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THE UNION LABEL GUARANTEES THE TRADE AGREEMENT

Justice and Equity Insured To
Those Who Use Their Pur-
chasing Power.

One of the big things developed by the war as a stabilizer of industrial conditions was the need for a more extended adoption of the principle of collective bargaining.

The War Labor Board of the United States, which was created by proclamation of the President, for the purpose of adjusting disputes in war industries, declared as its first principle "the right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever."

The use of a union label, shop card or working button to designate the product of trade unionists or their employment in an establishment is predicated upon a trade agreement, carrying with it the collective bargaining principle, with all that this implies.

When an appeal is made to give preference to the purchase of commodities bearing the union label or a shop where a card is displayed or a button worn to distinguish membership in a trade union, it is a request to recognize a fundamental principle of the trade union movement, the trade agreement. Under the trade agreement the workers have a full and equal opportunity to regulate their hours of labor and wage scale as, except this measure of justice is accorded them, there can be no union label, shop card, or button agreement with an employer.

Justice and equity are therefore guaranteed to those who use their purchasing power in favor of the trade agreement, as exemplified by the Union Label, shop card or working button, as well as high class workmanship and humane treatment, and in addition to this is the satisfaction of knowing that a consistent demand for labeled goods strengthens the trade agreement principle as well as the Union Label.

AUSTRALIAN JUDGE SAYS EMPLOYER WILL HAVE TO GIVE IN

"The world is talking about a better world for all after the war, not a worse one," said Justice Powers of the Australian federal arbitration court at Melbourne, in setting a wage for carters and drivers.

"Employers and governments," he said, "will have to recognize that men are not going to live on less, and let their families live on less than a fair regimen of food because they had to do so during the war. Nor can they continue for long to use or patch up their old clothes as they have had to do in war time."

"The evidence submitted to the court from time to time show that the people are living on less food and using less clothing since 1914."

The individual who thinks he knows it all has the most to learn.

BRITISH DOCKERS REJECT 'FODDER BASIS' OF WAGE AGREEMENT

At a hearing on the wage demands of longshore workers, held in London the dockers' representative was asked if these workers would accept a sliding scale, based on the cost of living. The representative replied that he would not insult his associates by asking them to accept a "fodder basis" of wages.

The theory that wages should rise and decline with the cost of living is now referred to throughout Great Britain as "a fodder basis." The workers are asking by what right should others decide for them what is a luxury and what is a necessity. They point out that other classes are never questioned in this respect, and that the living standard of these classes is not based on what will "keep them in condition."

The workers are rejecting the old notion that they shall be considered apart from all other classes, rather than be permitted to set their own living standards.

BRITISH LABOR ISSUES MANIFESTO FAVORING LEAGUE

Both Conservatives and Radicals
Are United in Support of
League of Nations

News comes from England that Labor of all possible and impossible shades of opinion has united in issuance of a manifesto favoring the establishment of a League of Nations. Of course, the League of Nations is already in existence (with America absent), says the Labor News, editorially, so this latest manifesto may be regarded as an effort at popularizing it.

There is no news in the fact that British Labor is for the League. Only certain Socialists, pro-Bolsheviks and other habitual calumniators have striven to spread the friction that British Labor was divided on this point. They have said, for example, that the Labor Party was against the League. Yet nothing could be further from the truth. In a veto in Parliament nothing could be further from the truth. In a vote in Parliament only one vote was raised in the Labor Party against the League, and that one emanated from a Glasgow pro-Bolshevik.

British Labor, or rather its leadership, may have been divided on the question of winning the war, but it knows the inevitability of another war unless some sort of machinery is created which will minimize, if not eliminate, the possibility of war.

The present manifesto is signed by 33 leaders of British Labor including all the most prominent. Among the signers are the conservative as well as the radical leaders. We find the most radical of the Conservatives, Arthur Henderson, joining hands with that most conservative of Radicals, J. Ramsay MacDonald. Of course, these two have joined before on popular (and unpopular) issues, but the presence of such other names as Bouverman, Clynes, Thomas and Stuart, together with Robert Smillie and Philip Snowden, indicates their present unanimity.

In America the American Federation of Labor long ago ranged itself on the side of a League of Nations. Only the Radicals, the Protestants, are divided on the subject. Generally speaking, the Socialists regard the League with suspicion. If the sentiment of the general radical movements could be canvassed it would probably be found that they were opposed to it.

This sentiment is carefully, though not outspokenly, fostered by such "journals of opinion" as the New Republic, Dial, Nation, Survey and Call. And their attitude is best expressed in the words of the critic, W. J. Ghent: "Has Mr. Gompers done this or that? If so, he has but shown again his innate, inflexible reactionism and the tyrannous hold he maintains upon the Labor movement. Has he done otherwise? He but reveals himself once more in his ancient character of an unprincipled opportunist desperately striving to buttress his tottering throne." We wonder how these professional opponents of the American Federation will view this singular unanimity of British Labor, including as it does, the best thought in the Labor party?

A copy of the manifesto issued by British Labor will be found in another column of this issue.

LABOR REPORT SHOWS THAT BRITISH ANTI- STRIKE LAWS FAIL

The report of the British ministry of labor shows that anti-strike legislation even during the war failed of its purpose. Under the munitions of war act, 1915, compulsory arbitration was introduced in the munitions trades at the option of the board of trade and strikes and lockouts were prohibited. Despite war conditions, it is stated that this system had "only a qualified success."

Commenting on this report, the London Times says: "The fundamental objection to any scheme for the compulsory prevention of strikes is that no statutory prohibition and penalties will deter men from striking, if they are so minded. Experience in other countries demonstrated this fact before the war, and experience in this country during the war, when the patriotic impulse was strong, clinched the argument."

"If compulsory arbitration failed to prevent disputes in a time of national emergency, what hope is there that it would be more successful in normal

WORKERS MUST DEFEAT EVERY RADICAL MOVE

Stand By Labor Congress and A.
F. of L. and Maintain High Position
of Canadian Labor.

This is a critical time in the lives of the workers. Labor must awaken and act at once, in order to protect its industrial welfare, in order that it may have the continued well-paid work which it had during the past four years, in order that it may continue to enjoy the comforts which good pay, good hours, and constantly improving working conditions have enabled it to enjoy, in order that it may continue to hold the high place in the community which it has attained. All of the great progress which it has made is in danger, owing to the actions of unscrupulous, Red-Minded, Black-Hearted, Yellow-Streaked Agitators—would-be imitators of Lenin and Trotsky.

We are under the impression for a moment that you intend to break away from the policy of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which has safely and sanely guided Canadian labor during the stressing period of reconstruction, but in some quarters the Straight Trade Unionists have taken things for granted, and failing to attend the meetings of their unions, the "Reds" have been constantly working and agitating and in some cases been successful in transferring the support to the Red Flag. How long are you going to stand for this sort of thing? It is the duty of every Canadian workman to attend his trade union meetings, and see to it that the every radical move is defeated. Stand by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the American Federation of Labor, and thus will improvements continue, and the already high position of labor in Canada be maintained.—Canadian Labor Press.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION REPORTS GAINS

The general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union reports that on January 1 of this year "we had 231 active chartered locals as against 175 local unions January 1, 1919, with a net increase of 14,484 members for the year."

Cincinnati shows the largest percentage of increase, "due to a considerable extent," says the report, "to the woman stitchers who, for the first time since the days of the Knights of Labor, have again manifested interest in organization."

Substantial increase in wages and a general reduction in hours were secured. The general membership is congratulated because of the appreciation of the times? The Whitley committee reported against it two years ago and the evidence of the present report reinforces their opinion.

"It is recorded with evident satisfaction by the ministry of labor that the awards of the arbitrators in the 8,000 cases dealt with during the five war years were almost universally accepted by the opposing sides."

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T. & L. UNION WILL
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The Central Trades and Labor union at St. Louis, has endorsed co-operation and appointed a committee to make the declaration effective. Unions that subscribe stock will appoint a member of the board of directors. When a sufficient amount of stock is sold, and the store is started the central body will turn the institution over to the board of directors.



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EDMONTON

The Woman's Page

QUESTION OF DOMESTIC SERVICE TO BE DISCUSSED

Toronto Association of Domestic Servants Appeal for Square Deal to All.

Following the appeal of an Association of Domestic Servants, the Local Council of Women of Toronto has recommended to its affiliated societies, that they shall discuss the vexed question of domestic service, giving full consideration to both sides—that of the employer and the employee.

The ultimate object is to turn domestic service into an honorable and desirable profession for women, and so to standardize hours of work, wages and conditions as to give a square deal to all concerned.

It is to be hoped that in any discussion carried on, opportunity will be given to the employee to speak for herself, the "mistress" will speak for herself, but equally so must the "maid."

Unless this is done, however sympathetic employers or would-be employers may be, the facts of the case will not be brought out.

The housekeeper has her grievances—and very sore they sometimes are, but only the woman engaged to work for another in domestic service can show what are the peculiar disabilities and difficulties which affect her in this class of work.

Associations of domestic workers are increasing, and through these and other agencies the workers can be reached. It is to be hoped that the Toronto Council or any other body undertaking to deal with this subject, will give fullest opportunity to those particularly concerned on either side to speak for themselves.

The child who demands the union label yields more influence than the man or woman who strikes. The striker's place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the union label.

Every Day a Bargain Day at **BARNES' GROCERY**
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LONDON BAKERS ARE DEMANDING THAT NIGHT WORK BE ABOLISHED

Bakers in London, Eng., are demanding that night work be abolished. The government made this promise, but has failed to fulfill it.

WOMEN CITIZENS' LEAGUE FORMED TO FIGHT H.C.L.

Advocate Economy in Dress and Encourage Use of Canadian Made Goods.

An organization has been launched in Hamilton, Ont., which has for its title "The Women Citizens' League." The reasons given for its formation are twofold. First, to promote feminine interest and study of all municipal affairs, and secondly, to devise ways and means of successfully combating that Prussian of all Prussians, General High Cost of Living.

The newly-formed League is not, as is commonly supposed, a political organization; at least not yet. Some of its members are enthusiastic for political action; others are not. Like all newly-formed organizations, its generality of ideas are still in a state of flux, and until a definite, stated policy has been settled upon, it is unfair to either praise or criticize its activities.

A temporary set of objectives have been adopted, and every new member is asked to subscribe to these. The objectives are four in number, as follows: 1. Hamilton first; 2. To combat the high cost of living; 3. To patronize Canadian magazines and periodicals; 4. The study of all municipal affairs.

No fault can be found with the temporary platform of principles, other than its limitations. However, time, discussion, research, experience, and in the end, a sustained sincerity of purpose, will ultimately widen the general outlook, and this must result in a corresponding broadening of policy.

To function properly, it will be necessary for the new organization to hold itself strictly aloof from political activities, because within its folds are women of splendid ability, but given to very pronounced political opinions. Under those circumstances, the introduction of

FASHIONS ARE OF CONCERN TO ALL IN SOME MANNER

Education, Necessities and Luxuries All Show Influence of Clothes As Commercial Factor.

It is sometimes said that fashions are talked about so much that nothing new can be said about them, but when one remembers the important part they play in all civilized countries, both from a commercial and artistic viewpoint, it would seem to be a subject which touches every one in some way and in which all people are more or less concerned.

Some may claim that it is a frivolous topic and that they are indifferent to it, but if they recall what has been said, that it affects financially more than half of the world's workers and that the remainder of society are interested in clothes because they wear them, it would seem to involve in some way every civilized person, and be a subject about which there is constantly something new, however cleverly written the articles concerning them may be that have appeared from time immemorial.

The industrial value of clothes begins way back in the growing of the wool, the cotton, the flax, mohair, mulberry trees, the getting of skins and mining of precious stones and metals.

From there it passes through the various processes of refining, polishing, manufacturing, weaving and merchandising until finally it reaches the use for which it was destined—clothing for all people of the civilized countries.

Through this process one may trace one of the great economic factors of the age. Education, culture, necessities and luxuries all show the influence of clothes as a commercial factor, and the more clearly we realize this the more interest shall we have in the subject and the more clearly shall we see how necessary and how attractive the subject really is in its many varying phases.

Needlewomen of the faraway islands of the sea, bending patiently over their looms to adorn the gown of the society queen or the drawn work to bedeck the table of the high official of the nation; the silk growers of the Orient or the cotton growers of the South, many of them seeing but the one gain, financial—all contribute to the great commercial factor which some designate "frivolous" and which society calls "fashionable."

Display and parade of fine or showy apparel to attract admiring attention may be carried to an extent that can be described only as the utmost frivolity, but, when considered in all its varying phases, fashion is a study of utmost interest.

politics, in any form whatsoever, would spell disintegration. By adhering to a strict policy of non-partisan, social and educational activity, the Women Citizens' League can become a mighty power for good in this community.

Recently the league drafted a circular letter, which was sent out to the local press. The letter exhorted economy in dress, particularly in the line of finer materials. It pointed out that whereas prior to the world war the yearly import of silk approximated something like \$5,000,000; the import of the same commodity for the year 1919 totalled \$40,000,000, and in view of the universal shortage of absolutely necessary commodities, the employment of ever-increasing forces of capital and labor in the production of luxuries must of necessity tend to accentuate an already acute situation.

The least that can be said for this appeal, is that it was highly instructive, and while it is true that it did not touch the fundamental reasons underlying the present era of high prices, it does demonstrate this fact: That a multiplication of the forces of extravagance necessitates a like multiplication of the powers of production to furnish the wherewithal of extravagance. Every atom of expended energy in the direction of unnecessary service adds to the burden of those engaged in useful production.

The intent of the ladies who drafted the appeal for greater economy is good, and while it is too much to hope that it will be generally acted upon, it is causing considerable discussion, and it is out of the realm of discussion that the ideas spring which ultimately shape the destinies of human society.—The New Democracy.

MRS. JOHN QUEEN MAY RUN FOR ALDERMAN IN CASE BY-ELECTION

It is reported that Mrs. John Queen, whose husband was convicted Saturday of seditious conspiracy in connection with the general strike at Winnipeg, may run as a candidate for alderman to succeed her husband. Alderman W. B. Simpson, labor alderman, stated that in case of a by-election, Mrs. Queen would be asked by the labor party to contest the ward.

By demanding the union label the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the helpmeet of the breadwinner, her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop, from which she is otherwise totally excluded.

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

With the Store Closed FRIDAY—The Thought on Every Women's Mind Now is of the New Suit for Easter—and Here They Are in All the Favored Styles!

With the all-absorbing thought of New Suits for Easter on hundreds of women's minds at this hour, it may be interesting to know that the Johnstone Walker assemblage is the pick and choice of the models that have shown themselves to be most in fashion. From the time of the earliest arrivals we have watched the desires of women with exactitude and have been guided in our purchases by them. So women can choose their New Easter Suits here tomorrow with full confidence that they are correct in fashion and in good taste.

Selection may be made from an endless variety of style. Tailored in WOOL TRICOTINES, GABARDINES, SERGES, POPLINS, JERSEYS, in the favored NAVY BLUES, SAND, TAUPE, GREY, NIGGER BROWN and BLACK. Novelty suits with pretty colored embroidered vests or waistcoats, with all-around narrow belts or the nipped-in waist lines, semi-box and tailored styles. They carry out in the most attractive manner the dominant style themes of the new season. Making closer use of twist stitching, arrow pointed dark seams, braid bindings and button trimmings.

ATTRACTIVE SUIT OF NAVY SERGE features a buttoned waistcoat and collar of beige colored velvet, with a semi-fitting back; coat rippling on the sides, and a narrow crossed front belt, long roll collar, with sleeves and back of coat button trimmed. Price **\$70.00**

SMART TAILORED BRAID BOUND SUIT in navy tricotine, with braid bound slashed pockets, buttoned trimmed on sleeves and back of fitted coat. Price **\$95.00**

ANOTHER EXCEPTIONAL GOOD STYLE IN SERGE, navy or black, is fashioned with an inverted pleated back coat, closing over a vestee of grey fancy silk; rolling collar and a narrow belt, neatly trimmed on sides of coat with several rows of braid and clusters of buttons **\$67.50**

BLUE SILVERTONE fashions another stylish Easter model. Showing a pin tucked straight back, a notch collar, and a crossed narrow belt, pocketed, self and button trimmed. **\$108.00**

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EVERY task you undertake—mental or manual—every "lick of work" you do "eats up" energy. Keep your furnace fires going with plenty of good fuel—food—BREAD.

BREAD IS YOUR BEST FOOD EAT MORE OF IT

THAT hurried mid-day meal—make it a luncheon of delicious golden-crust bread with a bowl of creamy rich milk—perfect fuel—food for the human dynamo.

In the United States and Canada nearly all bakers use FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST.

LIMITATIONS OF WOMEN WORKERS

British Experience Shows That Excellent Results May Be Had From Women.

The statement sometimes heard to the effect that women are not successful at work where micrometric measurements play an important part, or where great exactitude of some other kind is demanded, is not credited by the writer of an article in The Traveler's Standard. Says The Scientific American (New York, June 7) in an abstract:

"We are of the opinion that such failures as may have occurred in this direction have been due to improper selection of the workers. There is great diversity among men with respect to capacity for precision work, and differences still more marked may perhaps exist among women; but British experience has shown that excellent results may be had from women, even along these lines, if the problem is fairly and intelligently faced. In Great Britain it has been found that even in connection with operations requiring a remarkable degree of mechanical pre-

cision, specially selected women, after a comparatively short training course, have shown themselves able to perform the work just as well as men who have had equal experience and instruction. It cannot be denied, The Traveler's Standard continues, that women are inferior to men, on the whole, where strength and muscular endurance are important elements. The average woman is not as tall as the average man, nor has she so long a reach. These two factors affect her lifting power adversely, and they also diminish her "radius of activity," that is, the distance at which she can still do things effectively without moving bodily from her station. Moreover, if a man and a woman have the same height, weight and general physical development, the man can almost invariably exert greater reach, lifting power, strength, or endurance enters in the cycle as a determining factor, the man will prove the larger producer."—Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer.

The union label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it they are often elements of weakness in the struggle for bread.

Mrs. William Booth, Jr., conducts a commercial school in Pekin for Chinese boys as well as men.

U.M.W.A. DIST. 14 DEFIES KANSAS ANTI-STRIKE LAW

Defiance of the Kansas "can't-strike" law marked the proceedings of the convention of United Mine Workers, district No. 14, held in Kansas City, Mo. President Howatt urged workers to enter the political arena and elect men pledged to repeal this act.

"Lincoln believed in the right to strike," he said, "and if we believe in the principles of Abraham Lincoln, then we shall never agree to surrender the right to strike, either for Governor Allen or any other man."

"Organized labor is not opposed to the industrial court law because of our desire to call strikes, but we know from the bitter experience of the past what it means to us if we surrender the right to strike, or if that right is taken away from us," declared Howatt. "It is only because in the past we have enjoyed the right to strike that we have ever been able to compel the employers to grant concessions. We know how little consideration we will get if we are chained to our jobs like a pack of slaves. We do not care to place our business in the hands of three politicians or corporation lawyers. Organized labor in Kansas can never surrender the right to strike."

The Farm Page

CAN'T MAKE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY WHILE EMPLOYERS DICTATE

"You cannot 'make the world safe for democracy' while the employer dictates the hours, conditions and remuneration of labor," said E. W. Perrin, a business man of Little Rock, Ark., in notifying a group of anti-trade union business men that he would take no part in their so-called "open" shop movement.

"The employer," said Mr. Perrin, "holds an economic whip—the job—

which carries with it the right to eat. The worker's only weapon is collective bargaining. Take this from him and you reduce him to an economic serf.

"Political democracy is a mere platitude for politicians to juggle with. Industrial democracy is indispensable to human progress.

"Of course, members of organized labor may commit excesses, become overbearing and arrogant. Many employers have set them the example of 'nothing to arbitrate.' But the abuse of a principle is not a logical argument against its legitimate use."

PORTLAND CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL'S BIG ORGANIZING PROJECT

The central labor council at Portland, Ore., has asked affiliates to vote on a proposal to raise the per capita tax to 30 cents a member per month for the purpose of financing an organizing campaign in this city. The council has appointed a committee of 25 to visit the unions and explain the extent of the proposed campaign, which is declared to be the most gigantic that was ever attempted in this country.

The plan is to place a large number of organizers in the field. These will work under a general committee. Publicity will be used to a greater extent than ever before and every unorganized wage earner in the city will be reached.

DATE CHANGED FOR COMPULSORY CATTLE DIPPING

On Account of Late Spring Cattle Will Not Be In Condition To Go Through Dip Early.

The date for the compulsory dipping of cattle in the range areas has been changed from June 8 to June 23, the second dipping to be ten days after, as per previous arrangement. This change has been made owing to the fact that with the late spring and the very severe winter, the cattle will not be in condition, it is thought, to go through the dip with safety so early as the first week in June. The decision for the change of dates was made at a meeting of the Cattleman's Protective Association of Western Canada, held in Calgary last week.

In connection with the support of the association it was decided that each member would contribute pro-rata according to the number of cattle owned by him. The details of the number of cattle owned by the member will be determined by a committee appointed by the president for that purpose and submitted to the members at the next meeting.

ST. LOUIS TEACHERS VOTE TO AFFILIATE WITH LABOR UNIONS

Charles F. Ammerman, chairman of the high school teachers' committee, following a meeting of teachers in St. Louis a few days ago, declared that fully 90 per cent. of them had voted to affiliate with the labor unions and had applied for membership. Notice to this effect, together with a renewal of their demands for a wage increase of 33 1/3 per cent., immediately was sent to Superintendent Withers.

"We intend to get all that is coming to us, and we feel that with the support of organized labor we will be enabled to accomplish this more readily," Ammerman said.

PURE BRED BULL SALE BECOMING POPULAR IN ALTA.

Annual Event of Three Big Sales Held Every Spring at Calgary, Edmonton and Lacombe.

Nearly three hundred bulls were entered for the pure-bred bull sale held in Edmonton this week, which is a considerable advance over the number entered in previous years. The cattle breeders' associations of the province have established as an annual event three big sales of pure bred bulls in the province every spring. These take place at Calgary, Edmonton and Lacombe.

While these sales are more or less of a new feature in connection with the Spring Live Stock Show, the manner in which they have been supported shows that they are needed and that the people appreciate the manner in which the committees in charge have tried to protect buyers and sellers alike.

This year the restricting regulations were drawn more closely than ever. Each breed association was asked to appoint its own committee for culling the entries before they were put into the sale ring. As each breed is naturally more jealous of its own reputation than anyone else can be, this method was chosen as the one to safeguard the buyers to the greatest extent.

While there has been some agitation to prevent the offering at the Edmonton sales of calves under one year, this reform is still to be accomplished, however, there has been a reform at the other end of the age scale that should prove of value. This year for the first time all bulls over five years of age were banned. Better and ever better live stock is the motto of the province and of the farmer and this means the elimination of the scrub bull, both pure-bred and grade.

The Horse Sale was held on Thursday, there being better entries than ever before. Clydesdales and Percherons with a few Belgians were contributed, also a Suffolk Punch was contributed by Fred Dale and a Morgan by Dr. F. W. Orang.

The Edmonton Sale, both of cattle and horses has won the reputation of satisfying both buyer and seller and for that reason cattle from as far north as the Grande Prairie country were offered for sale here, and buyers from the three western provinces came to fill their requirements.

The Department of Agriculture has found this a good place at which to market the surplus stock from its demonstration farms and stock men from all parts of the country eagerly watch the results of the Edmonton sale as a standard by which to gauge normal prices. In the future the spring sale at Edmonton will become more and more a medium of exchange for dairy bulls than it is at present. Now the men who are breeding dairy cattle find their best market at the coast, but the dairy business is developing rapidly in Alberta, and as the demand asks for dairy types of bulls it will behoove the dairy cattle breeders themselves to help create that demand.

UNITED STATES FARM ORGANIZATIONS HAVE PREPARED QUESTIONNAIRE

The U.S. national board of farm organizations has prepared a questionnaire to be submitted to presidential candidates.

The questions include elimination of the middleman, protection of the farmer in his right to organize, appointment of a secretary of agriculture acceptable to farmers, appointment of farmers on all boards and commissions dealing with agriculture, right to buy collectively, reduction of the farm tenancy evil, improvement of farm credit facilities, national conservation, maintenance of free speech, free press and free assemblage.

SPECULATORS IN CONTROL OF 1919 U.S. WHEAT CROP

U.S. Grand Jury Calls on Dept. of Justice to Check the Profiteering.

A report by a United States grand jury in Spokane, Wash., charges that speculators are in control of the great bulk of the 1919 wheat crop and that some officers of the United States grain corporation, which was organized to protect the people, are among the speculators.

It is stated that when the government appropriated \$1,000,000,000 to buy the 1919 wheat crop, wheat receipts became as good as government bonds. Banks loaned money in any quantity to purchase wheat, as this money, when paid to the farmers, was immediately re-deposited in the banks.

The minimum price for northwest wheat was fixed at \$2.20 for soft wheat and \$2.22 for hard wheat. Freight and other charges lowered this price, and the farmer received on an average around \$2.07 a bushel.

The majority of the mills in the northwest are owned by half a dozen concerns and these have grain companies which are officered and operated by the men who own the milling concerns.

It is estimated that 85 per cent. of the Washington wheat crop of 42,000,000 bushels went into the hands of these half dozen grain corporations and was purchased prior to October 15 last before any material advance in price. With their control of the wheat of Washington and Oregon, the grain companies have advanced the price by sales to each other through manipulations of the grain market.

This wheat cost \$2.07 a bushel, but the grain companies are selling it to their own mills at from \$3 to \$3.50 a bushel, and these mills "are asserting the right to manufacture flour on the basis of the price paid for the wheat—a price which is the result of their own manipulations."

The mills not only increased the price of flour, but also of the by-products. Bran and shorts have been raised from \$28.75 a ton to \$43 a ton, and these prices are still rising.

Another suggestion is that the districts consolidate the resolutions where there are several on one subject and thus save the time of the annual convention.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN CONSTITUTED GOVERNMENTS AS CAUSE OF UNREST

E. J. Thompson, Writing in Machinists' Monthly Journal Comments On One of the Points Contained in Mathers Commission Report.

E. J. Thompson, writing in the Machinists' Monthly Journal, has the following comment to make on one of the points contained in the report of the Mathers commission, which was recently appointed by the government to tour Canada for the purpose of securing evidence as to the cause of the industrial unrest.

"Lack of confidence in constituted governments" is the point dealt with by Mr. Thompson, who goes on to say: "If the majority of workers had faith in the governments that they themselves help to elect, then a more restful feeling would prevail. For they would feel that efforts were being made to improve conditions by a body in which they had faith. History proves that evolution is the most desirable method of making a change. 'Now, referring, for the time being, to our organization. If we desire a change, it would be wise to first study the situation. Before taking any drastic action, we should be sure that it is not too revolutionary. What may seem like evolution to one community might seem like revolution to another. For any body or people to advance it is necessary that the whole move together. The head cannot move without the body. Any attempt to advance by introducing a split in that body, will result in another body being formed which before long will have the same defects as the one left. Furthermore, we would have two bodies instead of one which in itself is a decided drawback."

"Our own organization has within its ranks members who are dissatisfied with the way it makes, and also with its methods. There are few of us who are completely satisfied. These members shout loudly about the Grand Lodge of officers and show plainly their lack of confidence in that body. The Grand Lodge officers would surely be a heavy body if they could not stand improvement, but surely it is a poor way to advance the membership by suggesting a disruption. I would rather place my welfare in the hands of the people I know, be they crooks or otherwise, than in the hands of self-labelled em-

ancipators that I do not know. Also say hold I might have over these new leaders, I already have over the old ones. Any lack of confidence I may have can be remedied when the membership desires through the proper methods.

"It seems, therefore, that to produce results for the membership it is advisable to stay within the organization and work, rather than get outside and about. If the energy used in grumbling and criticizing were to be used in arousing an indifferent membership to their capabilities and responsibilities we would obtain profitable results.

"A swifter pace to our ideals would be pleasing to us all. But when such a number of our members are inactive it behooves us to travel slowly. Possibly the best thing that could happen to us would be to have a general reduction in wages. The whole membership might then show some interest in their organization.

"It will be impossible to show speed in the movements until the local lodges, or, in other words, the rank and file, are willing to do some constructive work. When the body of the organization is active and working intelligently, then the head executive will have to be satisfactory, or be moved. The majority of people today are waiting for their leaders to do their thinking for them. If this same majority will do their own thinking and put their interest in this great movement, the need for lack of confidence in the government either of the organization or our executive heads is because the man perhaps the day may dawn when we are not interested in who gets there."

SIR ALFRED BOOTH NOT WILLING TO LIVE LIFE OF A DOCKER

Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard steamship line, was asked as awkward question while testifying at a wage hearing called to consider demands of longshore workers. The witness had it all figured out what was necessary to maintain a dockers' family in decency and comfort, and then he was asked if he would be willing to accept this standard. He admitted that he would not.

The vigorous manner in which the dockers have presented demands for a few of the good things of life has startled some people, who heretofore believed that food and clothing were the only things in a dockers' life. These workers are also demanding protection against unemployment.

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

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Reserved Seats and Boxes on Sale at McGill & Driscoll, 10060 Jasper Avenue

EDMONTON SPRING LIVE STOCK SHOW

General Admission. Afternoons 25c, Evenings 50c, Reserved Seats, 25c Extra

Friday Afternoon, April 2, 2 p.m. Saturday Afternoon, April 3, 1:30
Friday Evening, April 2, 8 p.m. Saturday Evening, April 3, 8 p.m.

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME—GOOD MUSIC
SPECIAL SHOW HORSE CLASSES
CALF FEEDING COMPETITION—STAMPEDE FEATURES

Fancy Dress Parade Saturday Evening. Decorated Car Parade Friday Evening

Judging of the breed and fat stock classes will take place in the mornings and afternoons of Thursday and Friday, also Saturday morning. Bull Sale commences Tuesday, 9:30 a.m., continuing in the afternoon and Wednesday morning. Horse Sale commences Thursday at 2:30 p.m.

Edmonton Exhibition Association, Limited

J. R. McINTOSH, President W. J. STARK, Manager

U.F.A. DIRECTORS MAKE PROVISION POLITICAL ACTION

Convention Will Be Called Upon Request of 20% of Locals of Any Constituency

Because some locals of the U.F.A. in the provincial constituencies desire to take political action, a resolution carried by the board of directors of the provincial organization states that a convention will be called in any provincial constituency upon twenty per cent of the locals submitting a request to this effect.

Secretary H. H. Higginbotham of the U.F.A., has issued a circular dealing with the question of the congestion of business at the annual conventions, and setting forth a new method of eliminating it.

It is proposed that the district associations hold their annual conventions shortly before the general convention and deal with all resolutions from the various locals of the district, forwarding to the general convention only such as are considered to be of sufficient importance. It is pointed out that of the 248 resolutions forwarded for consideration at the recent convention in Calgary, little more than one-half could be dealt with although the convention was in session for four days and four nights. This it is stated, shows clearly that the present practice of attempting to consider all resolutions forwarded by locals is unworkable.

Mr. Higginbotham in his circular letter states that the directors request careful consideration of this matter, with a view to action being taken, if the locals so desire, at the next district

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Many men have already taken advantage of this genuine special offer on all New Spring Materials, nothing old or out-of-date, and made by the highest skilled tailors. No better clothes are made than CROWN Made-to-order Clothes. Our regular prices are many dollars below what you have to pay elsewhere, and we guarantee this a genuine cut price sale. Note prices below:—

OUR REGULAR \$63.00 CUT TO \$55.00
OTHER LINES CUT TO \$42, \$47 AND \$50

EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER of heavy weight all-wool blue serge, fast color. Regular price \$80.00. Sale price \$67.50

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COMING
THE SCREEN'S MOST VITAL PERSONALITY
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
IN THE MOST IMPORTANT DRAMATIC ENGAGEMENT OF HER CAREER
EYES OF YOUTH
BY MAX MARCIN
A VERITABLE THUNDERBOLT OF DRAMATIC FORCE
WITH AN ALL STAR SUPPORTING CAST PRODUCED IN LAVISH SPLENDOR




FOUR DAYS Commencing MONDAY NEXT
ALLEN THEATRE

"EYES OF YOUTH" WILL OPEN FOR FOUR DAYS AT ALLEN

Clara Kimball Young To Feature in What Is Said To Be a Sensational Success

One of the most interesting casts secured this season will surround Clara Kimball Young in her next production, "Eyes of Youth," which opens a four-day engagement at the Allen theatre next Monday. The cast has been selected from the very highest ranks of both stage and screen and there is hardly a bit in the production that is not being played by an artist of star qualities.

Miss Young is playing the role of Gina Ashling, which was created in the New York production, one of the most sensational successes of the season, by Marjorie Rameau.

One of the really big parts of the play is that of Paolo Salvo, the Italian supereano, who inveigles Gina into accompanying him to Europe for an operatic career. The distinguished actor, William Courtleigh, has been secured for this role, while Gareth Hughes will play the role of Kenneth Ashling, the brother, and Edmund Lowe, a favorite of both the stage and the screen in New York and throughout the country, is playing the part of Peter, the successful suitor. The mysterious and particularly colorful character of Hindu Yogi that weaves itself into the play, giving an air of the mysteries of the Orient, will be created by Vincent Ser-

Stage & Music

CALIFORNIA BUSINESS MEN OPPOSED TO TEACHERS' UNIONS

Teachers are beginning to be regarded as wards of the state, says the Commercial Federation of California. These business men warn teachers that they must keep away from trade unions, and if they organize "they will do serious injury to their own cause and that of education."

Any teacher who joins a trade union "will certainly be dismissed," say these business men, who talk to the teachers as they do to their "hands" in industrial plants.

GENA BRANSCOMBE IS NATIVE BORN CAN. MUSICIAN

It is a Delightful Bundle of Sincerity, Kindliness, Good Art and Common Sense.

Gena Branscombe is a delightful bundle of sincerity, kindness, good art and common sense. Her own recital in Toronto last month, under the auspices of the Woman's Art Association, was a drawing-room feast of clever music accompanied by a composer who has steadily resisted any temptation she may have had to become an imitator of Carrie Jacobs Bond, for the mere sake of popularity.

This is not a criticism of Mrs. Bond, who has done a great work in the United States. It is merely a lament that Gena Branscombe could not have stayed in the country where she was born instead of migrating to New York and elsewhere.

We are not bereft of Canadian composers, though it must be admitted that the number of native-born Canadians who are among the music-makers is about as small as our census of real Canadian poets. And Gena Branscombe's work is good enough to be proud of in any country. As a song writer alone she is worthy of a place among the best minor composers of any country.

The songs given at her recital covered a range of vital expression and through musicianship in both melodies and accompaniments broad enough to rank her as a serious contributor to the literature of good music.

One of the marked peculiarities of modern popular songs is that in most cases the music is infinitely superior to the sentiment conveyed in the text. Gena Branscombe has been high-minded enough to select none but good verses for her themes and to challenge herself to make the music as good as the lyrics, if not better.—Musical Canada.

play productions and it is safe to say that Clara Kimball Young in "Eyes of Youth" will prove no exception, and it is expected that even the fine records established by "Back to God's Country" will be broken by this production.

PROBLEM OF THE CENSORSHIP OF THE MOVIES

Thinking Women All Over Canada Are Exercised Over Problems of Movies.

Thinking women all over Canada, in the homes, in the churches, in the clubs, are exercised in ever-increasing numbers and with ever-increasing intensity, over the problems presented by the "movies" and their effect on the psychology of children, says Woman's Century. We hear talk from school teachers of the "pernicious influence of the picture houses in keeping children keyed to an unhealthy pitch of excitement. We hear from W.C.T.U. committees or enthusiasts, of the evils induced by too much "pictured" smoking, drinking and gaming in the films. From Social Welfare experts of the State, we hear of the connection between the increasing number of youthful criminals and the prevalence of "debasement" or "suggestive" moving pictures. From committees of club women in and out of the National Council, resolutions are continuously to the fore demanding special or better films for children; closer, more discriminating censorship; the co-operation of parents in protecting their families from the menace of the "movies." Nay, even the feeble efforts of provincial governments are sometimes noted. But in spite of all this agitation and potential agitation, the whole situation remains unchanged, and it is apparent that the would-be performers of films, have not either perceived or reached the real crux of the picture house problem.

The outstanding, well understood, and indisputable fact about films is that perhaps ninety per cent. of those shown to mixed audiences ought never to be exhibited to children at all. Not because ninety per cent. of the films are inherently evil, but because they are utterly unsuitable, and in many cases absolutely harmful to the child's immature mind, morals and general psychology.

Producers are admittedly out for business. They are decidedly "not" in the business for the glory of God, or the best interests of the children.

Censors are helpless or nearly so, because of the connection of censorship with governments and with revenues from films. In most, if not all provinces, a tariff of two or more dollars per reel is charged the producers of films.

Out of the revenue thus gathered, the expenses of censorship are defrayed. Thus, the more films the more money to operate the mill, and the closer the chord which binds to "Big Business" and the unholy influence it is believed to exercise on all governments.

Censorship is not yet a broad enough profession, nor are views with regard to it very enlightened, even among our club women or mothers.

In many cities, propaganda against censors and censorship is briskly conducted by newspaper or other writers who are suspected of being in the pay of film producers. Ridicule is cast on the very idea of censorship and any notable effort to stamp out pernicious pictures, or to "regulate" audiences, is met with derision from these inspired quarters.

Yet it is apparent to all who think through this matter, that in the interests of the public, censorship must expand, not contract. It must grow from being merely a censorship of "movies" to being a superintendence of amusements generally. It ought to be divorced completely from governments, and might well operate under provincial welfare commissions. It should be done without fear or favor, and should be in a position to point out in no uncertain terms the only cure for the increasing evils of unsuitable picture plays for children. This cure is simple. It consists in a ruling everywhere that there shall be picture houses for children and that children shall be admitted to no others. In the picture house for children, only certain films will be permitted and the ground of ruling out this or that picture will be not only the character of the film itself, but its mechanical perfection. Flickering shutters in old or badly produced pictures, are today causing eye strain, nerve racking and general physical deterioration to the children. On or hip ought to be able to utterly ban such pictures, and should possess the power to decide in all matters and in every community, what pictures shall be seen by the children of that community.

With such censorship, "mature" picture houses might well be left almost "wide open" without our having to worry unduly about the public morals. But whatever need of censorship was meted to them would also be meted to the vauville houses and all other amusement places.

State superintendence such as this,

"BRINGING UP FATHER IN SOCIETY" AT EMPIRE THEATRE APRIL 5, 6, 7

Walter Vernon, who will be seen here at the Empire Theatre, April 5, 6 and 7 in the cartoon musical comedy "Bringing Up Father In Society," is a little bit different than the ordinary star of the stage, for he refused a New York engagement at a very good theatre in a new vehicle.

Mr. Vernon told Mr. Hill his manager that he would rather put up with inconveniences in making hard railroad jumps every day and being forced to stop at mediocre hotels, having to occupy dressing rooms in theatres that do not contain many conveniences and hundreds of other little attentions that the stars of the stage generally receive than disappoint the friends he has made on the road.

"Why," says Mr. Vernon, "do you know that the playgoers in some of the towns that I play in every year come down to the train to meet me and want me to come to their home while I am in their city, and feel hurt if I don't go to their home for dinner. Really, they are a part of me. I have learned to love them with all my heart. I know the whole family. They call me Walter and I call them by their first names, and everywhere I go we play to packed houses. So why should I forget them? Not me. You can have Broadway and the bright lights. I don't want them. Just give me the plain, every-day, old fashioned folks. I understand them, and they know me. You see I have played Broadway, and was a success, and I know New Yorkers as well as anyone does—maybe I know them too well. At any rate, I am what most folks call a home man, anyway."

Although in Sympathy With Fellow Workers Across Border, Not Dependent on Them.

Railroad workers in Canada are closely following the events in railway legislation and agitation across the border. American railroads have reverted back to private control. Organized Labor and the Organized Farmers have protested to the Government against such action but the United States Government has taken little heed to the protest.

Timothy Shea, Acting President of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, has publicly stated that some of the owners intend to reduce the wages of the employees as soon as the roads revert to them. "This will be a serious state of affairs in view of the high cost of everything," says the Canadian Railroad Employees' Monthly, "more especially when it is shown by the best authorities that the railroad workers today are not receiving sufficient to constitute a living wage."

Then again under the measure restoring American railroads to private control there is a proposal, or rather a clause in the bill, that will make arbitration compulsory. This has also been protested against and some of the Unions have threatened to lay down their tools if this becomes law. The American Federation of Labor has announced that it will throw its full weight against the adoption of such legislation.

Canadian railway workers are in sympathy with and will give every support to the efforts of organized fellow railway workers in the United States to fight the reactionary employers, and all others who are seeking to curtail the liberties of the workers on the railways in that country, says the aforementioned journal, but we consider it our duty nevertheless to warn the railway men and women in Canada who are eligible for membership in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees that this is not the time for them to sit idly by and wait for something to be accomplished as a result of the efforts of international officials to secure an award of increased pay and better working conditions from the United States Railroad Administration, in the hope that such award, if it can be forced, will be put into effect on the railroads in Canada.

With the chaotic railway situation that exists across the border today and the reactionary influences that are impeding the otherwise steady progress of the organized railway workers it would be folly for us to wait for them to lead the way. We must be up and doing ourselves. We must not be content to follow where others lead.

There has been altogether too much heard of the argument that we must necessarily conform to conditions as they exist in the United States, and the railroad workers here can demonstrate that in one respect at least the argument does not hold good by affiliating themselves with the C.B.R.W. and through that organization negotiating their own wage agreements on their respective systems.

MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE MUST BE WON BY EDUCATION

Strikes have their value, but the majority of the people must be won by education before labor's program of reform will be accepted, said William Bruce, member of British parliament, in opposing the suggestion that the government be forced to nationalize the coal mines through a general strike.

"Direct action by labor," he said, "is but another term for industrial action as a supplementary influence to political action on behalf of labor's interest. It is of enormous value and under certain circumstances may be an effective and justifiable instrument to use, but there can be no golden rule for determining this point as it must be settled by circumstances and not principle."

"But for a surety industrial action cannot be accepted as a substitute for constitutional democratic government, unless the entire system of the government of Britain be changed from rule by the majority to rule by a minority, or section of the community."

Not Puritanical—As George Bernard Shaw would have us believe all censorship is inherently—but on a broad, wise basis would appear to be what we need.

Let us then begin to oppose to the wily, far-sighted policies of producers, who are after business first, last and all the time, a policy as far-sighted, but far more constructive, as wily in the sense of being wise, but with far finer vision, and allied with action so sane that we shall gain the support of the whole people. For in such manner, and with such support only, can censorship in any form survive or operate successfully.

The socialization of all the important industries in Spain is being given careful consideration.

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MATINEE WEDNESDAY



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Bringing Up Father In Society

A Chorus of Parisian Beauties
25 of the Very Latest Song Hits

An Absolutely New, Spic and Span Glittering and Glorious Production This Time

Bring the Kiddies to see Jiggs alive. He will bring joy to their little Hearts.

NOTE—The prices are so low and the show so good that you will have to get your seats early if you want choice ones.

Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 75c. Night Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Seats On Sale Now

CAN. R.R. WORKERS MUST THINK AND ACT THEMSELVES

NEW BRUNSWICK WATERFRONT WORKERS PASS RESOLUTIONS

At the executive meeting of Local No. 825 Waterfront Workers of the Miramichi, held in Chatham, March 22, resolutions were passed endorsing for adoption at the next New Brunswick Federation of Labor convention, the following: Establishment of a Provincial Labor Department; Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation and Factory Inspection Acts; Inaugurations of a system of pensions for widows left with dependent children in cases not covered by Workmen's Compensation Act; the principle of proportionate representation in Provincial and Dominion elections so that each political party may be entitled to elect the same proportion of members as they obtain of the votes cast by the electors, and the abolition of all laws that unfairly discriminate against poor men in running for public office.

States Railroad Administration, in the hope that such award, if it can be forced, will be put into effect on the railroads in Canada.

With the chaotic railway situation that exists across the border today and the reactionary influences that are impeding the otherwise steady progress of the organized railway workers it would be folly for us to wait for them to lead the way. We must be up and doing ourselves. We must not be content to follow where others lead.

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CONDUCTING THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS

"The Critic" who has, in a very able manner, been philosophizing through the columns of the Free Press on the subject of the make-up of future governments, seems to disagree with the Free Press in only one point. The critic is evidently favorable to election by the system of proportional representation from geographical constituencies properly grouped. In that particular he is in agreement with this paper. But while "The Critic" believes such a procedure to be democratic to a certain point, he condemns it as undemocratic if the same principle is applied to the process of choosing the actual government. He would have the method of election to Parliament made democratic, but that is as far as he would have democracy go. It would appear that "The Critic" finds it difficult to break away from parliamentary tradition and the idea of the "working majority." The Free Press agrees that there must be a retention of the majority vote, but we do object to the theory that an administration should be in a position to always command the same majority in the house, be its policy right, wrong or indifferent.

The Free Press would compare the elected legislative representatives of the people to the stockholders in a great corporation whose interests are many and varied. The shareholders as a body being too unwieldy to successfully directly administer the affairs of the corporation, it is decided to select a board of directors. Several interests being represented among the shareholders, it is thought best to select the directors or executive with a view to having all interests represented. The Board of Directors so appointed would very likely be composed of the most outstanding men of those from whom the board was chosen. ("all stars" "The Critic" would say.)—But none of them might be familiar with any one department of the corporation's activities, a fact that would not in the least degree interfere with their successful conduct of the business. Experts would be employed; experts from the management to the workman in the shop; experts to conduct every department. But all would be subject to principles and general policies defined by the directors who would in turn be amenable to the stockholders.

That is the manner in which business is—from the standpoint of the owners—successfully conducted. Does "The Critic" not think that the introduction of some business-like methods in the affairs of the people would be a very good departure? But "The Critic" has an objection. He believes that good men could not be secured, who would consent to carry out the will of an executive appointed by Parliament. Why, pray, should experts have any more objection to serving under the supervision of the people's executive, than they would to carrying out the will of the board of directors of the C.P.R. or the steel corporation?

These "peeps into the future" constitute an interesting study and we would again invite our readers to submit their views on the probable make-up of future governmental administration.

CAN'T CONVICT CONVICTION.

In a series of articles running in the Free Press, an American writer makes a very interesting comparison between conditions as he finds them in Britain and those existing in his own country. His general impressions may be summed up by saying that in spite of the greater pressure of the war, more liberty, justice and common sense have been left alive in England than in the United States. This is an observation that cannot but give satisfaction to those who believe in the virtues of freedom and tolerance. The writer referred to finds the repressive tactics so common to his own land to be conspicuously absent in England, with the result that there is no danger of a cataclysmic revolution. "If an alleged labor paper is so extreme as to be ridiculous" Mr. Morley writes, "nobody buys it. If an agitator prattles of impractical tactics he is laughed at. This keeps everyone in good humor. There is no Cossack terrorism, no bomb plots by anarchists or capitalists, no underground discontent, no imitation of czaristic Russia."

The condition pictured above is strikingly different from that prevailing in Uncle Sam's dominion and even to some extent in Canada. The statement has been made that there have been more arrests for sedition in Canada in the last couple of years than during the last one hundred years in Great Britain. According to reports, we are doubtful if the authorities themselves have been able to keep account of the multitude of arrests and deportations in the United States during the past year.

Violence breeds violence and reason fosters reason. In America we have riots, bomb outrages, gunmen, spies, suppression of press and speech. In Britain there is freedom of expression of ideas, and real and rapid progress along lines of social evolution.

Persecution and repression may hurt the exponents of ideas, but the ideas themselves cannot thus be exterminated.

If any cause be dross and lies,
Then drag it to the light;
Out in the sunshine evil dies,
But fattens on the night.

You can not make a truth untrue
By dint of legal fiction.
You can not prison human view,
You can't convict conviction.

RICH RICHER—POOR POORER.

According to the latest government statistics on the cost of living, it now requires fifteen dollars to purchase the same family budget that in 1914 cost seven dollars. It is reasonable to expect then, that the worker who in 1914 was receiving one hundred dollars per month should get something like two hundred and fifteen dollars for the same period in 1920. But how many have been so advanced? Very few we venture to say. There is no means of ascertaining to what extent wages and salaries have advanced, but from observation we would say that there has not been an average increase of more than forty per cent, an estimate that is indeed very liberal. True, some well organized tradesmen have been enabled to secure advances of fifty to sixty or sixty-five per cent, but on the other hand the unorganized and "salaried" man has not done nearly so well, and there are some positions where no larger salary is paid in 1920 than prevailed in 1914. The unorganized workers have undoubtedly been hit hardest by the inflation of prices, but the workers organized and unorganized have all felt the pinch.

The above is all very interesting—in an acute manner—but what does it all mean? It means that the workers' wages have been pounded down since 1914 to the average extent of seventy-five per cent or more. This is no theoretical conjecture but is an actual fact. If those who control the manufacture and distribution of necessities can force prices up, they are to all intents and purposes forcing wages down. The manufacturer and distributor continues to take his profit of twenty or fifty or a hundred per cent, and on the same article that in 1914 he made twenty or fifty or one hundred dollars profit, he makes in 1920 forty, one hundred or two hundred dollars profit. So it is more to the interest of big business to have prices continue to advance than it is to reduce wages in dollars and cents. In boosting prices they win coming and going, and the rich get richer and the poor continue to get poorer.

The non-unionist is a drag on the progress of the workers. He accepts the better conditions created by trade unionism but gives nothing in return. His inactivity is the greatest obstacle in the way of obtaining still better conditions for those who produce.

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These are the result of a special purchase from a manufacturer at an extraordinary low price. They are made from fine crepe de chine and striped Jap silk in a wonderful range of beautiful colors and new styles. All sizes. Extra special. **\$5.98**

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These will be quickly snapped up at this price for everyone who sees them will realize that they are an extraordinary value. The quality is very fine and the styles particularly dainty, some are plain, others embroidered with square, V or round necks. All sizes. Secure one of these to add to your wardrobe for summer use. Price. **\$1.98**

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We have just opened up a consignment of this beautiful silk underwear. It is quite the most extensive showing we have received yet. All the newest styles, fads and fancies are here in crepe de chine, queen quality silk, Jap silk, jersey silk and combinations of georgette and crepe de chine.

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A direct importation from Europe. They are an ideal weight for tailored suits and coats, in a full range of new shadings, prices, **\$5.95 and \$6.50**

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In a good spring weight for coats and skirts, all wool, a splendid range of colors to choose from; 54 inches wide. Price **\$3.98**

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All-Wool "Imperial" Navy Serges

These are English manufacture and noted for their hard-wearing qualities and fastness of dye. In weights suitable for women's tailored suits, coats and children's dresses; 42 to 56 in. wide. Prices \$2.95, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.95, \$4.75, \$4.95, \$5.75 and \$7.95

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Commenting on Mr. Winston Churchill's speech denouncing Labor before the student unions of Oxford and Cambridge, the Manchester Guardian says: "He appealed to the young men who had served in the war to see to it that the fruits of their efforts were not lost by the accession of a Labor Government. The only conclusion that could be drawn from such an appeal was that the vast forces of Labor, which also had something to do with the winning of the war, were merely pawns who must have nothing to say concerning the ways of peace."

The illustration of the sticks is old but bears repetition. A small stick may be easily broken, but tie a number of such together in a bundle and it requires the exertion of more than ordinary effort to break them. The individual stands very little chance in competition with millions of his kind, but by organization the workers gain strength and independence.

The hundred dollars you can save today is worth about as much as the forty-five dollars you could save in 1914. You lose saving or spending.

The Labor Press

Revolution is evolution with the brakes off.—Oregon Labor Press.

There is a noticeable decline in the Russian atrocities committed by the newspapers since it appears profitable for America to recognize the Bolshevik industrially.—Oregon Labor Press.

When we keep in mind the amount of wages the average man gets with which to support his family, and then take a look at the prices he has to pay for the necessities of life and for a place to live, the secret of social unrest and of agitation is revealed.—Detroit Labor News.

Our greatest menace today is anarchistic greed through trading in social commodities. The chief troublemakers in Canada are the profiteers, who have been allowed to run wild for nearly five years and are permitted to do their worst to the devoted people of this country who have always proven themselves "an everpresent help in time of trouble." Many who commit less harmful misdemeanors against society are put in jail.—Industrial Banner.

Ex-Secretary of Commerce Redfield is reported as being horrified to learn that the labor code of the soviet government of Russia provides for compulsory labor by all. This is a serious indictment, and would not be approved by many people in America who have been able to live by the toil of others. In this country only a part of the citizens have been compelled to work—and even they could avoid it if they preferred to starve.

It is true that our code enables many people to live without performing useful labor, and such citizens have usually lived much better than those who did the work. To change such a beneficent arrangement cannot be considered for a moment—by those who have lived without labor. But the millions who have toiled unceasingly and have had a bare existence will not be so terribly shocked by the news that Russia compels all to work.—Oregon Labor Press.

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