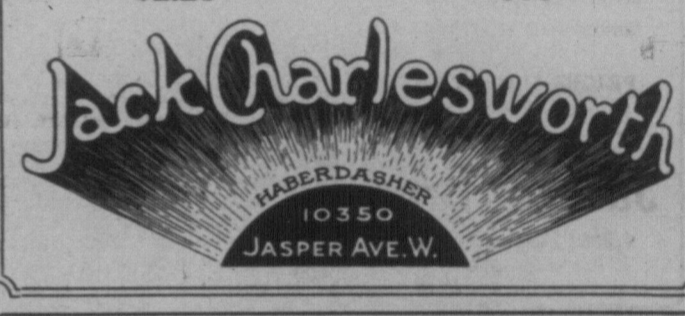
Large white Handkerchiefs. Regular 2 for 35c, Saturday

8 for \$1.00

Lisle Hose

300 pair Lisle Hose, in grey black; all sizes. Regular 75c. To clear Saturday

50c



GOMPERS THANKED FOR HIS DEFENSE OF LABOR MOVEMENT

The central federated union of Greater New York and vicinity has voted "to inform President Gompers that we appreciate the able manner in which he defended the labor movement" in his recent joint debate with Governor Allen of Kansas.



The newer styles of engagement rings mounted in platinum and white gold are wonderfully pretty—showing the stones to advantage and adding much to their attractiveness.

Diamond Solitaires, \$35.00 and upwards

ASH BROS.

Watch and Diamond Merchants
C.P.R. Watch Inspectors
10212 JASPER AVE.

The Store of Quality

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

**HALLIER'S SPECIAL
BLEND TEA**
Nothing like it in the city.

J. A. HALLIER

9974 JASPER AVE.

BEAD NECKLETS

A new line has just been received. Select now when the assortment is at its best.

PRICES \$1.00 TO \$10.00

Jackson Bros.

9962 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON

The Artic Ice Co., Limited

Pure
Natural
Ice

Phone - 1220

Every Day a Bargain Day at
BARNES' GROCERY
10628 107th Avenue Phone 5065
Canadian Food Control License
No. 8-2112

LEGISLATION ASKED FOR BY ALTA. LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page One)

with a view to preventing a recurrence of some concern that not at all. Surely it should not require something of this nature to occur before our Government is prepared to act, the existing conditions are known to them and the possibility of an epidemic resulting from same is apparent and further it must be recognized that only through definite and specific provisions can relief be obtained.

What is desired by the Federation is that decent and sanitary living quarters be provided for workers in all localities, something that is essential for our citizenship is to be that which is required.

The provisions in clause 1 for the removal of old paper or other covering from walls and ceilings before new is applied needs no explanation. In a country where the common building material is lumber which is peculiarly adapted to the breeding and harboring of bugs and other vermin anything that would tend to minimize this evil should commend itself to all.

Centralization of administration will be discussed next week.

The Woman's Page

WOMEN'S PAGE INSTITUTED BY ONT. LABOR PAPER

Movement for Reform of Woman's Page in Papers Considered Necessary

Under the heading of "The Woman Democrat" the Toronto Industrial Banner has opened a section reserved for articles written by women. The Industrial Banner states that "as the true comradeship of the future will consist of men and women travelling together as equals, it is essential that their ideas be expressed."

The first article "Are we ready for a Progressive Woman's Page?" is written by the Assistant Secretary of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario, and is as follows:

(By Harriet Dunlop Prenter.)
The average "page for women" in our press of today has long been a more or less secret and silent source of irritation to countless human beings in Canada and elsewhere; there seems to be no parallel for it in masculine literature—at least none labelled strictly masculine, and one brilliant woman writer has suggested that if the woman's page must eternally dwell upon the Kaiser's four K's—kitchen, kinder, kirche, kleider, and if we must endlessly discuss cooking, children, church and clothes, then there should be also a "man's page," always filled with sporting news and fish stories, and nothing else.

Of course, in the "good old days," when men were "the people" and women were merely "the sex," it would be natural to consider that feminine interests must be decidedly limited, and we must remember that it is only the other day we were granted the right of self-expression as citizens. Many of us who are neither old or feeble can recall the trouble we had in forcing open the doors of the universities—and may one say, incidentally, that no true woman will be fully satisfied until every girl who wants a university training may have the opportunity to enter.

This it may be that because we are so recently freed from some disabilities, we are still expected to appreciate so-called "feminine" literature, and a page giving details as to dresses and names of those present at a social function, with a shorter list—of others who are dinner at the house of a friend—a glowing account of some charity "Bazaar"—these affairs are always reported most joyfully, and their popularity seems to indicate that the number of mendicants in our land must be appalling—and a recipe for "left-overs" or a cure for sunburn is supposed to appeal to the woman mind in this twentieth century. That it has some appeal is not denied, but this is probably because it has been fed to us for so long a time, we have grown used to it, and women today would welcome a broader and more human department for her special reading. There are some who say, "Why a woman's page at all?" in this age when the interests of all the race are so identical—when every conceivable subject is discussed freely by both men and women—but the comfortable fact remains that a new pudding recipe is still likely to bring some joy to the hearts of multitudes of dear women, just as a new frock or a becoming hat is quite a good tonic to a host of others. At the same time it is also true that both these groups are well aware that recipes and dress patterns are no longer entirely satisfying—they are not "very filling" as it were, and the modern woman mind is needing badly a more "well-balanced" mental meal.

There are such hosts of things to be written and talked about—the "common kitchen," and more scientific housekeeping generally—then the very tender subject concerning the actual money value of the work of the wife and mother in the home—should she be paid a salary!—or dare we start an enquiry as to the true meaning of some well-worn phrases, such as "the worthy poor." How comes it that people may be worthy and poor at the same time in an up-to-date civilization?

And since a woman's page should be, above all things, superlatively human, why not give us, as frequently as possible, some bits of human history? This will some day, we hope, be the business of the public school, but until such time as that institution is thoroughly humanized, we might help to fill the "long-felt want" by an occasional half-column, telling history of real consequence—the great slow steps of the working world—the discoveries and the history of things we use every day. In short, the real story of the progress of our race. It would make good reading, and might counteract at least some of the evil effects of the average fiction magazine by changing the taste away from such literary refuse. And apart from all this we really should improve the "woman's page" for the sake of our men folk.

The life of the majority of the "sterner sex" is far more domestic than it ever was before, and we have more than a suspicion that thousands of them are glancing through the feminine

NEW YORK TEACHERS ISSUE DECLARATION OF TEACHERS' RIGHTS

New York.—Following a vote of 98% of the public school teachers in favor of a Declaration of Teachers' Rights, the Teachers' Council of this city has issued a report declaring that "teachers have the same right to organize for greater efficiency for protection of rights for professional advancement and adequate salaries as have other citizens." Freedom from unintelligent criticism, from political appointments, and the benumbing effect of official repression or guidance is also urged, and an increase of wages to a \$1,220 a year minimum is being sought by the New York Library Staff association under the law which grants an increase to all city employees.

PROPOSALS TO FORM NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Are Contained in Report Issued
By Consultative Council
in London

Proposals to establish a national medical service whereby the public would have ready access to the resources of modern medical science, are contained in a report issued by the consultative council of medical and allied services at London, Eng.

It is stated that the present organization of medicine has failed to bring the advantages of medical science within reach of the people, and that a full state medical service is inadvisable. It is therefore proposed to establish:

First—Primary health centers in each populous district for curative and preventive work. Cottage hospitals could be adopted.

Second—Secondary centers in each large town (with big central hospitals as nucleus) for care and consultation upon special cases.

Third—A new type of local health authority with a medical advisory service.

The treatment would be open, though not necessarily free, to all classes of the community. It is agreed that doctors should continue attending their own patients at their own homes or at their surgeries, but this system should be brought into relationship with a primary health center, having wards for various purposes, including provision for midwifery, an operating room, a laboratory for simple investigations, a dispensary, medical baths and a meeting place for the general practitioners of the district and for the storage of clinical records on an agreed and standardized basis.

PACKERS' REPORTS ARE CONFUSING TO THE PUBLIC

While Packers' Profits Per Pound
Seem Small to Public They
Are in Reality Large

The claim of large meat packers that their profit is but 1 cent a pound is confusing, says the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, in its latest published report on this industry.

"A profit of 1 cent a pound on 10 million pounds of live stock products sold during the year (1918) gives an aggregate return of \$100,000,000," says the report.

"Even were this doubled, the resulting rate—namely, 2 cents per pound—would still tend to be a 'negligible' amount in the public mind. Yet this difference of 1 cent would mean, for the five great companies (Swift, Armour, Wilson, Morris and Cudahy) \$100,000,000 in possible dividends, or about 20 per cent on the capital stock and surplus combined (\$500,000,000)."

"Thus while the packers' profits per pound may appear to the public to be small, they are in reality large, due to the enormous tonnage produced on the basis of a relatively moderate investment."

The commission says the packers seek to capitalize the habitual attitude of mind on the part of the public that 1 cent is a very small element of value.

"As a matter of fact," says the report, "a profit of a cent per unit, far from being a small profit, may be an exorbitant profit measured in terms of return upon capital invested. The only sound method whereby the reasonableness of a profit of a cent per pound may be determined is by aggregating such a profit and comparing it with the capital invested in the enterprise."

columns in the paper. So if we are not wise in time, there may be another sin added to the list of our shortcomings—for surely it would be a sin to lower the literary taste of our home-loving husbands. Therefore let us reform the woman's page quickly, and for help in this, as in many seemingly greater matters, the Macedonian cry goes out to Labor.

WOMAN'S LABOR IS CHEAPEST LABOR KNOWN

Her Wage Is Meted Out Not By
Her Efficiency But Upon What
She Can Barely Exist

Speaking of woman's labor, Blanche Johnson, woman Laborite, and vice-president of the Pacific Coast Telephone Operators' Union, says:

"A woman's labor is the cheapest labor known. Her wage is meted out, not by her efficiency or the class of work she performs, but upon what she can barely exist and still have sufficient strength to continue working. She is regarded less than a machine, which is allowed overhead expenses for repairs."

"Woman herself has been largely to blame for this state of affairs. She has allowed herself to work on blindly, in a mechanical method, trusting that a better day would soon appear. She has not given a thought as to how the change must come."

"We owe much credit, however, to those of our sex who have thought for themselves and have had the courage to speak their convictions."

"The women have organized and are fighting the battles for those who remain still blind to the method for which they must eventually use to loosen the chains which bind them."

"Just as the women have won the right to be heard through the ballot will they free themselves of their bondage in industry."

INVESTIGATIONS ARE AROUSING SUSPICIONS

Scandalous Transactions in Pulpwood, Timber and Mining
Have Come to Light

"The revelations that are now taking place in connection with the investigation into the irregularities that have existed in connection with the administration of the land and timber limits under the Hearst regime has aroused the suspicions of the people that it is absolutely necessary that the operation of other government departments shall also undergo an intensive scrutiny," says the Toronto Industrial Banner.

The paper goes on to say that "the scandalous transactions that have already come to light regarding pulpwood, timber and mining limits has unearthed a state of affairs that is almost unbelievable. That they were unknown to the heads of the government departments that administered them is not worthy of credence and shows about as rotten an administration of public affairs as could be conceived of."

"The revelations that have been exposed stamps the Hearst regime and the Conservative party of Ontario as utterly and criminally incompetent or willfully and deliberately corrupt and dishonest. Its reputation is shattered and its certificate of character torn into shreds. It is the worst blow the Conservative party has ever received, for never before has such a thoroughly disgraceful exposure been made of a political party and its reprehensible methods of carrying on the business of the state."

"The people with the facts now coming to light will congratulate themselves that a new regime now holds the reins of power in Ontario and will expect that the profiteers and grafters will be made to disgorge their unhalcyon profits and be forced to hand back the lands and natural resources that they have siphoned from the people. By all means let the investigation go on and let the democratic government now in charge heed to the line, never mind where the chips may fall."

GERMAN WOMEN FLOCKING INTO LABOR UNIONS

Washington.—According to Gertrude Hanna, leader in the woman's trade union movement of Berlin, German women are flocking into labor organizations. The following is information sent to the International Congress of Working Women which had its first conference at Washington, D.C. last October. Mrs. Raymond Robins is president of the Congress.

"Exact figures about women in the trades are still lacking. As a result of the continually rising high cost of living we have in almost all of the professions and trades constantly changing wages and also a continually changing membership, which is not only influenced by rising wages but also by fluctuating conditions in the industries themselves."

"In general we have had in all professional organizations a rapid growth of membership. For instance, the union of Textile Workers has today about

Many are Wisely Buying an Extra Suit Now

With the Fall Season in Mind

The Savings Offered Make It a Good Investment

When Suits of the style, quality and workmanship such as is offered in these are to be had at such sweeping price-reductions, it behooves every woman to stop and think a moment before passing on. There's no denying the fact that the Tailleur is the stand-by of almost every woman's wardrobe—hence a second suit is a most acceptable change after one's been wearing one's suit for a couple of months or so. Besides investing in an extra suit now, with the fall season coming, means a tremendous saving on the price.



One may choose from a grouping of smart belted styles in good quality serge, in navy or black. Well lined and nicely finished throughout. Suits formerly priced up to \$45.00. Sizes 36 to 44. Clearing Friday and Saturday a.m.

Another grouping offers choice of plain tailored styles, suitable for medium stout figures. Tailored of fine wool serge in nigger, navy or black. Braid bound and button trimmed. Sizes 36 to 46. Regularly \$50.00 to \$58.50. Friday and Saturday a.m.



\$29.50 \$39.50

JUST FANCY! CHILDREN'S COATS

For 2, 3 and 4 Years at \$4.95

Mothers will scarcely be able to believe their own eyes as they read such sensational bargain news as this coming from the Children's Dept. on the Third Floor. Such a temptingly low price will bring mothers here bright and early from all sections of the city.

They are of good quality materials in plain rose or sand, also black and white check in Empire style, with skirt shirred on a deep yoke, trimmed with pearl buttons or box style with sailor collar. Lined throughout with good quality sateen. Special Friday



\$4.95

Store Closes
Every Saturday
at 1 P.M.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Corner JASPER & 2nd ST. ESTABLISHED 1888. GEORGE SUTHERLAND, MANAGER.

Mail Orders from this advertisement will be promptly shipped.

GRAHAM & REID, LTD. HOME FURNISHERS

Carpets and Furniture
Most Important in a Home

204,000 women members. On December 31st, 1918, there were 113,747 women members. The union of agricultural workers has now organized 183,000 women. The union of domestic employees has about 40,000, and the wood-workers (Holabreiter) union 45,000 women members.

"Approximately the same figures apply to the other unions. We have now in our trade union organizations a membership of over eight million, one million of which are women."

TRUTH IS THE BEST REPLY TO FANTASTIC PLANS

Written and Spoken Propaganda
of Extremists Can Be Met and
Defeated By Truth

The A.F. of L. convention at Montreal approved recommendations of the executive council that the truth about democracy, and not a denial of democracy, is the best reply to fantastic plans of extreme propagandists.

"The written and spoken propaganda of unreason and extremists can be met and defeated by truth," the council said. "But legitimate unrest, growing out of conditions of injustice can be met and overcome only by intelligent dealing with conditions. Those who drink from a poisoned well will be poisoned until the well itself is cleaned."

"The American nation has reached a grave crisis. It stands at the crossroads. Progress must come. Justice must be dethroned. Criminal profiteering and exploitation must cease. These things are so because the endurance of the people has been strained beyond their willingness to bear and because all of these things are possible of achievement."

"The terrible pressure of injustice within democracy can be removed only by the functioning of democracy. And if the forces of greed so obstruct and distort the processes of democracy that they can no longer work in normal, healthful manner to satisfy the needs of the people, it is the first duty of the nation to free those processes and remove those obstructions. The unrest born of need can be met and allayed only through definite, constructive action. The program for this action has been offered by the labor movement, and is before the country."

LABOR ADVANCES CAUSE OF TRUE CO-OPERATION

(Continued from Page One)

the workers in their own interest; and WHEREAS, Such banks have increased the power of organized Labor, have given it a sense of solidarity and resourcefulness, and have improved the standard of life of the people; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the banking and credit agencies of the nation be socialized, so that the collective deposits of the people shall be used for the benefit of the people. Banking, like transportation, should be impressed with a public trust; it should be made a public utility, subject to control by the national government and by the states, to the end that the credit resources of the nation shall be used for productive purposes; and be it further

RESOLVED, That labor should own and control its own funds and the funds of its members through banks organized as nearly as possible on the co-operative model; that such banks should have a widely distributed stock ownership; that there should be a limitation on dividends, and an obligation upon the manager to use the resources of labor for the benefit of labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we recommend the establishment within lodges, labor unions and central bodies of credit unions or peoples' banks such as have been developed in the other countries of the world, in which individual members of the union will be stockholders and depositors, and through which they will receive aid and assistance in case of necessity; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urge the enactment of laws by the nation and by the individual states that will permit of the organization of co-operative or people's banks and of credit unions, along the lines of laws heretofore enacted by the States of Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Oregon, Utah and Wisconsin; and be it further

RESOLVED, That organized labor mobilize its money, its deposits and its resources, and use them for increasing the economic power and the solidarity of labor.

**AUSTRALIANS WANT
TO SEND DELEGATION
TO VISIT RUSSIA**

Sydney, N.S.W.—Australian unionists are trying to secure the permission of the Australian Government to allow a delegation of workers to visit Russia so that they may learn the true facts of the Soviet administration and its effect on the people at first hand.

The Australian representative of the Russian Socialist Federated Republic has expressed the fullest sympathy with this idea.

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Make all Cheques, Money Orders or Postal Notes payable at par to EDMONTON FREE PRESS.

General Labor News

Items of Interest for Free Press Readers

The eight hour day and a wage advance from \$5.50 to \$7 a day has been secured by the Plumbers' Union at Dunkirk, N.Y.

A wage increase of 32 per cent has been secured by the Typographical and Printing Pressmen's Unions at Pittsfield, Mass.

Organized barbers at Cincinnati, Ohio, have raised wages \$3 a week.

Carpenters have raised wages from 80 cents an hour to \$1, and established the eight hour day at Hornell, New York.

Wages have been raised to 80 cents an hour by Carpenters' Union No. 535, Cadillac, Mich. The old rate was 60 cents.

Machinists along the Hudson river are arranging for a driving organization campaign. At a meeting in Peekskill, N.Y., a district was formed and plans were perfected.

Differences between organized electrical workers and contractors at Detroit have been adjusted, despite the attempt of anti-trade union influences to block an agreement based on union recognition. Wages for journeymen are raised to \$1.25 an hour. Helpers' rates range from 60 to 80 cents. Previously the electrical workers had negotiated wage scales with their employers, but this year an attempt was made to force an abandonment of this policy.

Officers of the U.S. National Federation of Post Office Clerks report that 320 locals have been chartered since January 1 of last year. This sensational record was made at a time of unusual antagonism to government employees joining trade unions. The National Federation of Federal Employees reports membership gains along the same lines. The clerks have been somewhat annoyed by a so-called "union" of postal clerks that has received many blessings from post office officials, but this movement has been thoroughly discredited by the bona fide post office clerks' union.

CO-OP. MOVEMENT IN SCHENECTADY, N.Y. IS GAINING GROUND

Schenectady, N.Y.—The movement to establish a co-operative store by organized labor—is gaining ground rapidly. Just now, the 25,000 employees of the General Electric Co., are most interested, and about 1,500 persons have so far pledged the purchase of one \$10.00 certificate of membership in the company. There will be no price cutting, rebates taken out of joint profits being the source of reimbursement on which share-holders will count. Sales are to be strictly for cash, and delivery will be allowed only on purchases of \$5.00 or over. A classified delivery system has been determined upon. The details will be made in proportion to the amount of purchases.

\$750,000 BACK PAY FOR LABORERS ON WAR CONTRACT WORK

Minneapolis, Minn.—Employees of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, the American Hoist and Derrick Company and the St. Paul Foundry company are to be awarded \$750,000 back pay in compliance with the recent decision of the contract adjustment board of the war department which ordered the payment of back wages to these workers at the scale set by the National War Labor Board, effective October 1, 1918, on all war contract work.

ATTEMPTS TO CHECK 44 HOUR WEEK MOVEMENT FAILS

Australian Government Preparing To Call a Conference To Go Into the Matter

By W. Francis Abern, Australian Correspondent, The Federated Press, Sydney, N.S.W.—All attempts to check the 44-hour week movement in Australia having failed, there is a movement on foot to have the matter gone thoroughly into by the government as a national question. The movement has spread rapidly through most of the Australian States, and the majority of unions have taken it up and are making preparations for the substitution of a 44-hour week for the old 48-hour week. In many unions the 44-hour week is already an established fact.

An attempt was made to prevent its coming into force in the building trade. How hopeless the task will be seen. The industrial court of New South Wales prosecuted the Bricklayers union for taking part in a strike, alleging that as they had awarded providing for a 48-hour week, the fact that they only worked 44 hours weekly constituted a strike. The union was fined \$500, and the award was annulled whereby the men working the 44-hour week were to receive 12 cents per hour less than the men working 48 hours weekly.

How futile this ruling was is shown by the fact that the union has not paid the fine, nor has any attempt been made to enforce it. Further than that, the very next day after the new award rates were announced the building employers were down at the union offices pleading for bricklayers, offering them a 44-hour week and offering to pay them an advance of 24 cents per hour above what the court ruled.

With the added realization that the bricklayers themselves are taking on contract work, and thus limiting the scope of profits usually preserved to the employers, the attempt of the bosses to prevent the 44-hour week has proved a fiasco.

It seems certain, then, that the employers will have to give way to the workers on the 44-hour week question, and in order that it may be uniform, the Australian Government is preparing to call a conference of all parties to go into the matter, making it a national question. The men demand it, and the fact that there is a shortage of skilled labor in Australia, means that they are going to get it.

A SURVEY OF PROFITEERING AND LABOR COSTS

(Continued from Page One)

wholesaler or retailer, an increased profit was exacted until in 1918 the shoe bought by the consumer was actually worth little more than two-fifths of the price which he was forced to pay for it.

The question as to who is responsible for the increased cost of shoes can be quickly answered when we realize that of the \$3.50 increase in the price of a standard pair of shoes labor received 15 cents, while the margins of the various manufacturers and merchants absorbed \$2.75.

The proportion of the proceeds of the industry received by the coal operator has increased from 75 to 400 per cent. Out of 292 bituminous coal companies 234 showed net profits, after every possible deduction of over 25 per cent.; 218 or over one half showed earnings of over 50 per cent on capital stock, while 118, or nearly one-third showed net profits of over 100 per cent.

Profiteering in the production of other fuel—petroleum products, is coming to bear as heavily upon the consumer as profiteering in coal. Profits of approximately \$800,000,000 were earned between 1912 and 1918 by the oil corporations, listed in the financial manuals, and this list is by no means complete. The war enabled these corporations to take profits more than double those enjoyed during the four preceding years. Certain companies earned on real investment as high as 1,000 per cent, which had been increased to 30 times the original investment by stock dividends.

Profiteering in Metals

The net profits of the U.S. Steel Corporation per ton of finished product were 220 per cent greater in 1917 and 111 per cent greater in 1918 than they had averaged for the three years prior to the war.

As a result of the war the number of millionaires in the U.S. has tripled. The number of incomes over \$100,000 stood at 2,348 in 1914, and at 6,664 in 1917.

Incomes between \$400,000 and \$500,000 were 69 in 1914, and 275 in 1918. Incomes over \$1,000,000 were 60 in 1914, and 140 in 1917.

In 1916 the figure of these incomes of over 1,000,000 stood at 206, nearly three and a half times as many as in 1914.

The close relationship between this enormous increase in the number of large incomes, and property, becomes even more apparent when we see that it reflects the growth of corporate income. The corporate net income of the country increased between 1914 and 1917 from approximately \$4,000,000,000, to over \$10,500,000,000. Accounting all deductions made by the corporations, and further deducting 10 per cent, on all new capital, together with excess profit taxes, it will be found that the remaining net profits of 1917 were three and a half billion dollars above those of pre war years.

This first hand evidence of profiteering is accentuated by the huge individual profits which are about to flow out to the wealthy in stock dividends following the recent supreme court decision. It should be pointed out that these facts as to the enormous increase in the wealth of the wealthy, are an unanswerable refutation to all attempts to charge labor with profiteering, to all attempts to hold labor responsible for the high cost of living.

44-HOUR WEEK IS OBJECTIVE OF TEXTILE WORKERS

Providence, R.I.—At a meeting of the Rhode Island Textile Council, held here, it was voted to instruct delegates to the United Textile Workers' Convention at Manchester, N.H., on September 13, to advocate a 44-hour week of not more than eight hours' work in any day for all textile operatives.

Governor Beekman and state authorities were condemned for action in ordering troops to Bristol during the strike of the 5,000 rubber workers at the plant of the National India Rubber Co., it being alleged that troops were sent there "in an effort to break the strike, and not to protect property or prevent violence."

Practically every local in the state was represented at the session.

BRITISH CO-OPS WOULD ESTABLISH COMMONWEALTH

Declared To Be Ultimate Objective of Labor Party and of Trade Unions

LONDON.—The establishment of a co-operative commonwealth was for the first time officially declared as the purpose of the British co-operative movement at the congress which took place in Bristol this year after an interval of five years.

Declaring that a co-operative commonwealth was also the ultimate political objective of the Labor Party and the ultimate industrial objective of the trade unions, the question of the relations between the co-operatives and the Labor Party came up for lengthy discussion. Definite action on this subject was postponed until next year, while in the meantime the proposed alliance will be discussed at district conferences.

The total membership of the movement as estimated at the conference was 4,039,755 and its capital is \$331,925,000 with a distributive trade of \$987,295,000.

Special undertakings for the co-operative movement were the establishment of co-operative banks as an instrument for controlling commercial and industrial progress and the recommendation that all co-operative societies appoint special education committees and make definite grants for educational purposes.

An exhibition of co-operatively manufactured goods was held in connection with the congress which showed that everything from "marmalade to motor cars" can be produced along co-operative lines as well and cheaper than by private employers.

LIEUT. LOCKLEAR HEADS FEATURES AT EXHIBITION

Changes Airplanes a Few Hundred Feet Above Center of Infield at Race Track

Lieut. Ormer Locklear, premier sky thriller of the whole world, will change airplanes a few hundred feet above the center of the infield of the race track at the Edmonton Exhibition grounds on July 5th to 10th. Lieut. Locklear is the only man in the world who has accomplished this feat, considered the ultimate in trick flying.

When the news of Locklear's plane-changing stunt was flashed from the Government aviation field at Fort Worth, Texas, where Locklear was in charge of all the instructors, last January, the aviation world sailed and said "Yakir." But fortunately, Locklear succeeded in having a brother officer in another plane take some remarkable photographs of his stunts. He could easily prove his claims to accomplishing the most difficult of all aviation feats, but the stern government officials stood in his way. He dared not show the photographs publicly for fear of being court-martialed. But a set of the pictures found the way to a press association in New York and within a few days were being printed all over the country.

Locklear spent an uncomfortable fortnight. Only by a narrow margin did he escape the wrath of his superior officers. His stunts were foolish, insane and without a shred of value to the service. This was last winter. A month ago, after Locklear left the service, the aviation officers were asking him to come to Dayton that the star fliers of America and Europe might have an opportunity to witness his feats and learn their value from the technical end.

Locklear has with him as pilots the same two men, Lieuts. Shirley Shors and Milton Elliott, who helped him evolve the feat. No small credit is due these two men for their work in flying the plane within five feet of each other for a hundred yards in "rain, shine, or cyclone," which is Locklear's slogan. He has made the change more than 100 times and has never yet disappointed an audience. Immediately his big fair contracts are finished he will sail for London where he is scheduled to appear at the Hendon Aerodrome in a demonstration, under auspices of the Royal Flying Corps.

In addition to his plane-changing feat, Locklear will perform here in his acrobatic act during which he scampers from one part of the plane to all others.

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SALTY CRISP DELICIOUS

ASK FOR THEM IN THE STRIPED PACKAGE

SEATTLE UNIONISTS LAUGH AT COLLAPSE ONE BIG UNION IDEA

Trade unionists in Seattle are laughing at the collapse of the one big union idea upon which anti-union employers attempted to erect their Island Empire Employers' association.

The scheme was the regulation mob other for a hundred yards in "rain, shine, or cyclone," which is Locklear's slogan. He has made the change more than 100 times and has never yet disappointed an audience. Immediately his big fair contracts are finished he will sail for London where he is scheduled to appear at the Hendon Aerodrome in a demonstration, under auspices of the Royal Flying Corps.

LOCKOUT OF BUILDING TRADESMEN AT DETROIT PRACTICALLY AT END

Detroit, Mich.—The lockout of building tradesmen attempted by local contractors came practically to an end when the electrical contractors settled with the union of that craft on the basis of the latter's demand and signed an agreement for one year.

The scale agreed upon provides for \$1.25 an hour for journeymen and 60, 70 and 80 cents an hour for helpers. Foremen are to receive one hour's pay in addition to their regular daily scale of wages, which is that of a journeyman.

The strike of plumbers and steamfitters is progressing satisfactorily and the conditions are improving day by day. Sixty per cent of the strikers are already at work under a new scale.

EDMONTON EXHIBITION

JULY 5-10

A

Big Agricultural Exhibition

Excellent Amusement Features, Including

- JOHNNY J. JONES' MIDWAY SHOWS
- 48th HIGHLANDERS' BAND OF TORONTO
- LIEUT. ORMER LOCKLEAR—AVIATOR-GYMNAST
- AUTO POLO—AUTO RACES—HORSE RACES
- GOOD GRAND STAND PROGRAMME

Admission: Gates—Adults, 50c. Children, under 12, free. Grand Stand, 50c; reserved seats, 25c extra.

Education Recreation Entertainment

The Best Exhibition Yet—with increased entries in all departments

J. R. McINTOSH, President

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Clothing Prices Get Another Bump at the ACME Clothiers Stock Reduction SALE

Positively the lowest prices in the city when quality is considered. Men never did have a chance to buy good clothes for so little money.

<p>These Go At \$15.00</p> <p>A splendid lot of Mixed Tweeds and Worsteds in a range of sizes. Regular up to \$35.00 values. Clearing at \$15.00</p>	<p>These Go At \$32.50</p> <p>Form-fitting models that sold formerly at \$50.00 and \$55.00. Full range of sizes clearing at the one \$32.50</p>
<p>These Go At \$22.50</p> <p>Suits that have been selling at \$35.00 and \$40.00 are included here. They are mostly fancy Tweeds and Worsteds. Clearing at \$22.50</p>	<p>These Go At \$37.50</p> <p>Such nationally known clothes as Bengard, Art Knott and College Brand Suits. Regular \$55.00. Clearing at \$37.50</p>
<p>These Go At \$27.50</p> <p>The man who wants a good Suit at the low price will be interested here. Tweeds and Worsteds; fancy and conservative models. Formerly \$35.00 and \$40.00 Suits. Clearing at \$27.50</p>	<p>These Go At \$42.50</p> <p>Canada's famous "Bengard Clothes," recognized for style, fit and wear and service. Blues, greys and fancy worsteds. Reg. \$65.00 and \$75.00 Suits that we are clearing at \$42.50</p>

AND THE GREATEST VALUE OF ALL IS OUR RANGE OF \$50 SUITS MARKED TO CLEAR AT \$35.00

Here indeed is an astounding value in men's good clothes. We have selected a range of brand new suits from our regular stock and marked them \$15.00 under regular price for this sale only.

Made up in the choicest of materials in patterns, designs and colorings that will be sure to please.

These are suits for young men, business men and older men. The minute you see these suits you'll understand why we say they are the greatest value of all—Regular \$50.00.

\$35.00

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Directly Opposite Rice Street

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If the holder of ticket number 17 will call at the store he may select a raincoat or overcoat to his liking to the value of \$50.00, free of charge.

MEN'S SHOES

Several lines of Men's tan and black Dress Shoes, with receding and Balkan toe. Regular up to \$10.50. On sale at \$5.95
Men's tan calf Balkan Shoe. Regular \$12.50 values. All sizes at \$8.45
Men's Black Blucher Work Shoes, made from genuine solid leather. Regular \$8.00 values. On sale \$5.25
9-inch High Top Leckie Shoes. On sale \$11.50
Men's tan grain, solid leather Work Shoes, made in army last. Regular \$9.00 values for \$6.25
Men's black and brown Blucher Calf Shoes. Regular \$11.50 values, for \$6.75

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Latest Novelty



HARRIS AND MANION
"Uncle Jerry at the Opry"

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Song on the Wire

FOX NEWS—TOPICS OF THE DAY

"THE BLACK SECRET"
Second Edition of "SEEING CANADA"

—AND—

VERA BURT

And Syncopated Steppers

Stage & Music

MUNICIPALIZATION OF MUSIC FAVORED BY BERNARD SHAW

Every Centre of Population Should Have Own Symphony Orchestra

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, speaking in favor of the municipalization of music recently at a sitting of the British Music Society's National Congress in the Eolian Hall, London, said it was extraordinarily important that there should be in every centre of population in this country a competent symphony orchestra and an opera theatre, and that no child should be brought up without abundant and free means of access to the best music.

The resistance would come from people with neither musical nor anti-musical views, but from the general terror of the ratepayer that the rates would be put up. They would require to point out, therefore, that artistic and musical culture was a thing that paid in the long run. Municipalities had charge of the morals of the community, and very often they had a great deal of trouble in that connection. He had taken part in these measures which the municipalities used for sustaining the morality of their districts, and he was forced to admit that these measures were practically an encouragement to immorality—they were so entirely futile.

To raise the morals of a district, said Mr. Shaw, the one thing that should be kept in mind was that the community consisted largely of young persons growing up. At a certain period in their lives, when they began to take a larger and more general interest in their human relations and before the time when they could afford to get married, it was no use pursuing a policy of puritanism—a policy of strict repression of their human impulses. The real remedy was provided by nature and by God. All they had to do was to find an outlet for all those impulses in art. If their young men had music and pic-

CINCINNATI WILL NOT ALLOW ANYTHING SEDITIOUS

(By the Federated Press)

Cincinnati, O.—An unanimous verdict in favor of Bentley Post of the American Legion was handed in on June 16 by a jury in Judge Frank Guwelder's Superior Court in a \$50,000 damage suit brought against the American Legion and its members by Lotta Burke and other members of the Communist Labor party.

The suit was the result of a raid made on the headquarters of the party by the American Legion last winter, in which the place was demolished and all literature was burned publicly in the streets by members of the Legion.

The trial lasted three weeks. The jury was out only 28 minutes, and every juror voted for the Legion on the first ballot. Attorney Joseph W. Schartz of Dayton, Ohio, was counsel for the Communist Labor party members.

"The verdict," said Albert H. Morrill, commander of the American Legion, "is a warning to all that the distribution of seditious literature and seditious meetings will not be permitted in Cincinnati." The case will not be appealed.

tures to interest them, to satisfy many of their impulses and to live their days they would not go to the low pleasures of the streets. They would have an alternative, and they would be too fastidious to do so.

Towns at present were in such a state of barbarism and philistinism, concluded Mr. Shaw, that the profit was going to the people who exploited the vices of the streets. That was a fact too seldom mentioned in this country. Vice led to drunkenness and degradation of character, and contributed very largely to the keeping up of the rates. If that were explained in detail he thought that even the most parsimonious payer of rates would be persuaded that it would make towards healthier and better life in their towns and keep the rates lower if they had an abundant and generous provision for art.

EMPLOYMENT FUND TO KEEP MEMBERS IN DULL SEASONS

Is Being Considered For Amalgamated Clothing Workers of U.S. and Canada

(By the Federated Press)

Baltimore.—Demands of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for the creation of an employment fund for the support of its 200,000 members in the United States and Canada during dull seasons are being considered here by the board of arbitration called together to adjust differences between the union and employers in Baltimore.

Sidney Hillman, President of the A. C. W., opened the hearing with a presentation of arguments in support of the union's demands, laying particular stress on the demand for the creation of an unemployment fund. This demand roused such great interest in the hearing that many manufacturers came from the big clothing centers to hear the arguments.

"The union is responsible," said Hillman, "for keeping up production, and now the union asks that there be a year's work and pay for every member. We were told recently that there was no serious possibility of unemployment for three years, yet thousands are idle today with no source of income. If the employers can't give the employment to the workers let us have an unemployment fund that will guard the workers from suffering in slack seasons."

Wage increases ranging from 5 to 20% over prevailing schedules have been placed before the board of arbitration, which is expected to render an early decision. The board consists of Judge Jacob M. Moses, of Baltimore, Dr. W. M. Leiserson, of Rochester, James Mullenbach, chairman of the Hart Schaffner and Marks trade board, and Professor Mills of Chicago.

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Will play here, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus.

70—VOICES—70

McDougall Auditorium, Saturday, July 3rd

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LARGEST CHOIR ON TOUR WILL BE AT McDougall Auditorium July 3rd

The most unique body of choristers in this country is going to visit this city July 3rd. The choir is not only a great liturgical choir for the services of the Church in a great Basilica in New York City, but it is the most famous virtuoso concert organization of men and boys in this country, and perhaps in the world.

There will be seventy choristers in the group. Forty of these are small boys, who have been recruited from all parts of the United States, and who live together in the Choir School at the great Libby Castle in New York City.

This Choir originally had its headquarters at Chicago, and earned for itself an international reputation while it worked out from the Windy City. The Choir has sung about two thou-

sand concerts in America and Europe since its foundation in 1904.

The program will be made up of three parts, the first including works of Palestrina; the second, some of the greatest works of Bach and the modern Russian school; the third, folk-songs and madrigals.

In the third part, four solo-boys will be introduced—Master Billy Probst, a Galli-Curi type of coloratura soprano; Master Tommy Coates, a mezzo, and Frank Rougel de Comtois, and "Sun-kist" Tom Huber from California.

John Finnegan, the well-known tenor soloist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, is the tenor soloist at the concerts of the Paulist Choir, and will be featured also in the third part of the program.

Father Finn will conduct these concerts personally. A special train is being run from Saskatoon to bring the choir to this city.

SIX OFFICIALS U.M.W. WILL APPEAR BEFORE INDUSTRIAL COURT

Pittsburg, Kas.—Six officials of the Kansas branch of the United Mine Workers of America were found guilty of contempt in the Crawford county district court here and sentenced to the county jail to serve until they were ready to testify before the Kansas court of Industrial Relations.

THE YALE'S \$90,000 SHOE SALE

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THE YALE'S \$90,000 SHOE SALE

IF IT'S SHOES YOU WANT WE HAVE 'EM AT BARGAIN PRICES

The Brogue Is the Vogue
Reg. \$15.00 Men's Brogue Oxfords. Sale Price,
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LADIES DANCING PUMPS.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS WITH PAINTED SPATS—TRES CHIC



THE FOOTWEAR PROFITEER WILL THEN BE FORCED TO EARN HIS LIVING

\$12 Oxfords, \$5.95
Women's and Growing Girls' low heel, mahogany calf Oxfords, with saddle strap or toe cap; small sizes only. Regular \$12.00. Sale Price..... **\$5.95**

\$5.50 Canvas Boots \$3.95
Women's high cut Canvas Boots, with walking heels; mostly big sizes. Regular \$5.50 values. Sale Price..... **\$3.95**

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EVERY SHOE IN THE STORE REDUCED

\$12 Men's Oxfords \$7.95
Men's Mahogany Calf and Gunmetal Oxfords—a wonderful bargain. Reg. values \$12.00. Sale Price..... **\$7.95**

Regular \$15 G.A. Slater \$11.95
Gunmetal Boot with wide or recede toe for men. Sale Price,
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Regular \$20.00 \$12.95
Women's Ivory and Field Mouse Boots with dainty covered French heels that must go at a loss. Sale Price **\$12.95**

\$5.50 Oxfords \$3.95
Women's White Canvas Kid trimmed Oxfords and plain Canvas Oxfords that sold regularly for \$3.95 \$5.50. Sale Price **\$3.95**

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Regular \$3.00 Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, several shades to choose from. Sale Price..... **\$1.95**
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Regular \$5.00 Misses' Patent Mary Jane Pumps. Sizes 11 to 2. Sale Price..... **\$3.75**
Regular \$4.50 Girls' Patent Mary Jane Pumps. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2. Sale Price..... **\$3.45**

\$12 Pumps, \$8.95
Women's Grey Chimey Pumps, Louis heels, at a reduction that means a saving of \$4.25. Regular \$12.00 values. Sale Price,
\$8.95

Reg. \$10.00 Pumps \$6.95
Women's Plain Patent and Black Kid Pumps with walking heels; ideal for street wear. Regular \$10.00 values. Sale Price..... **\$6.95**

SPECIALS!
Regular \$3.50 Misses' White Canvas Boots. Sizes 11 to 2. Sale Price..... **\$1.95**
Regular \$3.00 Girls' White Canvas Boots. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2. Sale Price..... **\$1.65**
Regular \$2.75 Women's Regatta. Sale Price..... **\$1.95**
Regular \$12 Women's Black and Brown Kid Oxfords; Louis and walking heels. Sale Price..... **\$8.95**

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JUNE 26, 1920

WELCOME FARMERS!

The Farmers' Conventions held in Edmonton this week have a particular interest to organized Labor, especially in view of the fact that representatives of the organized wage-earners of this city were present to extend fraternal greetings to their fellow toilers from the farms of the district.

The history of human society is an economic history. Every other phase of human activity has been and is influenced and to a large extent regulated by the economic phase. The whole development of society has in fact been more than anything else an economic development. It was most logical, therefore, that the organization of society along economic lines should take place. The Farmers' organizations like those of Labor is a part of this natural development. That the Farmers were the last great economic group to realize the group interest and the necessity for group organization, has not by any means had an adverse effect on the efficient functioning of their movement after it did come into being. Labor welcomes the Farmers' organization as a step necessary in the development of a social order that will bring about justice and equity to all classes of society.

We are told that there can be no permanent alliance between organized Labor and the organized Farmers, and in the majority of cases the wish is the father of the thought. There may be, however, some matters upon which Labor and the Farmers can not see eye to eye. They would not be separate economic groups if such were not the case. But the thing that links Labor and the Farmers together is the humanitarian aspirations of both movements. Both movements seek to uplift humanity and to adjust social and economic conditions that are now unjust and inequitable. This common aspiration of the two groups so dominates every other phase of the movements, that it will hold Labor and the Farmers together in spite of other differences that are in reality very trivial indeed when considered in conjunction with the humanitarian objectives of the two workers' movements.

A COMPARISON OF RESULTS—U.M.W.A. AND O.B.U.

In the southern part of Alberta the U.M.W.A. controls the mining situation as far as men working in and around mines are concerned. Last fall as a result of the activities of District 18, the miners in the south secured an increase in wages of 14 per cent. In a conference just concluded, an additional 13 per cent increase has been agreed upon, making a total of 27 per cent. over the wages paid prior to last fall. In the south, also, a closed shop agreement exists and only members of the union can be employed in the mines. The foregoing is in brief what the miners in Southern Alberta have gained from affiliation with the International union.

In the Edmonton coal field a different situation exists. Here is where, to the present, the O.B.U. has had undisputed sway. This is the district that O.B.U. organs have boasted about as being "cleaned out" as far as the U.M.W.A. is concerned. Here also may be found "the open shop." Here also the miners have all winter received 14 per cent. less than the miners under the jurisdiction of the U.M.W.A. in Southern Alberta. In some cases, as a matter of fact, the men have not even received the ninety-two cents per day bonus which is part of the southern miners' wages. Such in brief is what the O.B.U. has done for the miners coming under its jurisdiction in the Edmonton coal field.

It is not the function, neither is the intention of the Free Press to slander individuals. We leave that to those who have nothing better to offer. But it is our business to advocate the kind of organization and tactics that will result in the economic betterment of the workers. We contend that the value of an organization is determined, not by the number of clever spellbinders it contains, but by what it can accomplish for the workers. The U.M.W.A., we understand, intends to give attention to this district in the near future. It will then be up to the miners in the Edmonton field. If they desire the beneficial conditions that exist in the south, they must affiliate with the organization that can secure those conditions for them. If they want a continuance of the open shop, and lower wages than elsewhere prevail, they can have those conditions by placing their further dependence in the O.B.U., whose activities are alone responsible for the conditions that now prevail in this district.

SLACKERS

It is not surprising to find some employers that oppose trade unionism. Where a strong organization of workers exists in an industry, the people there employed have some say in the determination of the conditions of employment and the rate at which they shall dispose of their time and energy for a given time each day. They demand as their right, sanitary workshops and other conditions that tend to produce a comfortable existence. They endeavor to establish a workday sufficiently short to allow time for leisure and the improvement of mind and body. There are some employers who, being imbued with the kind of ideas that upheld the Divine right of Kings in medieval times, oppose trade unions with all the bitterness and much the same tactics as was characteristic of their middle-ages counterparts. Trade unionism is the beginning of democracy in industry, and those who would fight democracy will be found among the enemies of organized Labor.

Not all reactionary, despotic kings of industry are unkind or cruel. Some indeed are wonderfully benevolent. But in their benevolence they are still autocratic. They give or withhold as they graciously or otherwise desire, recognizing no right on the part of the worker to demand certain conditions in his own stead. There were in medieval times benevolent kings also. But democracy did not prevail in their kingdoms because of their benevolence, and the same rule applies to industrial autocracies today. The kings of industry who believe in their divine right to rule, be they benevolent or harsh and cruel, will oppose trade unionism just as naturally as the kings of old who believed in their divine right to govern, opposed the establishment of the people's constitutional rights.

The opposition of some employers to trade unionism can well be understood. But the individual who is past the comprehension of the ordinary mind is the worker who fights the principle of organized Labor, or who is merely indifferent or unsympathetic. Every time a union succeeds in raising wages, the standard is also raised for non-unionists who benefit by the efforts of the union. As a matter of fact since its inception organized Labor has carried the unorganized worker on the back of the movement, so to speak. Not because of their efforts but in spite of them, non-unionists have progressed along the road broken by the vanguard of the working masses—organized Labor. Every movement has its hangers-on. Accepting benefits obtained without contributing anything. But the most ungrateful hanger-on of all is the worker who while taking all the union is able to gain for him, pays for what he receives in abuse of the workers' organized movement. A mild term by which individuals possessing that peculiar frame of mind may be designated, is contained in the title of this article—Slackers.

A LIVING WAGE AND PROFITS

Alberta Baptists in convention in Calgary, no doubt with the very best of intentions passed a resolution declaring that employers should see "that employees not only received a living wage, but that employees, where possible, be made actual partners in business, sharing profit and loss." There is no disputing that Labor should receive a living wage. We contend also that Labor should be given a full share in the control and conduct of industry. Not as a favor but as an inalienable right. But that covers all, to our mind, that was neces-

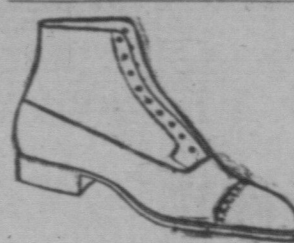
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Men's Black Kangaroo Boots at \$16.50

Made by George A. Slater & Co. One of the best makes of Men's High Grade Footwear. Made of a fine Kangaroo skin. A shoe that will give excellent service. A real gentleman's boot. All sizes and all widths. Price

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Astoria Brand Fine Footwear for Men \$16.50

If you want something real classy see these splendid Astoria boots. A wide variety of styles to choose from. Neat fitting lasts. Good year welted. All sizes and all widths, in black, tan and fancy tops. Price

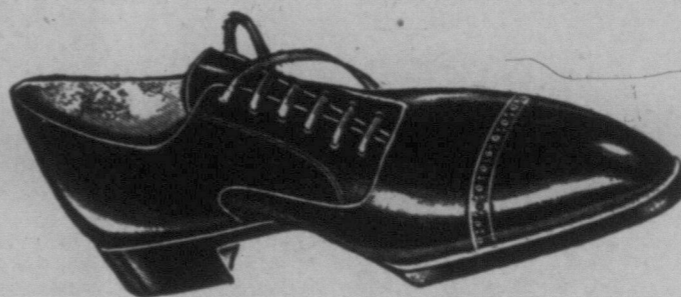
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A VERY SPECIAL SHOWING OF New Pickford Pumps for Women SPECIALLY PRICED

These have just been opened up, having been delayed in transit. Had we to buy this same line today we should have to pay more than the price we are selling them for, as there has been a tremendous advance since these were purchased. They are made from a fine quality black kid and patent leather in narrow, medium and wide widths. These Pumps have hand-turned soles and are made of the very best leather obtainable. Styles for women and growing girls. All sizes. Extra Special

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Stylish and Comfortable Fitting

Men's Black and Brown Kangaroo Oxfords

These are the famous Astoria brand, stylish, comfortable fitting and the grade that will give endless satisfaction in wear. Solid leather soles and heels. All sizes. Price

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(Main Floor)

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

sary in the resolution referred to.

A living wage embodies all the "profits" from industry that Labor desires. By a living wage we do not of course mean bare necessities of existence. All those actively engaged in productive work should have an opportunity to enjoy everything that is worthy of being produced. That kind of a living wage is all that Labor or any other class in society should require, and it should constitute all the "profits" of industry. A business that is economically sound will not have "losses" for anybody to share. If it is not economically sound it has no right to exist. If it cannot provide a living wage such as referred to above, the energy and material expended in it are being wasted.

ABOUT COMPULSORY INSURANCE

The care of the dependents of a breadwinner who meets death is not alone the concern of the family affected, but has a relation to the welfare of the community and thus of the nation. It would then appear that provision should be made for the maintenance of a family, should the breadwinner be taken, and such care should not have any semblance of charity. Life insurance is one way in which such provision may be made for dependents when their breadwinner is removed by death.

But the administration of life insurance as we have it today is a source of great economic waste. In no line of endeavor does competition play a greater part. In no section of business enterprise is there greater multiplicity of service and non-productive effort. Under a system of compulsory state insurance, it can be conservatively estimated that one-twentieth of the effort now expended in privately-administered insurance concerns in Canada, would be all that would be found necessary to successfully administer such a department of the state's activities. A tremendous economic saving could thus be effected and thousands of men would be released for productive work.

Compulsory state insurance has another strong point to commend it. As pointed out in the beginning the nation's welfare is affected by the family's welfare. And what is the business of the whole people should not depend upon the whim of an individual. That is precisely the condition that now prevails in so far as provision for dependents is concerned. By a system of compulsory state insurance maintained by a direct tax, provision could be made for the independent maintenance of families whose breadwinner was removed by death or incapacitation.

EDITOR'S NOTES

A diligent search might still reveal some spots in Edmonton that the clean-up campaign had not affected.

An American Labor paper states that to adjourn for the summer is the best thing the U.S. Congress did. The most satisfactory event in the history of our camouflage union government will be when its history comes to a close.

The Fargo Courier-News rises to remark: "We fail to remember any nation which fell because of too great freedom of discussion. But history is marked by the bleaching bones of those nations that tried to stifle freedom."

A boast of the O.B.U. is that some International members are carrying dual cards. Well, didn't some person once say something about fooling some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time? The best the O.B.U. could do, however, was to fool some of the people some of the time. Duality of cards won't last long, when the workers holding them realize the difference between action and hot air. The card they are holding because it means economic betterment is the one that they will take good care of.

FIRST NUMBER ALTA. TEACHERS' OFFICIAL ORGAN

A.T.A. Magazine is Name of New Publication—H. C. Newland is Editor

The A. T. A. Magazine is the name of a new monthly publication published in Edmonton and the organ of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance. H. C. Newland, Edmonton, is editor of the new publication; J. T. Cuyler, Medicine Hat, is news editor. The educational editor is T. E. A. Stanley, Calgary, while John W. Barnett of Edmonton is business editor. The initial number contains speeches and reports presented to the Teachers' convention at Easter and on the front cover is a powerful appeal to Alberta teachers to rally to the support of the A.T.A. and assert their independence through organization. The new monthly has a large field for useful work and its publication is in the hands of capable men. If it were our place to criticize, the typographical make-up of the paper would be the only point upon which an adverse criticism

SWISS BUILDING INTERESTS WOULD CRUSH UNION LABOR

Berne, May 26. (By mail).—That the Swiss lumber and building interests determined to crush union labor in these industries is indicated by the fact that the employers are refusing to take back some 10,000 strikers and locked-out men who have offered to go back to work. They declare that the spirits of the unionists who demanded a two-hour reduction of the working week, must be broken.

In a secret communication between the officials of the Swiss Lumber Association it is pointed out that during the recent strikes in Berne the unions had organized co-operative building associations, had taken contracts to construct houses, and had thus interfered with the employers' profits. This statement has just been published in the Berne Tagblatt. The Swiss Lumber Association has therefore forbidden any of its members to furnish any union co-operative with lumber under penalty of a heavy fine.

might be levelled. We predict a bright future for the A.T.A. Magazine and welcome its entry into the field of working class propaganda. E.E.R.

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