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TRADES COUNCIL HANDLES VARIETY OF QUESTIONS

Defence Fund Aired Again—Free Press Question Settled—By-Laws Endorsed

A fairly well attended and interesting meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Monday evening dealt with a variety of questions.

Winnipeg Strike Prisoners
Again the convicted strike leaders in Winnipeg and matters relating to the strike situation were up for discussion. Del. Latham intimated that he wished to withdraw the motion of which he gave notice at last meeting of the council, which called for the rescinding of the council's motion requesting the defence fund committee to hand over its affairs to the Winnipeg trades and labor council. Del. Latham said he wished to substitute a new resolution for his former motion, and on this understanding he was permitted to withdraw the first one.

The new resolution was as follows: Whereas, the verdict and sentence imposed on our co-workers in Winnipeg is in our opinion, contrary to the rights and principles advocated by organized labor, and

Whereas, we opine the sentence and verdict in direct contravention to the inalienable rights of free people; and Whereas, the propaganda issued through the press, has in a large measure been responsible for the clouding of the real issue in connection with the Winnipeg controversy, and

Whereas, by the said propaganda and otherwise, a division in the ranks of labor has been more or less created. Therefore be it resolved:

That this trades and labor council of Edmonton, approach the executive of the Trades Congress of Canada, with a view of co-operating with the Winnipeg Defence Committee to obtain the release of the seven labor men in prison.

2nd, to evolve ways and means by convention or otherwise to educate labor as a whole of the true vital issues at stake.

3rd, to protect the cherished principles of organized labor that has been virtually negated by the Winnipeg verdict.

4th, lastly and certainly not least to approach the other factions of labor in a conciliatory and equitable spirit in an effort to close the breach made in the ranks of labor throughout the Dominion of Canada.

It is further resolved that a copy of this resolution be submitted to all central labor bodies, with a view of obtaining their endorsement to same.

Del. Latham explained that his sole object was to do something, if possible, to close the breach between the two sections of the labor movement. Del. Murray seconded the motion, laying stress on the circumstances that there were wives and children depending upon the prisoners for their subsistence, and that there should be something adequate done for them at once.

An Amendment

Del. Roper and others opposed the resolution on the ground that it was quite contrary to the spirit of the action taken at a former meeting of the council, and that no reason had developed since for rescinding that action. Del. Roper proposed an amendment, which was seconded by Del. Geary.

That this council request the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council to proceed at the earliest possible moment to make arrangements for the care of the families of the men in prison and that the Trades and Labor Congress be commended for their action in promoting an educational campaign, with a view to having the laws altered to protect labor's status in Canada.

This amendment in the end prevailed. Support the Money By-Laws.

Among the communications read was a letter from W. J. Stark, calling attention to the proposal to erect a new concrete grand stand on the exhibition grounds. A comprehensive statement of the financial affairs of the association was also included, all showing that the

METAL WORKERS CONDUCT OWN SHOP AT HAMILTON

Drastic action was taken by the sheet metal workers at Hamilton, Saturday, when the union called out all its men because contractors refused to deal with the organization. The union men have decided to conduct their own shop, making the labor hall their headquarters for business. This promises to hit some of the small shops which had signed the scale card. It was said that some of these shops were doing work for the Contractors' Association, with which the union is having its battle. A provincial council of metal workers has been formed at Hamilton.

Many consumers have strained their necks watching for prices to fall.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES GET 90% MINIMUM WAGE SCALE

Telephone workers in the employ of the Manitoba government will receive a minimum of 90% cents per hour and a maximum of 97 1/2 cents per hour in a new wage agreement which has been ratified by the Manitoba government, telephone commission and the Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers.

U.M.W. DISCUSS WAGE SCHEDULE AT CONVENTION

International and Local Situations Outlined by Western Organizers

The convention of United Mine Workers of District 18 opened in Calgary Monday, when a comprehensive report in the course of events in the mining district since the formation of the special commission was presented by Morgan Lewis, the chairman of the commission.

The convention which was called to discuss the new wage schedule, was addressed by A. Farnilo, William Houston and John Brown, international organizers, who outlined the international and local situation. In a well delivered speech which made a strong appeal to the delegates, A. Farnilo outlined the history of the division in the labor ranks in the west. "I am acquainted with officials and also with others who are not officials who have conducted an insidious propaganda for the depletion of your treasury," said Mr. Farnilo. "All these people were unanimous in the great idea of scuttling the treasuries of the various local unions of this country."

"In Vancouver \$1500 from the treasury of the operating engineers' union had been disposed of, \$500 being voted to this gentleman and \$500 to that gentleman." Today, however, a majority of the members were again in the international. The teamsters' organization had suffered in a similar way, and the international had been compelled to proceed through law to get back an automobile which had been voted away.

"It was not a weapon they wished to use because it was the weapon of the capitalist, who fought labor through injunctions." Most of the money of Miners' local No. 77 had been secured again. But this dispersal of funds was going on everywhere. "While you are advised to keep your eye on the international officials, these people are depleting the treasury."

Miners to be Captured First

The disruptionists had expected to capture the miners' organization first. If the truth had been told the result of the ballot would have shown that a majority were not in favor of the O.R.U.

Stating that the miners had always

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R.R. LABOR BOARD HEARS DEMANDS OF WORKINGMEN

Wage Advances Should Be Granted to Many R. R. Workers To Meet H.C.L.

Representatives of the Association of Railway Executives appeared before the railroad labor board at their opening session in Chicago, Monday, and declared that wage advances should be granted to many railroad workers to enable them to meet the high cost of living.

"An increase in rates to the public for railroad service," declared E. T. Wheeler, chairman of the conference committee of the rail managers of the executives' organization. "For every \$100,000,000 added to the payroll about three per cent must be added to freight rates," he stated.

Mr. Wheeler told the board that some part of the wage demands being made by 2,000,000 railway employees probably would be found to be justified by the rise in the cost of living. Agreement of the railroads themselves that at least a part of the men should have more money is expected to go far in expediting early settlement of the controversy which culminated last month in railway strikes throughout the United States.

SEATTLE OWNERS OF HOUSE BOATS WILL NOT PAY RENT

SEATTLE.—Owners of house boats tethered to a city bridge are refusing to pay the \$5 a month rental demanded by the city. One hundred families live in this fashion. The superintendent of buildings has asked the city council for an appropriation to prosecute the houseboat owners in the courts.

CONFERENCE ON CO-ORDINATION OF LABOR LAWS

Proceedings of the Second Days Sitting is Given in Brief

By R. McCreath

After the formal opening of the Conference on Monday and at the close of the first day's proceedings it was decided to go into committee work starting Tuesday morning. Owing to the amount of investigation and tabulation necessary the committees sat all day Tuesday and Wednesday, the Conference re-convening Thursday.

First Session

During the session on Monday President Tom Moore of Trades Congress took occasion to seek the sincerity of the government in the calling of, and the dealing with, the findings of their commission, frankly stating that past experiences of commissions, and particularly the Mathers' Commission, which had rendered such a splendid work and furnished a real report to the Dominion government on the Industrial Conditions in Canada, and giving fundamental causes of the unrest and practical remedies for such of the unrest, and with which report and findings nothing had been done by the Dominion government, had caused him to ask of the sincerity of the Dominion government on this occasion and that it was expected and hoped would be the outcome of this Conference. To this the Minister of Labor emphatically gave assurance of the sincerity and desire of the government to get somewhere through investigation and advice of these commissions.

In the choosing of all committee it was arranged to have one from each province on each committee as far as this was possible.

With the decision to exclude the press the following committee was appointed to look after publicity: McNeiven, B.C.; McNeil, Alberta, and Franq, Quebec.

Workers' Compensation Act: In bringing in report the matter was tabulated and explained under the various headings, a copy being furnished to each delegate in attendance. This enabled one to get a quick grasp of the differences in the various provinces and the application of the various acts.

Much interesting and valuable information on various phases of Compensation laws and state insurance as compared with company insurance was given, the result of which all the essential and practical features are embodied in the findings of the Conference and report to the government.

Farmers and the Compensation Acts was also a feature of the subject, as was also the common law rights as retained by some branches of the railway brotherhoods.

All the various acts and matter put before the Conference by the Business Committee were briefly discussed in committee of whole before committees retired to prepare reports.

The Industrial Disputes Act (Lennox Act) was a feature of the session on the second day as the Labor representatives made it very clear that some means had to be adopted of making more use of the act and with more definite and satisfactory results than had been experienced in the past. The Minister of Labor expressed his desire to improve the act or remove any or all of its objectionable features.

SAMUEL GOMPERS GIVES HIS POSITION ON SOCIALISM

A frank statement by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, defines his position on Socialism clearly, as follows:

"I want to tell you Socialists that I have studied philosophy; read your works upon economics, and not the meanness of them; studied your standard works, both English and German—have not only read them, but studied them. I have heard your orators and watched the work of your movement the world over. I have kept close watch upon your doctrines for thirty years; have been closely associated—with many of you, and know how you think and what you propose; I know, too, what you have upon your sleeve; and I want to say that I am entirely at variance with your philosophy—economically you are unsound; socially you are wrong; industrially you are an impossibility."

"Certainly nobody can accuse him of straddling the issue," says the Denver Labor Bulletin.

The action of the British Trade Union Congress last week in voting against a strike policy to force nationalization of the mines is another evidence that a labor is learning that the strike is a poor weapon to employ to gain its ends. The strike will not be discarded entirely; to do so would be to invite the employer to begin a system of oppression. But labor is learning there are other ways to win, and that the fruits of victory won by political action is more lasting.

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIP PAYS IN TIME OF STRIKE

The Hamilton Bakery Workers have been forced to settle practically on the terms of the employer, and this in spite of a nearly one hundred per cent organization, thus again exemplifying the folly of a National union, says the New Democracy. You cannot get something for nothing, and it costs money these days to win strikes. Get into the International union boys, and you will soon see the difference.

CANADA WILL HAVE THREE DELEGATES GENOA CONFERENCE

J. G. Gauthier, of International Seamen's Union Will Represent Employees

Canada will have three delegates to the international labor conference which opens at Genoa, June 15. J. G. Gauthier, chief representative of the International Seamen's Union, and President of the Masters' Mates' and Pilots' Association of Montreal, will represent the employees. Thomas Robb, manager of the Shipping Federation of Canada, the shipping interests, and G. S. Desbarats, deputy minister of naval affairs, will represent the government. George Perley will also represent the Dominion government.

The conference has been called to deal with shipping matters and labor conditions as affecting seamen. The subjects for consideration, as indicated by the agenda, will have to do with hours of labor and their effect on the manner of accommodation of ships; articles of agreement; facilities for the employment of seamen; the Washington convention and its recommendations on unemployment; prohibition of the employment of children; and the possibility of establishing the international seamen's code.

The government was furnished some time ago with a questionnaire from the International Labor office bearing on the various points of the agenda. Answers to the questions asked have already been sent to the International Labor office. The answers were based on the law of Canada, regarding shipping matters and on information obtained from the shipping companies and labor men.

STRIKE OF HYDRO ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES HAS BEEN DELAYED

Legislation is Promised For Settlement of Dispute At Niagara Falls

Employees of the Provincial Hydro-Electric Power Commission engaged in construction work on the Chippewa power canal at Niagara Falls, Ont., have delayed their intended strike, because of a promise that a resolution would be introduced in the legislature to appoint a board of members of the legislature to investigate the dispute between the men and the hydro commission.

A meeting of the employees was held on Monday at which several prominent labor members of the legislature spoke. Charles F. Swayze, labor member for Niagara Falls; Frank H. Catharines, and M. M. MacBride, labor member for South Brant, were present and advocated moderation by the men. Hon. Walter Rolfe, minister of labor, was expected but was unable to attend.

Mr. Swayze said there was a possibility that Sir Adam Beck, president of the hydro commission, would throw the whole hydro project back on the hands of the government, which could not handle it. The various speakers seemed to be under the impression that Sir Adam Beck was determined to break up the local labor organization and blame labor for the non-completion of the Chippewa power canal in August, 1921, the date it was supposed to be completed, and was in favor of a strike among the men.

NEW MONTREAL DAILY WILL ENDEAVOR TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

A new French morning paper, Le Matin, will make its appearance in Montreal on May 31st, according to an announcement by Dr. Gaston Maillet, who will be its proprietor. Dr. Maillet is the founder of L'autonorie, a French weekly, with which he is severing all connection and states that the new daily will be independent of political parties and will reflect only his personal views with an attempt to bring about a better understanding between labor and capital.

For constructive work nothing can excel home building.

GENERAL STAFF TO DIRECT LABOR IN GR. BRITAIN

Scheme Will Be Submitted To Trades Union Congress In September

(By the Federated Press)

LONDON.—A Labor General Staff which will unite and direct the activities of organizations representing more than 6,000,000 trade unionists in line with the definite policy of Labor gradually assuming control of industry, is about to be formed in England. Following the decision taken at the recent Trades Union Congress, plans are now under discussion for the formation of the staff.

Fred Bramley, secretary of the co-ordination sub-committee charged with the duty of drawing up a plan for the staff, announced that the complete scheme will be submitted to the Trades Union Congress at Portsmouth in September.

"The Congress will decide the final method to be adopted for making more efficient the trade union machine and for facilitating swifter methods for dealing with the emergencies which will undoubtedly arise."

According to Robert Williams, general secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation and convenor of the Triple Alliance, the need of such a general staff is clear to anyone who wants to see the working class progress.

"One feels that too often labor leaders and trade union officials are more concerned in buttressing the present system of fraud, chicanery and exploitation than in attempting to secure a world made free for everyone," he said.

"Six years' effort to improve the status of the workers by means of wages has been in vain, for what the lords of capital give with one hand they snatch back with the other. It remains as true today as ever that those who control the means of livelihood and support will also control prices."

"I remain firmly convinced that the vicious circle will ultimately strangle the capitalist system," declared Williams. "The application of the wages system is making increasingly clear the fallacy of maintaining a system which yields more rent, interest and profit to the useless ones and less of everything to the producing class."

"Under the present system the working class will not materially increase output unless and until assured that increased output is translated into improved conditions of life."

"To ask the British workmen to produce more, means to give the junker and militarist classes opportunity to increase the number of armed men in order to coerce and browbeat trade unionists when they become militant, to suppress Irish democracy, to help Germans who were responsible for the war, to suppress German democracy, to suppress the Russian Socialists, to fight against freedom in Hungary, Austria, and Egypt."

AUSTRALIAN EMPLOYERS DECLARE COMPULSORY ARBITRATION FAILURE

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—Employers in Australia have voiced their protest against compulsory arbitration which they claim does not settle disputes but rather divides the workers and employees into two hostile camps. They suggest the abolition of the machinery of arbitration and the substitution of effective impartial tribunals which will fix the basic wage every year, such tribunals also to fix the amount to be paid to workers over and above the basic wage.

They aim at the creation of committees of councils for each trade, consisting of representatives of employers and employees to discuss the interests of both parties, settle grievances and troubles in the industry and generally bring about a better feeling between workers and employers.

ORGANIZED LABOR WILL NOT WELCOME STRIKERS IN ST. JOHN

Organized Labor will not extend a welcome to the Winnipeg strike leaders who intend going to St. John, N.E., according to a statement given out by Fred Campbell, president of the St. John Trades and Labor Council. Mr. Campbell stated that organized Labor there had nothing to do with providing a hall or raising funds for the Winnipeg strike leaders; he himself, was not in favor of extending a welcome to the men who lead the strike.

The Labor Advocate asks: "When the big railway brotherhoods and the shop crafts and the farmers complete their combination for co-operative buying, production and distribution, to reduce the cost of living, will they let our ordinary people in?" The co-operative movement is not founded upon selfishness. There is room for all sufferers.

WINNIPEG CIVIC EMPLOYEES WILL NOT ACCEPT NEW SCHEDULE

Winnipeg Civic Employees have decided not to accept the new wage schedule approved by the city council until further negotiations with the civic wage committee. Strong objection is taken to what is termed the "slave pact" which forbids the civic employees affiliating with any union, and which is the chief objection raised against the wage schedule.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

Prof. Ottevell's Third Article On University Extension Work

Article No. 3

In our last article it was noted that there was no discrimination in the early days of modern universities against poor students, but on the contrary they were specifically singled out as the persons for whom the universities existed.

Repeatedly in the foundation statutes of these institutions it was stated that "the persons accepted as students should include 'the poor,' 'the indigent,' 'men living on alms,' in most cases the applicant being required to make affidavit to a condition of poverty." However, before long exceptions were made, and presently we find students accused of wishing "to live more delicately than suits the poorer sections of the community and make the modus of their expenditure notably to exceed that which their founder by rule appointed."

Gradually, through various influences, the availability of a university education for the poorer class became less, and it is interesting to note some of the attempts made to restore this lost opportunity.

Near the close of the 19th Century Sir Thomas Gresham provided in his will for the foundation of Gresham College in London, an institution designed to serve, not only students in attendance, but also the general public. This is indicated by a provision for having university lectures, which at that time were given exclusively in Latin, repeated afterward in English as set forth in the following quotation from the regulations: "Forasmuch as the public reading of the said lectures is to be performed in that manner as may most tend to the Glory of God and the common benefit of the people of this city (which we do not doubt to be the principle ends of the founder in ordaining the said lectures) and for that the greatest part of the inhabitants of this city understand not the Latin tongue, whereby the said lectures in short time may become solitary if they shall be read in the Latin tongue only," it was ordained that every third lecture should be read in English and should summarize the two preceding lectures which had been delivered in

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GARMENT WORKERS ARE STRIVING FOR FORTY HOUR WEEK

Forty Hour, Five Day Week In Every Branch of Garment Industry is Aim

CHICAGO.—The forty hour, five day week in every branch of the garment industry is to be striven for by the incoming general executive board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, now in convention assembled at Carmen's Hall, this city, according to instructions voted by the delegates.

The convention further endorsed the proposal of its officers for an alliance of the entire needle industry, for affiliation with foreign tailors' groups, and for union ownership of factories and stores.

To combat profiteering by garment manufacturers, the convention called upon its general executive board to incorporate in every new agreement between the organization and employers a clause giving the former a voice in guiding production and sales price with a view toward regulating the market price.

Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated toward extending the educational activities of the International A.P. of L. will be urged to establish a national labor university, modelled after the famous Ruskin College of England. Should the parent body fail to take kindly to the proposition, the International's executives are ordered to get in touch with other organizations for the purpose of establishing the university.

The open shop is a shop where the door is always open—for the worker who dares to claim any rights to pass out through.

WHAT WE ASKED WHAT WAS PASSED IN THE LEGISLATURE

Factory Act Legislation Is Dealt With By Walter Smitten

(Factories Act) What We Asked

Amend Section 26 to provide for maximum work day of 8 hours for five days of the week, with a further provision for a half holiday on the other work day of the week, with a further provision for a maximum number of hours of forty-four per week.

We urge that substantial increases to the minimum wages specified be provided for.

When the scope of the Act to include all persons employed in hotels, boarding houses, and drug stores, also all persons employed back of the curtain line in all theatres and open air stages in parks and fair grounds; also all persons engaged in the projection rooms of theatres.

We request that the Government assume all responsibility for its enforcement; that the number of inspectors be increased; that the administration be removed from political influence; that night work in bakeries be prohibited.

What Was Passed

Section 26a was repealed and the following was substituted therefor:

The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint five persons, of whom two shall be representative of employers and two of employees, which said four persons, with a fifth to be appointed by the Attorney General shall constitute an advisory committee, whose duty it shall be to investigate and determine the amount that shall be paid as the minimum wage to any person under the age of eighteen years, and to any female person employed in any factory, shop, office or office building to which this Act applies, and also the number of hours per day per week during which any person shall be required to work in any place within this Act and also to determine what number or proportion of the employees in any shop, factory, office or office building may be apprentices.

Such advisory committee shall be empowered to enforce the attendance of witnesses, to examine them under oath, affirmation or otherwise, and to compel the production of such documents and things as may be necessary.

Such committee shall from time to time report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council the result of its findings, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make an order or orders, which shall have the same force and effect as if incorporated herein, and in case of conflict between such order or orders and any part of this Act the provisions of such order or orders shall supersede and govern.

The members of the committee shall be paid such compensation for their services and expenses as may be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

It shall be unlawful for any employer to discharge or threaten to discharge, or in any other manner endeavor to discriminate against any employee because such employee has testified or is about to testify, or because such employee believes that such employee may testify if any investigation or enquiry, or proceedings relative to the enforcement of this Act, or any enquiry thereunder.

For the more effectual carrying out of any of the provisions of this Act the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make such regulations as may be deemed necessary, which said regulations shall have the same force and effect as if incorporated herein.

An amendment was introduced which provided for the inclusion of employees in Hotels and Rooming Houses but for some reason the Attorney withdrew this at the third reading, and along with it eliminated restaurants

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WOMEN ARE BEING TOO WELL PAID, SAYS WEALTHY MANUFACTURER

Senator John Milne, wealthy manufacturer, speaking at a meeting of the library board at Hamilton, Ont., declared women are being too well paid. Miss E. J. Reynolds, the lady member of the board, asked if he thought that the pay of library employees—\$11.00 per week—was sufficient for a girl away from home to live, dress and be decent on. "Yes," replied the senator, "women everywhere are paid too much money."

Firm names, brands and trade-marks lose their significance through the changes constantly in progress in the commercial world. The Union Label, owned by the union and subject to its control, represents at all times the same thing, fair wages, sanitary shop conditions, short hours and competent workmanship.



Bread-Plus-Milk, Nature's Perfect Food

Don't cheat the growing child!
That active little body uses up so much energy—
Those tissues, bones and muscles are building up so rapidly—
Good building material is your child's first need.
The real building material is food, Bread-and-Milk—
nature's own perfect combination.

Give them generous slices of firm white Bread, all golden-crust, with plenty of delicious creamy milk—a whole bowlful of it.

Remember your children are growing—they are playing. Watch them develop into robust citizens on a bountiful diet of Bread-and-Milk.

Edmonton baked Bread is Bread at its Best—always pure, tempting and nutritious.

Eat—"Two Slices for One."



Edmonton Master Bakers' Assn.

BREAD IS THE LEAST WATERY OF VEGETABLE FOODS

Dr. Robert Hutchison, F.R.C.S., one of the world's famous dieticians says in his book "Food and the Principle of Diets":
"Bread is the least watery of vegetable foods, and is relatively less so

than meat. Weight for weight, bread must be regarded as one of the most nutritious of our ordinary foods. This is due to the fact that three-fifths of it consists of solid nutriment. There are no animal foods and but few vegetables of which this can be said."
"Bread is not only one of the most nutritious, but it is also among the cheapest foods. For a given sum one obtains a larger number of calories

from bread than from any other food." French people have been most alert to the high nutritive qualities of bread. They are recognized as having the biggest bread appetites in the world. The daily bread consumption of the average Frenchman, is 600 grammes daily. When ingested this furnishes the Frenchman with 1560 calories, or 46 per cent of an adult's daily food requirements.

U.M.W. DISCUSS WAGE SCHEDULE AT CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One)

been in the vanguard of labor progress. Mr. Farnilo said that the hope of effecting an international amalgamation of miners' organizations on both sides of the Atlantic, was in contemplation by such leaders as Frank Hodges of the British mine workers. Eventually this would embrace the whole of the civilized world.

"Before the disruptive movement began we had one of the finest organizations in the Dominion," said the speaker. "There has been an increase of 500,000 in the international movement since the beginning of the year—that is how the movement is dying. This great organization should not come in for slander and contumely."

"It had been said that the international leaders were sending to jail those poor chaps in Winnipeg," yet so far as the international officers were concerned not one word had been said against these men. The methods that some people were using to 'support' the convicted men were but 'pushing them further down.' Their case was engaging the attention of the international with a view to giving help.

Those men who were most assiduous at the Medicine Hat convention drew salaries from two or three sources and yet came round and asked for funds to propagate the O.B.U.," Mr. Farnilo said in concluding. "It is up to you to be beacon lights to carry forward the word to the local unions. You will show that you are honest. Our conditions are not the same as they were two years ago, but if you do not succeed in getting the conditions you desire, they will be responsible."

O.B.U. Wanted Recognition
Declaring that the miners' organization had spent more money in defence of strikes than all other labor organizations combined and had been the means of securing many important improvements in conditions, Mr. Honston said "in spite of this we are told that we are working in conjunction with the powers that seek to destroy us." They had been charged with co-operating with the operators. "Yet we have it on record in the office that the O.B.U. agreed to go to work under order No. 124 providing they were recognized. They have done all they could to get the coal operators and the government to recognize them. This is no crime on their part. But because they were refused this they say it was a crime. It simply means this, you have a right to shoot a man, but if I shoot a man it is a crime."

"I believe the time is near when the miners will be rehabilitated and one hundred per cent. organized with a closed shop. These people say they do not want a closed shop. If so, why have they in the past taken money under false pretences? The closed shop and the check-off are fundamental principles of our movement."

Mr. Brown strongly appealed for the selection of cool, level-headed men to negotiate the agreement.

Urges Loyalty to Agreement
"You will, in all probability, find yourselves in the same position as President Wilson when he crossed the Atlantic, in discussing with the delegates the pending negotiations, with his fourteen points," Mr. Brown declared. "He found that he had to deal with nations which had already been committed to treaties which they could not violate without being guilty of the same crime as Germany when that country tore up a famous scrap of paper. If we find that an operator has contracted for two, three or five years to supply coal at so much per ton, perhaps to the C.P.R., it might be that we should force him either to furnish coal at a loss or to repudiate his agreement. I do not believe that you, however, will take the position of non-cooperating robots. You are going to find that you will have some compromise to make, and cool heads are required. The whole future depends on the working of the scale and the carrying out of the agreement."

Stronghold of O.B.U.
Mr. Patterson of Blairmore, believed that the stronghold of the O.B.U. would be found in sub-section two, and that the main force of the efforts of the U.M.W.A. should be concentrated there. For the last 17 years Christophers had been trying to get hold of the movement to destroy it. Everything that the miners had today, on the statutes of the province—compensation, regulations of every sort, belonged to the U.M.W.A. Those who attacked the United Mine Workers were "biting the hand that had fed them for the past seventeen years."

Delegates Welcomed
The delegates to the convention were formally welcomed by T. R. Riley, president of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, who said that although the American labor movement had been lacking in a definite and progressive policy, an effort was being made to offset the mistakes of the past. He believed in a uniform continental agreement in any given industry, not in a purely Canadian organization. The ownership of all the means of production should be the final goal of labor. In his own union, the shopmen, it has been proved conclusively that international organization was the best. Industrial action should be coupled with political, and in the Dominion Labor party an opportunity was provided to effect such co-ordination.

"I believe a general who goes to battle without having some knowledge of the strength of his opponents is taking

WHAT WE ASKED WHAT WAS PASSED IN THE LEGISLATURE

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from the act. This means that the commission of investigation will be not nearly as effective as it otherwise would have been in so far as remedying conditions for workers is concerned. If there is a class of workers who suffer from long hours and low wages it is that class that is engaged in hotels, restaurants and rooming houses and why they should be withdrawn from the provisions it is difficult to find out, but evidently the proprietors of these places of business have more influence with the Government than the workers and the possibility of publicity being given to the conditions that exist in this section industry evidently caused those operating some concern with the result the Government was ready to agree that at least at this time the enquiry that is to be held should not bring to light the conditions under which these workers have to toil.

Instead of removing the administration from political influence, by the provision which gives the Cabinet Council power to veto the recommendations of the commission, more has been introduced, now if the recommendations are not acceptable to an employer he will make representation to the Cabinet or a member to whom he has been of political value and possibly the recommendation will be changed. If the Government was sincere in the desire to have conditions of employment enforced into with a view of remedying defects then provision for the enforcement of the recommendations of the committee who made these after careful enquiry and consideration would have been made without possibility of a change.

Allowances to parents and children will be considered next week. very great chances and is liable to be forced to retreat and find himself in a much weaker position than he was when he made the attack."

Morgan Lewis, chairman of the special commission of the international, in urging the adoption of a reasonable and logical attitude, said: "It has been my experience that many of the workers of this district who were imbued with the idea that they were all-powerful, and set about to upset the present form of society by forming what has been known by the title of the One Big Union. I am again extremely pleased to know that there were enough men within our ranks who had not lost their equilibrium and have been able to steer the boat clear of the rocks and landed safely in port, all hands aboard. But after doing this, we have not completed our mission because we find that there are parties within our district who are working night and day and will again attempt to scuttle the ship on our next voyage."

Mr. Lewis said that there were no finances in the treasury when the commission took charge here. Application had therefore been made to the international, and they supplied the finances, with the result that the district was placed on at least a fair financial basis, and on April 30 there was a balance of \$7,853.60 in the bank, notwithstanding the withholding of the tax by a large number of the locals. A large number of debts had also been discharged.

Mr. Lewis said he had the kindest feelings to all the men in the district.

Delegates Present

The following delegates were present at the convention:

Local	No. of Votes
2227 Carbondale, R. McLeod	2
4681 Wayne, J. C. H. Davis	1
4682 Wayne, Norman McDonald	1
2683 Coleman, W. R. Burrows	2
2193 Blairmore, P. Patterson	1
1058 Hillcrest, J. Kueber	2
G. Bamborough (no vote)	
431 Bellevue, G. Christie	2
4713 Wayne, Wm. Ryan	1
2324 Michel, M. Estabrook	1
2817 Rossdale, J. Schofield	1
G. Gibson	1
3993 Drumheller, W. Harrison	2
29 Bankhead, F. Wheatley	2
2314 Fernie, R. Billsborough	1
2827 Corbin, J. R. McDonald	1
3249 Lovett, W. Hutchison	2
2949 Coalspur, P. Romano	1
2655 Mountain Park, D. Boyle	3
1185 Lethbridge, Geo. Bourne	1
374 Lethbridge, R. Peacock	3
574 Lethbridge, J. Sloan	3
1587 Canmore, U. Pearson	2
1087 Nordegg, J. Benoit	1
1496 Drumheller, W. H. Williams	2
1654 Brule, R. McDonald	3
J. A. McLellan	3
4687 Drumheller, W. H. Hopkins	1



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TRADES COUNCIL HANDLES VARIETY OF QUESTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

new good stand would really facilitate the still greater success of the summer fair. Del. Roper moved, seconded by Del. Murray, that the council endorse the city by-law providing for this work, and also that all the other by-laws which are to be submitted to the rate-payers be endorsed by the council and that all trades unionists be urged to support them.

Public School Curriculum

Another communication read to the council was one from the principal of the technical school on behalf of the committee working on the rearrangement of the curriculum of the schools. The letter requested the co-operation of the council in the work of the committee to prepare a more adaptable course of studies for the various grades. Del. A. A. Campbell, of the civic service union, took up the subject as one of great importance, claiming that while he was quite aware of the high value of art, music and kindred subjects in the education of the child, there should be stricter attention given to the elementary studies of reading, writing and arithmetic. It was the duty of education to qualify the child first of all for the task of providing his own subsistence in the most effective manner. He had noticed in many cases that applicants for positions here, who had come from the old country, were more thoroughly trained in the funds, mental than were many of those who had come from Canadian schools.

Del. Francis supported the position taken, believing that there were too many subjects which the pupils had to take up. Or at least, that there should be some opportunity for optional studies. Del. Hawkins took exception to a certain history at present in use in one of the higher grades, which named the United States as the winner of the war. Del. Cotterell also voiced sentiments similar to those of other speakers.

On motion of Del. Latham the letter was filed and the secretary instructed to answer it and say that the council

would be very glad to co-operate in this matter with the committee.

Assistant Postmaster

In connection with the appointment of the assistant postmaster at Edmonton, letters were read from the three Edmonton members, Messrs. Douglas and Griesbach stated that they did not intend to interfere in the matter, but H. A. Mackle stated that he was taking the matter up and purposed bringing it to the attention of the House at Ottawa. Del. Latham and Del. Campbell moved that the letter carriers' union be notified of the action so far taken and that they be asked to attend trades' union meeting in order that a clear understanding might be reached of their position in the matter, as it was said that there were at least two men here who were qualified for the position.

A. Farnilo, Canadian representative of the A.P. of L., and general organizer, made a written report to the council on his work in the district. Del. Cotterell of the Painters and Decorators, stated that his union had asked Mr. Farnilo to give them some assistance, which had not been forthcoming. He requested that this matter be called to the attention of Mr. Farnilo. Del. Cotterell moved that this be done. Del. Francis seconded it, and the motion was carried.

Del. A. A. Campbell reported on the activities of a committee that is at present endeavoring to secure more decided results in regard to athletic recreation. It was felt that full benefit from the equipment already in the city was not being received by the citizens, and the object of this committee was connection with gymnasiums, swimming pools, and so forth. On motion the report was accepted and Mr. Campbell requested to continue on the committee.

To Boost Free Press

Regarding the agreement with H. J. Roche, publisher of the Free Press, the executive committee reported that it had been agreed that \$1 should be the price of the paper to all subscribers, that there should be no change in the present agreement as to the time it should run, because it now provided that the council could cancel it for cause at any time. The committee also recommended that a strong campaign be put on to increase the circulation of the paper among the members of the unions. The report was accepted and it

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS HAVE A GRIEVANCE

Say Gov't Has Not Kept Faith With Promise Made During Winnipeg Strike

Railway mail clerks are indignant over information received by officials of the association, at Winnipeg, to the effect that under the civil service reclassification bill, the present maximum of \$1,680 per year for railway mail clerks would be reduced to \$1,500 and that their mileage would be cut out, which would further reduce wages by \$45 a month.

"If the information is correct, the government in making the reduction from \$1,680 and cutting out mileage in the bill to be presented in the house, is guilty of a distinct breach of faith with the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation," declared E. C. Bell, Secretary of the federation.

The proposed reduced maximum, he said, would be \$20 less than the maximum in 1914. The federation had the distinct promise from the government that the maximum would be \$1,680, that was resolved that the individual delegates take the matter up in their respective unions and report back to council the feeling there expressed.

The executive of the Edmonton building trades local wrote asking the council to request the A.P. of L. to send a special organizer to this city, as there was a great deal of work that required attention. Del. Francis moved that this be done, which was agreed to.

Sympathy for Harry Clark

A resolution of condolence to Delegate Harry J. Clarke, the death of whose wife took place on Saturday, was passed by standing vote.

A letter was received from the Workmen's Compensation board asking for representation at a meeting to discuss regulations for the prevention of industrial accidents. The legislative committee was ordered to go into the matter and suggest provisions which will be placed before the conference by E. E. Roper.

the mileage would be one cent a mile, flat rate, and that this mileage would be made retroactive to April, 1919.

This promise was made by Hon. N. W. Rowell in June, 1919, when the Winnipeg strike was on. "He appealed to us, to remain loyal, and stated definitely that if we remained at work the reclassification, when it took place, would be made retroactive to April 1, 1920," declared Mr. Bell.

Relying on that promise the executive wired all branches advising them to follow instructions. If the railway mail clerks had come out the strike would never have been broken. Now that the disturbance is over the government apparently propose to cut us off. If any similar trouble ever arose again the action of the railway mail clerks would undoubtedly be greatly influenced by the circumstance, and the outcome might be very different.

Mr. Bell announced that a meeting of the executive of the federation is being held this week in Ottawa to decide what course they shall take. He said, "I fought against the strike, although the railway mail clerks were in sympathy with the strikers, because I was assured that we should get a square deal ourselves. If the government is going to deal with us as though we were children, it is time for us to get out and do something. No employee of a private corporation has to work under such conditions as ours. The railway mail clerks have been looking forward to the receipt of \$180 back pay when reclassification should come into effect, and some of them have pledged this amount in advance. No man in the mail service has received as yet any payment under the new classification."

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The British Labor Movement

By Felix Morley
Staff Writer, The Federated Press

AGRICULTURAL UNIONISM Final Article

LONDON.—One of the outstanding and most significant features of the British Labor Movement today is the vigor and unanimity with which agricultural laborers are now lining up side by side with the industrial proletariat. Close to 400,000, or nearly fifty per cent of all the rural workers in Great Britain are now organized in the trade unions working in their behalf, a membership figure approximately double that of a year ago. At the end of 1917 only about 100,000 agricultural laborers were organized.

No less striking than the increase of membership, and to a growing extent bound up with it, is the birth of Socialistic spirit among the farm hands. A few years, and even months ago, all that the downtrodden agricultural workers of Great Britain thought about was an increase of wages which would enable them to sustain their families on a standard of moderate comfort and decency. Today communistic sentiment is a real factor and spreading rapidly. Particularly in Scotland the demand for nationalization of the land is too strong to be longer ignored by the government.

To understand this situation it is necessary to appreciate the present land system in Great Britain, a land system which is more medieval and intolerant than that of any other civilized state. It is a fact, the recognition of which is by no means confined to labor circles, that the position of the English agricultural laborer today is one vital respect worse than it was during the reign of William the Conqueror, over eight hundred years ago. In the year 1085 less than ten per cent of the English agricultural population were completely divorced from land tenure. Today, at a moderate estimate, half of this same population are landless laborers not only with no chance whatever of achieving land ownership, but even without any hope of advancing from an economic and social position which is closely akin to that of the feudal serf. And while it is most marked in the case of the agricultural laborer the injustice of the English land system does not even end with him. A great majority of the so-called farmers, who employ this labor, are only tenant farmers subject to the autocratic control of a tiny minority of landowners who exact tribute from every tenant and rarely interest themselves in practical farming.

A few figures will make the situation clearer. There are at the present time something over 600,000 agricultural laborers of various types in England

and Wales. There are something under 300,000 farmers and live-stock raisers, almost all of them tenants on other people's property. There are about 15,000 large landowners who in the aggregate own eighty per cent of all the land in England and Wales, exact heavy rents from those who till it and give hunting and shooting parties for their friends in return. That, in a nutshell, is the reason of the present agricultural unrest in Great Britain and the reason why "Hodge," as the farm laborer is called, is now joining in with the labor movement in tens of thousands. Less than two per cent of those who make their living off the land own eighty per cent of that land and in spite of possessing give little or no service in return.

The first phase of the farm-labor movement in England began in 1833 and is now ending. It was the phase, familiar in all industrial history, in which the serf class in its first blind struggle for something more than a bare subsistence found itself opposed by an alliance of the middle and upper classes. In this case it was the struggle of the unaided farm laborer against an all-powerful combination of tenant farmers and landlords. The second phase promises to be very much shorter than the first and may end in the nationalization of the land in Great Britain. It will be characterized by a fighting alliance of the tenant farmers and their laborers on the one side as opposed to the parasitic landlord class on the other. This alliance is already in working operation in Scotland and is beginning to be formed in parts of England. Its watchword everywhere is "nationalize the land."

While the first agricultural laborers' union was launched in England in 1833 it was many years before organization began to make tangible headway. The chief reason for initial delays was the prompt action of the government, composed largely of "landed gentry," in launching methods of terrorism against a movement in which they rightly saw elements of danger to their comfortable position. It is interesting to note that the methods used in England then were very closely akin to those which seem to be popular in another great English speaking Democracy today.

The cause of the founding of the union was a warning by the farmers that the current wages of seven shillings (\$1.75) a week would shortly be reduced to six shillings (\$1.50). The action of the government was to throw the six "evil-disposed" officers of this labor fledgling into jail and shortly afterwards to deport them to Australia.

There is not space here to discuss the long, up and down struggle for organization which characterized the history of English agricultural labor from 1833 until the late war. In the main these efforts were unsuccessful; at best the farm worker was difficult to organize, an isolated individual, unable to join his fellows in association as easily as the city worker. And to this fact that the ambitious among the agricultural workers migrated to industrial centers, that those who remained were

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

On Wednesday, May 12, Sister Lyons was the recipient of a very useful present from the Streets and Engineers Departments in the shape of a beautifully engraved gold wristwatch, together with an illuminated address. The presentation was made by Mr. Dan Alton, who expressed his appreciation of her good services while with the department in a very fitting manner. We shall all be sorry to lose Sister Lyons from our ranks, but we wish her all the happiness and luck in the world, in her new sphere of life.

Congratulations, Bro. Leslie, your choir merited every one of the 82 points that the adjudicators awarded. The standard of work is above the average for winning small choirs.

Two civic employees were conducting choirs in the small choirs competition. Bro. Robt. Coekburn was a member of the winning intermediate choir.

We are wondering whether those sisters that have converted Sunday into washday, have been caught in the Zionist movement. If they have, we would like to know if the Sabbath will be observed in the Orthodox manner.

Cheap skate! Cheap skate! was the cry that some of the boys heard, when entering certain clothing stores. Presumably because they were wearing overalls, they were subjected to this treatment.

The Radial Football team would benefit by a better combination, not only of the team, but of the Civic employees with the team. Get in and be a helping member.

hampered by the lethargy of ignorance, and that oppression of every sort was brought to bear upon the agricultural unions, and it is not surprising that August 1914 found the farm workers in a social position as debased as ever and drawing an average wage in England and Wales of just sixteen shillings (\$4.00) a week.

Two factors have changed this situation almost overnight and account for the strong position of the agricultural today. The first of these is the entrance of the Workers' Union, the most powerful organization in England, entering only to unskilled and casual labor, into the field of agricultural organization. The second factor is found in the passage of the Wheat Production Act, forced through parliament largely by virtue of German U-boat pressure in August, 1917.

When the English agricultural laborer built up his own union he would start with an organization of a dozen or so members and a capital of a few dollars. Growth was slow and the first effort to ameliorate conditions brought pressure from the farmers and landlords, generally resulting in collapse. When the Workers' Union organized a special branch for agricultural labor it started with a membership of a quarter of a million and a bank account of several hundred thousand dollars. Merely by filling out his membership card in the Workers' Union, the farmworker found himself linked with the industrial strength of organized urban labor. This one step brought his ultimate emancipation nearer than eighty years of effort at independent organization had done.

One of the reasons which led the Workers' Union to organize the farm laborers, as told me by George Dallas, in charge of the agricultural organization work, was the problem of having discontented or striking farm workers come to the cities and undercut the unskilled labor there. The reverse of this was also true; time and again when agricultural laborers would attempt a strike against an unfair landlord or farmer the latter would bring in unemployed from the cities to defeat the move. By successfully invading the agricultural field the Workers' Union has effectively protected both its rural and city members from scabbing of this sort, and tremendously strengthened the industrial power of both units. It is noteworthy that the industrial organizers of the Workers' Union have been phenomenally successful in lining up the farm hands as union members.

The importance of the movement of the other factor of success the Wheat Production Act, is found in its clause setting up representative committees throughout the country for the consideration of production, wages and other agricultural problems. On these committees the farm workers have an equal representation with the farmers, which meant in the first place a governmental endorsement of the agricultural workers' union as the only bodies able to elect farm laborers' representatives. Beyond this, however, the power which they exert on these committees have taught the farm laborers and farmers to cooperate and to look forward to the time when agriculture will be a socialized industry free from land-lord control.

At every recent conference of farm laborers, delegates from every county in England have recorded the opinion that "no adequate solution of the rural problem is possible so long as the land is privately owned." In addition a minimum wage, "adequate to promote efficiency" has been established throughout England and Wales by the Wheat Production Act. Last spring this minimum was established for adult male farm workers at the ridiculously in-

FIRE FIGHTERS' LOCAL 209

A number of changes has been made in the staff of the Edmonton Fire Department. Capt. Dutton, No. 2 Hall has been appointed to the position of District Chief. E. R. Murray, No. 5 Hall, has been appointed to the office of Deputy Chief, and Captain Ferguson, recently of No. 7 Hall, has been transferred, in the same capacity, to No. 1 Hall.

In the promotion of Capt. Dutton to the position of District Chief, it is generally conceded that ability and efficiency are, in this instance, coupled with seniority, and that when a severe test comes District Chief Dutton will rise to the occasion and show the coolness and decision that has made him successful as captain of a brigade.

Deputy Chief Murray has an extensive knowledge of the Fire Department, and in his new capacity, will exercise an influence beneficial to the workings of the department in control and efficiency.

Capt. Ferguson, though hardly yet attaining the prime of life, is an old timer as a fire-fighter, has a most successful record, and will receive strong support from his brigade at No. 1.

At the last meeting of our local, it was suggested by Bro. Wilson, No. 1 Hall that the membership fee be increased 100 per cent. This matter will be taken up next meeting.

Bro. Lucas' little boy, aged four years, had the misfortune to rupture himself by a fall, when out playing last Sunday.

adequate figure of thirty shillings a week for a six day week of fifty-four hours in summer and fifty hours in winter.

The Workers' Union has achieved the most remarkable success in organizing the agricultural worker, and is of particular interest because of its successful combination of farm and industrial workers. It is not, however, at present numerally the most important of the rural unions. The Agricultural Laborers' Union, successfully reorganized out of previous failures in 1912, is entirely of, by and for the farm workers, and has an enviable record of successes accomplished both by peaceful negotiation and, where negotiations were spurned, by strikes. In the county of Norfolk this union now exerts some power that no farmer will take on a "hand" unless the latter can show his union card. The A.L.U. now claims a membership of something over 200,000, and is growing steadily. The agricultural section of the Workers' Union numbers 150,000 and is also increasing.

In spite of a certain amount of rivalry there is a close executive harmony between these two bodies. Both are cooperating on the immediate aim of British agricultural labor—a basic 48-hour week with a minimum wage of fifty shillings, provisions which are likely to be forced through the forthcoming Parliament. Both are urging their members to vote the labor ticket and strengthen their political as well as their industrial position, the results of which propaganda are now seen in every by-election in agricultural districts.

The rapid emancipation of the agricultural workers, and the growing cooperation between him and the farmer against the absentee landlord, is one of the most significant features of the of the war. The dukes and earls who new England which has been born out own a majority of England are being faced with two alternatives—either take up agriculture as a serious business or sell out to those who will, and it is noteworthy that for the most part they are choosing the latter course. Mention the sentiment for nationalization of the land and communistic ownership is spreading.

One other factor growing out of the rural activity of the Workers' Union deserves stress. It is the closed cooperation between agricultural and urban labor which is being developed. Something which, combined with the work of the Co-operative Societies, can be developed so as to eliminate the middleman whenever he operates as a food trust, and which is also paving the way towards an equitable food distribution in the cities, particularly valuable in the time of sudden emergency.

PICNIC FOR WIDOWS AND DEPENDENTS OF FORTY-NINTH ASSO.

It has been proposed by the Executive of the Forty-ninth Association to hold a picnic for the Widows, Dependents, and Mothers of men deceased in the Battalion, and in order to assure that none be overlooked we would request that they forward their names, addresses, number of dependents, etc., to C. A. Walker, Hon. Sec., 10742 107th street.

LAUNDRY WORKERS SECURE 25 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE

DETROIT.—Laundry workers of this city have secured a 25 per cent. wage increase through their union organized several months ago.

An agreement has been entered into between the employers and the union which stipulates that better working conditions as well as a pay increase shall prevail next year.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

Edmonton, May 14, 1920.

To the Editor,
Dear Sir—The following letter lately received by one of Edmonton's taxpayers from Messrs. Hegler Sutherland Delmage, Ltd., may be said to speak for itself:

Dear Sir—You are hereby notified that from and after the expiration of your present term, May 1st, 1920, the rent on the premises now occupied by you will be \$75.00 per month, but in view of the fact that you are now in possession, we are authorized by the new owner to give you the option of renewing the lease at the rate of \$70.00 per month.

In case you would not care to renew the lease on these terms you will be required to vacate the premises at the end of your present term.

Please let us know by return mail your wishes in this matter.

Yours truly,
HEGLER SUTHERLAND DELMAGE LTD.

Per G.A.S.

Agents for the Owner.

Undoubtedly a bad G.A.S. attack.

This house was let from May, 1919 to May, 1920, at \$75.00 per month. The original owner declared in May, 1919, that at \$30.00 the house barely cleared itself, but at \$37.50 per month was doing well. Nothing like making sure.

This juicy missive is illuminative of the times we live in and will be of vast interest to the workers as an example of how the trick is done. It is an established fact on such evidence that there are proprietors and agents willing to fasten on the very necessities of the worker to such an extent that they demand an increase totally out of proportion with any increase the worker has received.

Thus we suppose the Scripture is fulfilled which saith "Unto him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath shall be taken away even that which he hath." If there is such a thing as a culmination of travesties of honor we need look no further for its presentation in type than the missive already quoted. Is the urgent necessity

SPECIALS Friday and Saturday

Hurlburt Tan and White
One Strap Slipper

8 to 10; Regular \$4.50
Special \$3.65

4 to 7 1/2; Regular \$3.75
Special \$2.95

Yale Shoe Store, Ltd.

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of a Fair Rents Act not apparent? There is no room for any cheap argument such as that "other people are putting rents up" and clap trap of this kind unworthy of decent people. The facts are that organized gangs, whether unannounced as limited companies, investment trusts or some other name like tinkling cymbals spelling derision and disaster, are out for plunder and willing to fatten on the necessities of the people. That is bed-rock truth and defies the word-artists who would confound the real issue in a thick arbour of leafy verbiage.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." And so on the moral aspect of this wretched picture a still more wretched situation is disclosed. Christ did not in so many words teach "Square deal"—that is modern equivalent for "Do unto others"—, but this owner who collects the gold, violates not only Christ's teachings but the elements of fairness.

If there is any spirit left in the Citizens of Edmonton their opportunity is clear and waiting. The time is ripe, one with a bloodless attack on the troops of harpies who are by various well known and lesser known artifices forcing up rents beyond reason. Let those also who fought for Canada have a little mercy as they struggle to regain a footing in an anciently hospitable country, and for the sake also of those who willingly died for their country let us first do what is right by those for whom they made the sacrifice.

Citizens, how much longer! LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER, C.N.R.

Some people are of the opinion that unions are "good" when they do nothing, or when they do only that which pleases their critics. Unions are "bad" when their struggle for humanity and progress and liberty threatens to destroy the special privileges and remove the opportunities for satisfying greed which so many of labor's critics find so delightful.

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SILVERWARE—because of its beauty, usefulness and intrinsic value—is the most favored of Wedding Gifts. We are showing some unusual patterns this year.

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Having decided to close out our Electric Appliance Showroom in order to provide necessary additional office space we have specially priced all stock in order to quickly dispose of same.

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and other domestic appliances.

This is an opportunity to secure exceptional bargains while they last.

All appliances are high grade standard makes and guaranteed.

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CIVIC BLOCK

The Woman's Page

AUXILIARIES IMPORTANT IN LABOR MOVEMENT

Mrs. W. F. Singer Contributes Interesting Article to Machinists Journal

The following letter was written to the Machinists Monthly Journal and appeared in the April number by Mrs. W. F. Singer, International Vice President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the I. A. M., while in Edmonton some time ago on her organizing trip through the western provinces. While in Edmonton Mrs. Singer was unsuccessful in the organization line on account of her time being limited, she being called east before getting any results here. The letter is as follows:

"It seems a long time since I have written an article for Women's Sphere. I don't want the members to think I am shirking this duty as I have always been a strong advocate of supplying material for this valuable space, but as Local No. 32 has a new press correspondent, I have not that duty to perform and my time has been so fully occupied in different branches of the labor movement, I have found it impossible to prepare an article for the Journal. But I am hoping I may do better the remainder of 1920. You know the old saying, 'A bad beginning makes a good ending.'"

"No doubt, some will wonder what I am doing in this part of the country and I will try to explain. I came here in the interest of our Auxiliaries in this part of Canada, also to do anything I could to help the I. A. of M. My only regret is that I cannot go as far as Vancouver to visit our Auxiliary there and help them, but the expense was so great to continue my trip that far I had to abandon the idea. There has been so much snow everywhere this winter, the weather so extremely cold and it seems to continue so up until this date, there by making traveling a hardship. Yet I have made many dear friends and feel much better for making their acquaintance. We have been able to do some real active work with good results considering the division in our ranks at this time.

"I can see no reason why our organization should not make progress but this progress can not come about without every one of us realizing the duty devolving upon us.

"The Industrial Association of Machinists is one of the best and strongest organizations in existence today and I believe second to that organization are our Ladies Auxiliaries. We have every reason to be proud but don't let us forget that each of us has an important part to play and it is to our interest to do so. We are the people who compose these two organizations. Therefore, don't sit back and criticize the officers or organizers and wonder why they do not get better results. Just think, what am I doing for the progress of my local? Every woman can do something. Your suggestions are not only helpful to your local but it is encouraging to the officers to know you are interested and if your suggestion is not accepted, don't be discouraged. Remember it has been the means of bringing about something better and that is why it was not adopted, yet you were instrumental in bringing a new plan before the local. When I go from place to place meeting so many capable men and women and think how hard it is to rouse any enthusiasm, I often wonder the kind of a nature they have, or what is wrong with them. They understand perfectly well that conditions are not what they should be, yet they go on suffering and complaining and waiting for some one else to bear their burden. But these same people would not make the least effort to change these conditions. Human life surely is a study. When in meetings I see people who are indifferent I feel like shouting to them to wake up and do something, and not to continue to live in darkness all their lives; to show the world they have the principle of a woman or man and are going to shoulder some responsibility.

"The reason we laboring people are not making greater progress is not because our ideas are wrong but because we are spending so much valuable time educating others—even in this enlightened age I find men professing to be sincere union men who say it is not necessary for their wives, mothers, sisters or daughters to be organized. I have been in the labor movement a long time and my experience has taught this, my dear fellow, you are still living in darkness and you will never make the desired progress until the women are educated to the principles of the labor movement. It is up to you to encourage your lady friends to become interested in the labor movement. Remember your lady friends may belong to fraternal organizations, but the labor movement is the most important of them all; through it we enjoy many privileges that no other organization can provide. I am waiting to hear from many brother lodges in Canada who promised they would try to get their ladies interested in the formation of an Auxiliary. I am anxious for the word to go and organ-

SCHOOL BOARD AT SEATTLE ORDER OPEN SHOP TO CONTRACTORS

SEATTLE.—The school board has ordered that building contracts in future shall contain a clause denying to contractors the right to employ only-union men.

THEATRE TAX IN ONT. MORE THAN LIQUOR TAX WAS

Govt. of Ontario First to Impose Special Tax on Theatre Tickets

The theatre ticket tax for the Province of Ontario is more than replacing the revenue formerly derived by the provincial government—from liquor licenses, according to the treasurer's report at Toronto. During the last year that spirituous liquor was sold openly over the bars in Ontario hotels the revenue from liquor licenses in the province totaled \$427,888. This was for the year ending April, 1916. Ontario is not yet bone-dry because it is still possible to make legal importations of "Scotch" and fermented-beverages, but the provincial government does not collect any revenue from this business.

The provincial estimates for the present fiscal year, ending April 30, including a probable revenue of \$750,000 from the amusement tax. Officials of the government, declare, however, that the 1919-20 revenue from the theatre ticket tax will be far in excess of this estimate. In fact, it is intimated that the total receipts through the ticket tax will approach the \$1,400,000 mark for the current fiscal year.

How Ontario Tax Ranges
The Ontario ticket tax ranges from 1 cent on tickets up to 20 cents to a 25-cent assessment on the most expensive tickets. A 2-cent tax is charged on 25-cent tickets and 5 cents on a 75-cent ticket. Theatres are allowed to retain from 4 to 10 per cent of the tax they handle, according to the value of the tax tickets that they use, the smallest theatres—those using 1 cent tax tickets—being the recipients of 10 per cent of the tax collected. The theatres where high prices prevail take only 4 per cent of the tax to cover the cost of incidentals.

The Government of Ontario is said to be the first to impose a special tax on theatre tickets, the legal authority dating from 1916. Montreal has been collecting a tax on theatre admissions for a considerable time, but in this instance it is a local measure. At the present time all provinces in Canada with the exception of Quebec are taking an amusement tax.

Fairer Than United States Tax.
It is pointed out by a representative of the Ontario government that Ontario's tax is fairer than the federal amusement tax of 10 per cent, which is collected by the United States government. For one thing, in the States the total proceeds from the tax is taken by the government and the theatres do not secure a share. The Ontario tax averages considerably lower than the 10 per cent, collected by the United States government. In fact, the Ontario tax averages approximately 7 1/2 per cent of the gross receipts of a theatre.

Ontario exhibitors are permitted to use combination tickets for admission and tax purposes if they desire, or they may use the special rolls of tax tickets which are bought direct from the government. The combination tickets relieve the work of the ticket seller to a considerable extent because it is not necessary to handle two tickets for each patron.

"I had the pleasure of organizing a new local in Buffalo, N.Y., the 21st of February. Brother Pfaff aroused the interest to this extent in that city, and I extend thanks to him and the faithful brothers who helped form that Auxiliary. I hope to see them among our most ambitious locals. We elected some splendid officers and enjoyed one of the best banquets I have ever attended at the close of the ceremony.

"I cannot tell you very much about the activities of my own local at this time as I have been away for some time, but I expect our press correspondent will furnish that information.

"This is my first visit to the western part of Canada and I will never forget the many kindnesses extended to me. I hope some time to meet these dear friends again. I had the privilege of attending meetings of the brother lodges and addressing them. I hope my visit may be the means of other Auxiliaries being organized, as I have been able to explain the principles of our organization and in many cases clear up some mysteries.

"I advise every member of the I. A. of M. and the Ladies Auxiliary to stand firmly by the organization that has proved itself worthy of your support. By so doing we will achieve greater results than we can hope for in any other way.

"I extend my sincere good wishes to every local of the I. A. of M. and the Ladies Auxiliary."
MRS. W. F. SINGER,
International Vice-President.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING I.O.D.E. NATIONAL COUNCIL

Representatives From All Over Dominion Will Meet in Calgary May 24-29.

The twentieth annual meeting of the National Council of the Daughters of the Empire will be held in Knox Church, Calgary, May 24-29. Representatives from almost every chapter in the Dominion are expected to be there. The agenda has been sent out and the Municipal chapter of Calgary has charge of the plans for the reception and entertainment of the delegates.

Following registration of the delegates at the morning session on the opening day, Mrs. W. D. Spence of Calgary, will deliver the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Arthur Adams, regent of the Municipal chapter, St. John's, N.B., will reply. Reports from various chapters, committees and secretaries will consume most of both sessions on Tuesday. The President's address will be delivered in the afternoon, following which the convention will adjourn for a reception at the Country Club by the invitation of Mrs. Hugh Melvin, regent of the Municipal Chapter, Calgary. In the evening Mrs. Arthur Murphy of Edmonton will address the delegates. The election of councilors will take place on Wednesday and in the evening the Municipal chapter will hold a reception in the Palliser.

The reports of the educational work and war memorial committees to be presented on Thursday afternoon will no doubt be among the most interesting given. An address, followed by discussion, will be given on Thursday evening by Dr. T. M. Anderson, his subject being, "Education, Its Relation to Citizenship." Discussion as to the advisability of continuing the publication of "Echoes" will consume the whole of Friday morning while in the afternoon the election of officers will take place and resolutions will be dealt with. An unfinished business will be dealt with at a short session on Saturday morning.

A meeting has been called to take place in Knox Church on Friday, May 21, for the purpose of forming a provincial chapter of Alberta. Delegates from all over the province will be present.

Why Do Men Strike?

A Labor Leader's View

George Lansbury, an East End of London M.P., Labor, in one of his addresses says:

"I suppose it is true that there is really a very large fund of goodwill in the world, and in our country in particular, and that strikes and lock-outs and labor disputes are got over with less violence here than almost anywhere else in the world. In America some of their labor questions or difficulties are settled quite as easily as ours, but as ours can be on occasion, and nowhere else is there less bitterness and hatred than in our country.

"That is due to two or three things. It is due to the fact that there always has been, certainly for the last couple of hundred years, a body of opinion that has felt that there was something in social, industrial and political questions more than one's own interest. I think it is also due to the fact that there have always been some men and women connected with the churches—they have been a tiny minority often—but always there have been some who have struck right across the public opinion of their time, and declared themselves on the side of the people who were struggling for more freedom, money or better conditions.

"That has helped to make the discussions and the settlements rather more easily than they would otherwise have been. But it is also true to say that nowadays there is a considerable danger that we shall get a very clear-cut division amongst various sections of our people.

"The political labor movement did a very excellent social thing when it threw open its ranks to all kinds of people who agreed with their program, no matter what occupation or what work they might be doing, whether brain work, hand work, or anything, so long as the people were getting their living. That has made the labor movement less of a purely class movement than it ever previously had been.

"That of itself is a good thing, and may help us to forget some of the bitterness that is round about us. All the same, the railway strike did show us that there was a number of people in the country who, just as they thought militarism must be taught a lesson, thought that we of the labor movement must be taught a lesson also. Like begets like, and if you start out with that kind of spirit abroad there are plenty of things which will spring up to feed it, and to make the bitterness even more bitter than it would otherwise be.

"I want to try to show first that strikes are not incidents that any sane person welcomes just for the sake of

Pre-Holiday Sale of Women's and Misses'

\$22.50 to \$27.50 Outing Coats at \$19.95

We've now reached the season when various groupings are becoming more and more depleted with each day's sales. At the same time we are finding it increasingly difficult to find rack space for new summer apparel, which is urgently in need of a first showing. And it's to these circumstances you owe this exceptional bargain in Outing Coats which will be doubly welcome in view of Monday being the first big summer holiday—Empire Day!

They are smartly tailored in the favored greys and tan mixed tweeds, also the brown wool chevrons. Smart belted models, with a few flare back models, featuring convertible collars, cuffs and pockets; button trimmed. Sizes 14 to 40. Regularly \$23.50, \$25.00 and \$27.50. Friday's Price **\$19.95**

Women's \$3.98 Slip-Over Apron-Dresses at \$2.98

The easy-to-slip-into kind that most women prefer but very rarely if ever meet with at a saving of \$1.00 on the usual price! Made of good quality plaid ginghams. Comes with square neck and short sleeves, and is smartly belted and pocketed. Neck, sleeves, belt and pockets are trimmed with rick-rack braid. Sizes 36 to 42. Regularly \$3.98. On Sale Friday **\$2.98**

A Clearance of Broken Lines in Voile Blouses, \$3.95

A collection from which scores of women will choose with great enthusiasm. Every style included is new and pleasing and sufficiently varied to please every woman's fancy. They are of fine quality white voiles, featuring round, square or V shaped necks with semi-collars; fronts are effectively embroidered or tuiked or trimmed with tiny ruffles. Sizes 34 to 44 in the collection, but not all sizes in all styles. **\$3.95** Friday Clearance at...

Men's \$25.00 'ENNYWEATHER' COATS On Sale Friday \$19.95

Any man who is familiar with the characteristics of a Johnstone Walker 'Ennyweather' Coat, will certainly jump at this opportunity to buy our regular \$25.00 Coats for \$19.95!

These splendid Coats serve a double purpose—being equally as suitable for a chilly spring, summer or autumn day as for defying a driving rain. Shown in plain grey rainproof, worsted grey and brown mixed rubberized tweeds. Made with belt and buckle. Very smart and dressy Coats. Sizes 34 to 44. Reg. \$25.00. On Sale Friday **\$19.95**

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- Jellied Tongues
- Ham Bologna
- Cooked Corn Beef
- Veal Loaf

P. Burns & Co. Ltd. MARKETS

The victory of a strike, when the wage question is involved, is usually but temporary. With each increase in wages the cost of living goes up, and as the cost increase is usually more than the wage increase, the victory is soon turned to defeat, so far as the interest of labor is concerned.

force that the nation considers it in its own interest to use such a weapon."

"I am against violence in any shape or form. I am a person who for good or for evil has made up his mind that this thing you call life is given to individual men and women for the service of God and humanity, and deny the right of anyone to rob me of my life, as I deny myself the right of wanting to rob anyone else of his life. I believe that until that principle is adopted none of us can stand in judgment against the workman and say: 'You shall not, when you consider it in your interest, use the same weapon

strikes. They are a very hard and bitter thing for the man and woman who has to endure them. Whatever hardship any of us endured during the strike, it would have been but child's play compared with the penalty and want that would have entered into many a thousand homes of the strikers had the strike continued even a week or two longer.

"War is not a nice thing at any time. Industrial war brings to those engaged in it on the side of the workers misery, and often life-long misery, because thousands of men, take the country through, never get back quite to the same position after a long strike.

"It is nonsense, sheer, undiluted nonsense, to say that a handful of men sitting in Manchester or London, or anywhere else, can bring thousands of men out on the streets against their will to endure suffering, just as millions are enduring it. All of us should realize that a strike is a hard and bitter thing for those who have to engage in it.

"I have stood down at Canning Town—I forget how many years ago, just at the time of the dock strike here, for the last. I was extremely doubtful about the wisdom of that strike. At the time, as an East End M.P., I was asked to go down and speak to the men. When I spoke to them I had to say—I could not help saying it—It is you men who are going out on strike and it is your wives and children who will suffer, and it is not for a man like me to come and tell you what to do, but for yourselves to decide what to do.

No Organizer Welcomes a Strike

"Some of the men were angry because they thought I was pouring cold water on their strike, which had been decided on. But I am certain that there is no Trade Union organizer—I am not one—there is no Trade Union secretary that ever welcomes a strike, because he knows full well—he has got time to think it out—the terrific, fearful anxiety and want which will come to the great body of his members.

"When you sit down and ask whether a strike is against the Christian religion, you have to ask yourselves this further question, 'Who is it who has created our society, built up our society on the basis of pure and simple force as it rests today?' Who is it that has taught the masses that in a righteous cause, force, violence of every sort and kind is a right thing to carry on with? Who is there that will blame the working class for that sort of philosophy of life?

"It has been handed on to them from generation to generation. They have

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EDMONTON

The Farm Page

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For the Side Board and china closet we are showing some of the handsomest china pieces and sets it has ever been our privilege to offer. And they are not expensive in spite of their beauty and high class. Come and view the collection. We know you'll admire it and appreciate the big values our prices represent.

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JUNE 20 SET AS DATE FOR U.F.A. SUNDAY

Has Become One of Established Institutions of U.F.A. Organization

June 20 is to be U.F.A. Sunday this year. U.F.A. Sunday has become one of the established institutions of the U.F.A. organization and should be made full use of.

It gives Christlike ministers an opportunity to examine the movement and measure it by the standard of Christ's social teachings. It is an invitation to the membership to investigate Christ's social teachings, and get what information and inspiration they can therefrom. Many members believe that Christ's social teachings, properly interpreted, give more light on the true laws and ideals of social life than any other authority, but these teachings are not as generally understood and practiced as they should be.

Christianity, as taught by Christ Himself, is either practical or it is impractical. We should face the issue squarely, know the truth, and be guided by the truth.

The U.F.A. believe that it is to the best interests of the organization and of the Church that these teachings be better understood and followed by all, and to this end they ask the most sincere co-operation.

SHIPYARD WORKERS AT PORT ARTHUR, ONT. STRIKE FOR INCREASE

Practically all the unions employed at the Port Arthur, Ont., shipyards are out on strike. Of the 1,000 men on the payroll only about 125 are left. The management says it will give employment to those men as long as they remain but will do nothing, however, towards a compromise with those who have gone out on strike. The trouble started over a request for an increase in wages, which the company refused to grant.

U.F.A. MAKING GREAT INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

One Hundred New Locals Have Been Organized Since January

During the first four months of 1920 there has been a net increase of 2,405 in the membership of all branches of the United Farmers of Alberta, as compared with the corresponding months of January, February, March and April last year. The increase in the membership of the men's organization is 1,179, of the U.F.W.A. 694, juniors 614, large 2 and life 6. Nineteen life members have been enrolled since the beginning of the year.

One hundred new locals of the U.F.A. have been organized between January 1 and the present date; 37 new locals of the U.F.W.A., and 22 new locals of the junior branch. The junior branch work has shown remarkable expansion. It was formed last year and during the period of 12 months 18 locals were formed, while in four months of 1920 the number of new locals totalled 29.

Final returns for the year 1919 show that the U.F.A. had a total membership during last year of 28,784, of whom 25,296 were men, 2,137 were women and 281 juniors. During the year 183 new locals of the U.F.A. were established and 28 reorganized; 124 locals of the U.F.W.A. were formed. In 1918 the number of new and reorganized locals was 90.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One)

Latin. This first notable attempt to make higher education popular was a great success.

Seventy-five years later William Dell, master of Caius College, urged that colleges should be established widely and generally in the towns and cities throughout Great Britain. He urged the importance of an education derived in part from the study of books and in part from practical work, or to quote his own words, "Colleges being as hath been spoke, dispersed throughout the great cities and towns of the commonwealth, it may be so ordered that the youth may spend some part of the day in some lawful calling, or one day in study and another in business as necessity or occasion shall require, and if this course were taken in the disposal and ordering of Colleges, it would come to pass that twenty would learn there where one learns now."

An interval of two hundred years passed following Dell's agitation before another move along the same line was made. In 1850 William Sewell, tutor at Exeter College, Oxford, proposed to establish local centres where lectures should be given to students so that they might qualify for the Oxford examinations while still living at home. It will be noted that here we have side by side two distinct proposals. The earlier one was a scheme to cheapen university education, and the later one proposed to make university education available to others than the regular students. In England these two schemes have now developed. One has resulted in the foundation of a large number of local colleges, some of which have grown to be great universities.

Such universities as Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool, owe their existence to the movement for establishing Local College Centres. On the other hand the Worker's Educational Association, one of the greatest influences in the movement of organized labor in the Old Land came from the second proposal.

Owing to the poor facilities for travelling there was not much development along the line of local lectures until 1870, when the real University Extension Movement of the present day began and from which time it has steadily spread over the whole English-speaking world.

In 1855 the principal demand for university lectures had come from working men through the Mechanics' Institute. The revival of interest began with the teachers, closely followed by the working men again. Professor Stuart of Cambridge University was asked by the North of England Council for the Education of Women to give them a course of lectures on the art of teaching. This he declined to do, but said he would describe the art of teaching by showing a bit of it. He accordingly gave a course of lectures in his own subject, Astronomy. So popular did these lectures prove that a circuit was formed and they were repeated at several centres. The working men of Crewe, an important railway centre, applied to Professor Stuart for a similar course of lectures. He consented to meet their request and announced the subject, "Meteors." Curiously enough, we are told the night before his lecture there was a wonderful meteor shower at Crewe, which resulted in his having an audience of fifteen hundred for his lecture. With this start the University Extension Movement was firmly established among the working men of Crewe.

Growing out of these lectures came the Extension Class, and accidental development. On one occasion Professor Stuart, being a few minutes late for a lecture, found a number of men examining the charts which hung on the wall of the lecture room. This gave him an idea, and after the lecture those who were interested were invited to remain and ask questions. In this accidental way the form of the tutorial class, at present, most popular among the working men of England, was established, consisting of a lecture followed by a discussion group.

As a result of Professor Stuart's work, in 1873, Cambridge University definitely recognized University Extension Work and was closely followed by Oxford and by the founding of the London University Extension Society. At present nearly all the universities of England and Scotland carry on some form of extension. Among those which issue full reports to be sent on request are Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Manchester, and London.

As might be expected, difficulties soon presented themselves. The first one was that of securing satisfactory instructors. It is still the greatest difficulty in University Extension Work. According to a great authority, the successful extension lecturer "should be able to speak fluently in public, and have the power of putting the principles of his subject clearly and attractively before his audience. He must also be a man of tact and sympathy, and should possess the art of conducting a class so as to induce the students to ask questions and put their difficulties freely to him." A high standard is set in this quotation, and those who can

CIGAR MAKERS AT DETROIT ARE WINNING

DETROIT.—Several of the large cigar manufacturers who were strike-bound have agreed to the demands of their employees and signed a contract with the union.

Several hundred men and women cigar makers are still out pending the adjustment of their grievances. The rash, however, for union made cigars is so great that the manufacturers who felt in line expect to be able to employ all strikers within a few weeks.

measure up to it are not often met with. It soon became clear that there were several groups to whom the Extension work especially appealed. These might be divided as follows: First—Women and others who had leisure during the day time. Second—Clerks and others engaged in business who had only the evening at their disposal. Third—Artisans.

It is interesting to note that from the first the first and third classes were most keenly interested and that condition has prevailed up to the present.

The second difficulty arose from the question as to whether credit should be given for work done by the Extension Method. This has been a burning question ever since wherever University Extension work is carried on. Step by step universities have conceded the privilege of work being done by correspondence teaching and local classes and lectures for which credit would be granted towards a university degree.

Today several universities in Britain and the United States, as well as in Canada, permit extra-mural students to do at least one half of the work required for a degree without attending classes at the university itself.

The opposition to granting such credit arose from a fear that the standard of work would be low, but experience has shown that men and women who are willing to study during their spare time while still working for their livelihood appreciate education to such an extent that they often do better work than many students who have the privilege of attending a university through no particular effort of their own.

The next article will deal with the machinery of University Extension Work in England; its methods, organization and cost.

YOUNG FARM PEOPLE'S WEEK AT UNIVERSITY

June 14th to 19th Inclusive Dates Set For Junior Convention

Arrangements for the Young Farm People's Week at the University are completed. The dates are definitely set for June 14th to 19th inclusive. Farm young people between the ages of 15 and 25, inclusive, are invited. The price of board and room at the University from Sunday evening supper, June 13th to Sunday morning breakfast, June 20th, is \$10.50. If possible special convention rates will be secured on the railways, particulars of which will be given to all who register.

One of the features of the Convention will be a business session for the junior members of the organization, after the manner of the big Conventions held in Edmonton and Calgary each year. The young people will be given a share in the conduct of this Convention, thus training for leadership in their own community. The U.F.A. executive has passed a resolution, approving the idea of a business session being held by the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Junior Branch delegates, and the University Extension Department has arranged the program accordingly.

Beyond doubt this is the finest opportunity for young farm people that has ever been offered.

A 44-hour work week and 90 cents an hour is the decision of Machinists' lodge No. 414 of Hamilton, Ont. Press-out rates range from 60 to 75 cents.

CHINESE LABOR ON BRITISH SHIPS CAUSE UNREST AMONG SAILORS

The employment of Chinese labor on British ships is causing a great deal of unrest among the members of the Maritime Sailors' and Firemen's Union. The question was also raised by the deputation from the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the N.S. and F.U. to the president of the Board of Trade.

It was pointed out by them that the number of Chinese seamen on British vessels increased from 8,182 in 1914 to 14,224 in 1915. It is estimated that somewhere between 12,000 and 20,000 seamen of all grades are out of employment at the present moment.

The Seamen's union urge that if shipowners were compelled to pay the same rates to the Chinese workers as are paid to the British, there would be a considerable reduction in the number of Chinese employed. The shipowners' contention that a Chinaman's standard of life is lower than that of an Englishman, and that they are, therefore, justified in paying them a sweated wage, will not satisfy the Seamen's Union. They realize quite well that it is not for love of the Chinese sailors, but in order to fill their own pockets that shipowners give them preference over British sailors in so many cases.

Sir Auckland Geddes expressed surprise that the act passed last session which laid it down that no alien should be employed on any capacity on a British ship at a rate of pay less than the rate paid to British subjects had not yet become effective.

One-half the effort and money expended on strikes if directed, along lines of political activity would bring twice the results against strikes. Oregon Labor Press.

FOR SHOO FLIES AND KIDDIE CARS SEE McCLARY'S

SPECIAL PRICES IN SILVERWARE

McCLARY HARDWARE LTD.

1008 101ST STREET PHONE 2112

OPEN LETTER TO Beverly, Alberta Ratepayers and Others

The Town of Beverly, Alberta, situated immediately to the east of Edmonton, and which must share in Edmonton's prosperity, will shortly hold a Tax Sale. This Sale will be held by public auction within the next three or four weeks in the Beverly Town Hall. The Town holds a clear Torrens Title to the property and is therefore in a position to give Transfer free of all liens, mortgages and encumbrances immediately. There is no redemption period, and the purchaser becomes the absolute owner on payment of the purchase price. This Sale will give you an opportunity to increase your holdings at a very low cost as compared with prices paid before the war, and thus reduce the average cost per lot very considerably below that of the original properties purchased by you. This will be the last occasion on which the Town will be able to sell properties under tax sale and to give absolute Title without any right of redemption on the part of the ratepayer, as under recent legislation future tax sales will be conducted in a different manner and subject to the right of redemption on the part of the original owner.

A number of citizens of Edmonton have recently purchased property in Beverly, and some are arranging to build on account of the scarcity of housing accommodation and high rents in the City. We understand that certain parties are publishing statements detracting from the value of real estate in the Town, but we pass these over, as there is no doubt that recent private transactions in Beverly real estate have shown a decidedly stiffening tendency.

Particulars as to the exact date of sale, procedure and list of properties will be published later. Free autos will meet the Highlands cars on the dates of sale. It is suggested that all who are able to do so, should endeavor to look over the properties prior to the sale, in order that they may get an idea as to location.

Arrangements will be made whereby properties will be bid on for any non-residents who notify the undersigned prior to the sale, of their desire to purchase provided a draft or money order for a sufficient amount to cover purchase price is remitted with application. Applications and inquiries will receive immediate attention and should be made at the earliest possible date. A list of all properties for sale will be mailed on application being made for same.

Kindly address all such to

E. W. DUNN
SECRETARY-TREASURER,
TOWN OF BEVERLY.

OPEN ALL DAY Saturday

S.O.S. Suit Overstock Sale

Saturday May 22 last day of Sale

Our Suit Sale so far has been a success, and we want to make Saturday the best day of all, and we believe the prices below will do it

Suits \$30 and \$35 for \$24.50	SPECIAL To Our Friends: Gentlemen: On all Clothing not on sale, we will give one-tenth of purchase price in Furnishings, Hats or Caps only during the period of this sale. (Signed) A. E. AITKEN.	Suits \$42.50 for \$33.50
Suits \$37.50 for \$29.00		Suits \$50.00 for \$40.50

\$45.00 Suits, \$36.00; \$47.50 Suits, \$38.00
\$52.50 Suits, \$43.00; \$57.50 Suits, \$46.00

A. E. AITKEN
Service Station for Men
See Our Windows Corner 101st Street and 101a Avenue

OPEN LETTER TO Beverly, Alberta Ratepayers and Others

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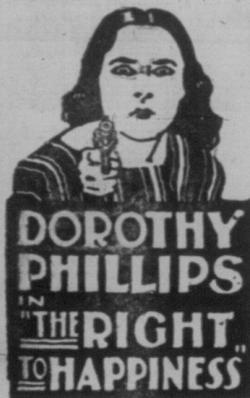
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E. W. DUNN
SECRETARY-TREASURER,
TOWN OF BEVERLY.



DOROTHY PHILLIPS
IN
"THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"

Universal-Jewel DeLuxe Production
Produced Under the Direction of
ALLEN HOLUBAR
Master of "The Heart of Humanity"

Vivian—child of riches—
who had everything and
gave nothing—or—
Sonia—child of the people
—who had nothing and gave
all—

Have you the right to
happiness?
See the answer on the
screen

"YOU CAN SEE HER THINK"

ALL NEXT WEEK at the
REGENT

THE PHOTOPLAY
OF THE HOUR AT
REGENT MONDAY

"The Right to Happiness," is Big
Attraction For All Next
Week

An industry that cuts wages below
the living level, that refuses to re-
employ former service men who return
for their old jobs and an industry that per-
mits the working conditions to be un-
safe and unhealthful, cannot survive.

This is one of the points driven home
in "The Right to Happiness," a photo-
play of the hour which is to be seen
all next week at the Regent theatre.

"The Right to Happiness" is not a
propaganda picture, neither is it a
mealy-mouthed smoothing over of a bad
situation. It is a forceful, smashing ex-
posure of certain existing conditions
with the solution pointed out clearly
and dramatically.

Even were it not for the picture's
own merit the name of the star would
secure it success.

Dorothy Phillips, whose work in
"The Heart of Humanity" and "Des-
tined" was epochal, stars in "The Right
to Happiness." She depicts a dual role:
a pampered child of society and a child
of the Russian soviet.

Allen Holubar, who produced "The
Heart of Humanity," directed this
latest Universal starring vehicle of
Miss Phillips.

A notable Universal cast of favorite

"PRETTY BABY"

It would be gathered from the fact
that the big musical comedy, "Pretty
Baby," which comes to the Empire
theatre for three nights with matinee
Saturday, starting Thursday, May 27,
features the feminine element, that it
lacks male talent. Directly the contrary
is true. It holds the record of being the
best singing attraction on tour. Don
Lanning and Jean Graynor are hailed
singers of the best. Tom Williams is
gifted with a tenor seldom heard in the
fields of musical comedy. Marion Kelly
will oblige with several musical num-
bers. Joe Richardson is also gifted with
a delightful baritone and does some ex-
cellent solo work, while the trio in the
front rank as an organized singing
trio.

All the numbers in "Pretty Baby"
are of recent composition, ranking from
popular material to those of true musical
worth. There is music for every
taste.

Three of the male members of the
company have only lately joined the
ranks of the Jimmie Hodges' company.
Since the spring of 1917 they have been
with the big show Uncle Sam has been
producing and rejoined "Pretty Baby"
after all were given their honor-
able discharge from further service.

Few would think that Don Lanning,
Ray Yearwood and Joe Richardson, whom
you see prancing, singing and

**SEATTLE HIGH
SCHOOL TEACHERS
BECOMING ACTIVE**

SEATTLE.—High School teachers
have passed a resolution calling on the
board of education to submit to the
people a new tax levy which will per-
mit the teachers to receive a maximum
salary of \$2,800 as opposed to the max-
imum of \$2,400 recently authorized.
The teachers authorized a canvass of
their membership to determine how
many would be willing to affiliate with
the American Federation of Teachers.
The maximum salary is attainable
only after the teacher has served ten
years, eight of which must have been
spent in Seattle schools. A competent
educator who had spent 20 years in an-
other city would receive less pay than
a Seattle teacher of 10 years' ex-
perience.

dancing in musical comedy regalia, were
to start a time ago clad in khaki doing
their bit amongst three million others
for their country.

SHE IS IN SEARCH OF A SINNER



Constance Talmadge
"In Search of a Sinner"

"I'm above temptation," he said.

"Stop a little, you stupid," she replied.

Scene from "In Search of a Sinner," featuring Constance Talmadge, which
will be seen at the Allen next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

players supports the star. The cast is
made up of: William Stowell, Robert
Anderson, Hector Sarno, Henry Bar-
rows, Winton Hall, Margaret Mann
and Joseph Wheatcroft and Alvin Ben-
son.

William Stowell, who has supported
the star in many of her Universal suc-
cesses, including "The Heart of Hu-
manity," also plays opposite her in
"The Right to Happiness."

**GALESBURG SWITCHMEN
NOT ON STRIKE BUT
HAVE GONE FISHING**

GALESBURG, Ill.—The switchmen
of Galesburg and vicinity have gone
fishing. They say they are not on strike
—but until the railroad company pays
them better wages they think it more
profitable to take their fishing tackle
and try this to make a living.

Stage & Music

**MUSIC AS AN
AID TO HEALTH**

Value of Music to the Human
Health As An Invigor-
ating Tonic

Music is the language of the soul,
and what a wonderful language it is!
Music vibrates through man's being
and rouses him to a higher and nobler
life. It has been said that the opera
is one of man's best inspirations. It
acts as an invigorating psychic tonic.
It revitalizes and stimulates the organs
of the body so that they function more
normally. It soothes the sick and stimu-
lates the well, and besides, it instructs
and entertains. Hence, music may be
called an aid to health.

It sometimes seems as though one
who does not feel better after hearing
some of the inspiring and magnetic
songs, sung in such operas as "Aida,"
"La Boheme," "Carmen," "Pagliac-
ci," "Rigoletto," "Samson and Delil-
ah" and others, is undergoing either
brain shrinkage or ossification of the
heart.

Further, anyone who does not eat bet-
ter, sleep better, and work better after
hearing Mme. Amelita Galli Curci sing
such numbers as "La Capinera,"
"Romeo et Juliet," "Solvejg's Song,"
and "Lucia Il Dolce Suono" would
certainly need treatment. Such a per-
son must have some anatomical or phy-
siological disturbance of defect.

And yet when we eliminate prejudice
and fanaticism, we cannot blame those
who never had the proper opportunity
to appreciate opera or other sorts of
music. How can we be angry with
those who have eyes that see not, and
ears that hear not? It is our duty to
sympathize with and help those whose
conditions are worse than ours. We are
all products of environment, hence, we
should not be quick to condemn or be-
litttle those whose lives are too weary
and dreary to develop the best that is
in them.

Having mentioned the name of Mme.
Galli Curci in the aforementioned lines,
the author takes the liberty of express-
ing his praise for the wonderful talent
and ability to that famous artist. Her
voice is like the song bird and her mar-
velous equipment and technical training
are only casual as the vocal mastery
allows the scintillating personality to
shine. She puts her heart into her voice,
and what a charming heart it is! There
is something very personal in this gift-
ed woman's singing. When she sings
the air seems to be full of little birds,
singing with all the exquisite sweet-
ness which generous nature has given
them. She almost hypnotizes her audi-
ence.

It seems that the rank and file of the
people will never be much better off
until they, themselves, think enough of
themselves to begin appreciating music,
art and general culture. Let us hope
that a time will yet come when most
people will utilize their limited time in
reading genuine history, philosophy, lit-
erature and scientific works; a time
when they will love music more and
baseball less; when they will love
music, art and all nature; a time, in
other words, when they will have an
opportunity to understand and admire
the opera, instead of the "Rattling,
bumping and buzzing" of the saloon
organs, in which they must "throw in
a nickel" and have their cadrons in-
sulted in the name of music. This can
be summed up thus: a time when they
will not blister their hands nor pro-
duce bunions on their feet by applaud-
ing a "rag song" or "jig dance" in
the name of music, and at the same
time remark, "Opera is Greek to me."

Unfortunately, the average man's
opera or musical storehouse still re-
mains the "movie." Although the
"movie" has its field of usefulness and
should be patronized—for many a good
lesson is taught there—nevertheless, it
differs from and will never take the
place of the real opera, in which the
higher attributes of mankind are ex-
posed nobly expressed.

All music lovers know that music
when properly applied is an aid to
health. It will promote digestive func-
tions, strengthen the breathing appar-
atus (diaphragm, lungs and bronchial
tubes), relieve fatigue, and give grace
to the movements of the body. Polka
with an irritating tempo can be
calmed, the ocean-bolic roused, and the
insane soothed by the healing power of
music. It will help bring to the surface
the poet, writer, sculptor and musician
in man.

The melody of the music will make
you either glad or sad. It will contract
or relax your muscular, vascular and
nervous system, thereby toning the
liver, stomach, intestines and other in-
ternal organs. It can make you laugh,
cry, shiver, sway or march; all depend-
ing on how attuned your nature is, and
what receptive mood you may happen
to be in at the time when listening to
the music. It is understood, of course,
that one type of class of music may be
more applicable to one patient than an-
other, just as diet and labor can not
be all alike for persons without differ-
ent temperaments and different physi-
cal developments.

The physical, mental and psychic
states of a person, plus general envi-
ronment, must determine largely the
kind of music and length of time for
its administration.—Dr. Simon L. Katz
off, Bridgeport, Conn.

**"IN SEARCH OF A SINNER"
FULL OF FUN AND LAUGHS**

Constance Talmadge in Best Role
of Career—Comedy Drama of a
Girl's Desire to Be Wicked

"In Search of a Sinner," a rollicking
comedy drama, which is the feature at
the Allen Monday, Tuesday and Wed-
nesday next week, gives Constance Tal-
madge more opportunity for displaying
her personality than any of her pre-
vious productions.

The action of the play revolves
around a girl's somewhat insane desire
to "be wicked" and take the wickedest
man in New York for a husband, but
being extremely wicked, Constance Tal-
madge finds, it equally hard as being
extremely good; hence when she finds
the wickedest man available is a mem-
ber of the "Purity League," she goes in
for the delicate art of "making the
game man wild"—and emerges with sur-
prising success.

The picture is from the pen of John
Emerson and Anita Loos, flounders
leading scenarioists. Probably more
clever word matter appears in "In
Search of a Sinner," both in conver-
sation and description than in any
photoplay of the current season; more-
overs are forthcoming from the notes
than usual light screen comedy gets
from its most active scenes.

Georgiana Charbourne is the charac-
ter about whom Emerson-Loss centered
the play. She is a widow of twenty
her late husband being of a "saintly"
nature, and entirely too good to live.
She wears mourning for the exact pe-
riod stipulated by social standing and
on the emancipation day kicks off the
ties and heads for New York.

Once firmly entrenched in the ager-
ment of her brother-in-law Jeffrey and
his wife, she lays plans to hook up all
the wicked men in the "city without
a soul" and if one of them is wicked
enough to marry her. Her first day's
efforts in Central Park being gratifying
results, some fellow flirts with her. He
tells her his name is Jack Garrison and
she encourages his love-making under
the impression that he is bad and bold.

Later, however, Jeff and his wife are
called to the home of his mother who
has taken the measles. Georgiana, who
left to entertain a gentleman friend
coming to dinner, by the name of Jack
Garrison. Knowing that she was in a
position to test his wickedness she tells
him that she is Jeffrey's wife—to see if
new light is thrown on the story.

EMPIRE THEATRE 27
THREE NIGHTS STARTING NEXT
THURSDAY, MAY

JIMMIE HODGES
offers
THE FUNNIEST MAN IN THE UNIVERSE

DON LANNING
—in—
"PRETTY BABY"
Singers—Dancers—Comedians
who will bring sunshine into the lives of all who see it
—with—
HODGES DIXIE CHORUS
and
GIRLS GALORE

PRICES—Evening, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c.
Matinee Saturday, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

**MILWAUKEE MACHINISTS
WILL CIRCULARIZE
ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP**

MILWAUKEE.—Machinists' local
union No. 46, will circularize the entire
membership of the International Asso-
ciation of Machinists with a resolution
demanding amnesty for all political pri-
soners and will urge that each union in
the country write congressmen asking
for immediate action on repeal of war
time sedition laws.

He would be bad enough to betray his
best friend's spouse. But he has more
samples than she had hoped for.

She invites him again, after laying
the trap, and this time he falls for her.
For a brief period he forgets himself,
then his conscience takes hold of him
and he makes a dramatic get-away, an-
nouncing his intention of "going to
hell."

The wretched woman and sixth avenue
he meets and takes to his apartment,
where they are found by Jeffrey—who
looks upon her as a "city without
a soul" and if one of them is wicked
enough to marry her. Her first day's
efforts in Central Park being gratifying
results, some fellow flirts with her. He
tells her his name is Jack Garrison and
she encourages his love-making under
the impression that he is bad and bold.

Later, however, Jeff and his wife are
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position to test his wickedness she tells
him that she is Jeffrey's wife—to see if
new light is thrown on the story.

**PROMOTION OF TRADE
RELATIONS CONSIDERED
AT GENEVA CONFERENCE**

Geneva, Switzerland—The promotion
of trade relations between the co-opera-
tive organizations of the various coun-
tries, particularly Russia, is the chief
matter being considered at the central
committee of the International Co-opera-
tive Alliance, now meeting here. Dele-
gates from the chief European coun-
tries, including Germany and Austria,
are present.

The Alliance is a body established to
study and promote co-operative move-
ments, and to provide a clearing house
for information and the establishment
of relations between various societies.

New Scale Williams Piano
Victor Victrolas, Records and Music
Rolls
Used Pianos at Special Prices
JONES AND CROSS
10014 101st Street
(Opp. McDougall Church)
Phone 4746

ALLEN THEATRE
DIRECTION JULE AND JAY J. ALLEN

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY

A SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAM

LAUGHS,
LAUGHS,
AND MORE
LAUGHS

Constance Talmadge
In Search of a Sinner

Adapted from
Charlotte Thompson's story
of the same name
by
John Emerson—Anita Loos
Production
All National Attractions

**TWO HOURS
OF NOTHING
BUT FUN.**

—COME—

—ADDED ATTRACTION—
MRS. SIDNEY DREW
Presents
JOHN CUMBERLAND
—
"THE CHARMING MRS. CHASE"

Bubbles of Chuckles—Miles of Mirth. Laughs the Way You Like Them Served.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY

"THE SAGE BRUSHER"
Adapted from the Novel by
EMERSON HOUGH
With An All Star Cast



Miss May O'Brien with musical comedy success "Pretty Baby" at the Empire for three days starting Thursday, May 27.

**YOU Need It
WE Sell It**
The Lever Fills It

THE "POCKET SELF FILLING"
**Waterman's Ideal
Fountain Pen**

Prices \$2.50 to \$12.50

**A. H. ESCH &
CO. LTD.**

SPECIAL VALUES LAID
OUT FOR
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

in
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LABOR UNITED

It is impossible to do other than admire the motive which prompts a desire for a uniting of Labor's forces in Western Canada. The objective, however, is not so easy to obtain and there are evidently but two ways in which the two factions in Western Organized Labor can be brought together. They are the abandonment of one or other of the forms of organization represented by the two camps.

The O.B.U. cannot by any stretch of imagination be successful unless it can absorb the movement represented by the craft form of organization. As a matter of fact the One Big Union movement was created in Canada to take the place of the established form of organization which was to go out when the O.B.U. came in. However, trade unionists had heard the old adage "all is not gold that glitters," and they were loath to drop what they possessed to grasp at something else which might prove to be a shadow. And so all the prestige, little as it is, now enjoyed by the O.B.U. is being maintained by the violent and vitriolic attacks of its admittedly clever leaders upon the International unions, and not because of anything the secessionist movement has accomplished for the workers. The O.B.U. being created and maintained by war on the International movement, compromise on the part of the secessionists is impossible as far as those dominating the movement is concerned, for the reason that just as soon as it ceases to attack International unionism the excuse for the existence of the O.B.U. will have disappeared. Certainly the organization has not yet accomplished anything in an economic sense to warrant the support of the workers. There is no disposition on the part of the O.B.U. leaders to cease their attacks upon the established movement, and from their direction will come no move that will make for the unification of Labor's forces.

The only way left then for to unite organized Labor in Western Canada is for the International movement to surrender and let itself become absorbed in the One Big Union. This of course is too ridiculous to provide an argument at this time, the O.B.U. idea being discredited long since as economically incorrect. And so it would seem that the breach must for the present remain open. Not for long, however, for every day brings a return of scores of the workers to the movement that is founded upon something more substantial than the maligning and damning of other men and movements. As a matter of fact the breach is not now a serious one. Those who opposed the secession movement from the first have been vindicated in their views, and very many who favored the scheme at first are now the most bitter opponents of the movement that played into the hands of the workers' enemies by endeavoring to create a cleavage in the ranks of organized Labor in Canada.

Those who are today leading the secessionist movement will always have some kind of a following and they will continue to carry on a guerrilla warfare against everything which they are not permitted to dominate. But why endeavor to reach a compromise with them? The reason for the existence of organized Labor is the social and economic betterment of the workers, and the movement that is accomplishing that end will attract the host of the toilers to it. Thus will the workers be united.

VOTE "YES" FOR THE TELEPHONES

Shameful neglect to keep up a proper standard of efficiency has left Edmonton with a street railway system that should be an object lesson in how not to run a public utility. It would be too bad to allow a public service that has made good like the telephone department, undoubtedly has, to follow in the footsteps of the street railway, by not keeping the system up to modern requirements.

The \$250,000 voted last year was to provide for one thousand new lines in the new building. These lines will not be in use until August or September, and already there are approximately seven hundred applications for phones. It is expected that the thousand lines will be put into immediate use when the installation is complete. This will leave the city in the same condition as at present when to the people who are waiting for phones the city might as well be without a telephone system.

The \$500,000 which the burgesses are being asked to vote to the system on May 31st is to provide for the installation of six thousand lines of modern equipment in the new office. When this installation is made, all lines at present working in the old building will be cut into the new office, thereby leaving idle approximately five thousand lines in the old building which can be used for extensions to the branches. It is not the intention to scrap any of the material. It will take almost two years to have the proposed installations made and it would seem that if Edmonton property owners expect our city to grow, they should provide for adequate telephone facilities by voting "yes" on the by-law on Monday, May 31st.

MACKIE AND THE CHINAMEN

The federal member for East Edmonton, with the characteristic lack of understanding of his kind, told a Montreal audience on Sunday, that Labor would not permit the importation of Chinamen to do work that Canadian workers were not prepared to do themselves. He gave the impression that Labor objected to the dumping of Orientals into this country because of their color or the way they wear their hair or some other like reason.

Organized Labor emphatically does object to the importation of Orientals. But the objection is not one of color. Organized Labor has struggled to establish and maintain a decent standard of living in this country, and the dumping of any class of industrial slaves into Canada, be they black, white or yellow, for the purpose of lowering the Canadian standard of living will be opposed with all the power at the call of Labor in this country. When the voters of Canada realize why Labor is opposing the importation of cheap labor, Asiatics or Europeans, there will be short shrift for men like H. A. Mackie, M.P., who advocate the dumping of Chinamen into this country.

A HUSKY NEW UNION

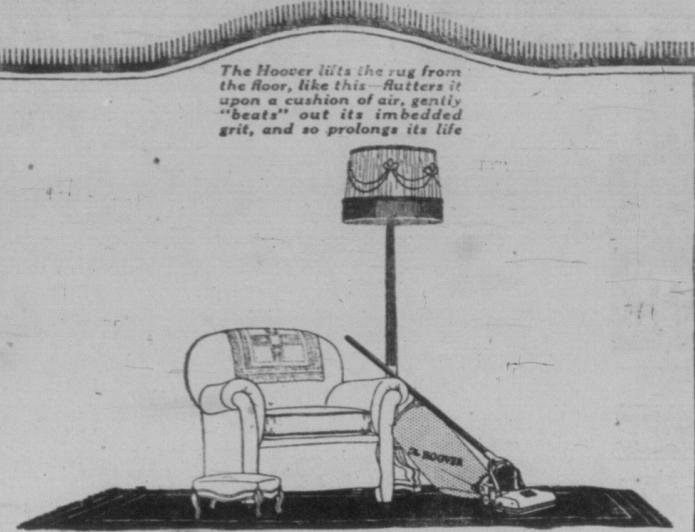
There is considerable ground for gratification in the organization of Edmonton meat cutters and butcher workmen. This organization is composed of packing plant workers and workers in retail butcher shops, and already the membership has reached a total of over three hundred. The organization has not been without its difficulties, and great credit is due to the officers and leading members who have persevered in the face of obstacles that would have caused less determined men to become discouraged. When men reach the state of mind, that they want organization bad enough to brave opposition of all kinds, success is almost sure to follow. Edmonton organized Labor welcomes the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union No. 386 into the field of militant trade unionism, and the columns of the Free Press are gladly extended for the use of the new organization. Incidentally the paper will go into three hundred more homes.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

There is no possible excuse for the turning down of the proposal for a new concrete grandstand at the exhibition grounds, in view of the fact that the exhibition will take care of all interest charges. There are many reasons why the grandstand should be built, the feature of public safety being by no means the least consideration.

Can Edmonton afford to let its utilities and thoroughfares go into further disrepair? It can not, and public spirited citizens with a pride in their city will get out and vote "yes" for all the by-laws on Monday, May 31st.

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ORGANIZE SAFETY COMMITTEES IN ALBERTA PLANTS

Alberta Compensation Board Urges Better Working Conditions in Province

The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, in session at Calgary, Wednesday, intimated that safety committees will be established in each factory and plant in Alberta employing 50 or more men. Records show that last year there were 3,600 accidents in the province which meant that one out of every ten men engaged in industries had been hurt.

Legislation which is in effect in other places, and which is under consideration by the Alberta Board, calls for safety committees being formed in a plant and when the recommendation of the committee are not adopted, a fine of \$25 a day is imposed.

The board was primarily called together in Calgary to discuss matters pertaining to ventilation of factories and other questions, but it concluded in an all-round discussion on how to better conditions for those employed in the factories.

Requests that steps be taken to obtain better conditions in the C.P.R. shops and in projection machine lamp houses of motion picture theatres and the suggestion that "an act protecting persons employed in the construction of buildings and excavations," be enforced, were the principal features of the session.

The motion picture machine operators asked that the lamp houses be so constructed that poisonous gases will be carried outside, fresh air be provided, that there be an outside fire exit and that the floors be insulated.

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