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BEST CONTRIBUTION TO DEBATE ON SPEECH FROM THE THRONE IS ADDRESS OF LABOR MEMBER

Alex. Ross, in Well Reasoned Speech Points Out the Need of Legislative Action That Will Relieve Present Distress—
Defends Group Organization.

The speech of Alex. Ross in the debate on the Speech from the Throne was a masterly and impressive address. There was no criticism for criticism sake. Mr. Ross dealt with the questions under discussion in a constructive, logical manner, as will be seen by a careful perusal of the address which is here reproduced in full.

In speaking to the Speech from the Throne, I regret that I cannot find anything in the Speech to entice me. To me it is unfortunate at a time when so much is expected from men who are holding the highest office within the gift of the people of this province, that such an inane, meaningless, colorless Speech should be delivered. There is nothing in the Speech that would indicate that its authors are aware of what is expected of them or if they are aware then they are politically bankrupt. We are told in the Speech that the visit from the Prince was a source of inspiration to the people of the West and that the Imperial relations are closer than ever. Such a display of Imperial affection will indeed be comforting to those who are looking for work or those who are hoping they may have a house to live in next year, or the farmer who expects something will be done to bring about better transportation facilities or the many other things that are so vital to those living in the Province. The Hon. member from Vegreville complained because he was selected to move the acceptance of the Speech. I think the Hon. member has a legitimate complaint, at least he has my sympathy.

an convinced that if we are to change our method of electing representatives to this Legislature we should do it as intelligently as we know how and to have a committee at work issuing reports between now and the next session. I believe, materially help to prepare an Election Act that would meet the general approval of this House and the electors, and would enable the members to become familiar with the proposed legislation. The last Federal Redistribution Bill, I understand, was prepared by a Parliamentary Committee. It is not only a much more democratic method of preparing legislation of this character, but its preparation will have an educational value which is much to be desired if this Government intends to adopt Proportional Representation in any form.

Industrial Conferences.

I was glad to see the Government accept an invitation and send a delegate to the Industrial Conference at Ottawa and also to the International Conference at Washington. Both these conferences made tangible contributions to some of our economic problems, particularly the conference at Ottawa. The delegates assembled at that conference agreed on certain principles in regard to the relationship of labor and capital.

(Continued on Page Two)

O.B.U. MEETS NO ENCOURAGEMENT IN PROV. OF ONTARIO

Philosophy of O.B.U. Does Not Appeal to Labor Movement in Premier Province

The One Big Union has not met with much encouragement in the province of Ontario. The O.B.U. has been mentioned in the blandishments of the wrecking crew who are laboring overtime to destroy the International Labor Movement must be distinctly discouraging to say the least, says the Industrial Banner. In fact it is so dead in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, London, St. Thomas and other Ontario cities that it is only when a "so-called" Labor paper comes to hand, with horrible O.B.U. cartoons, presumably produced to create a scare among employers that it is ever heard of.

The philosophy of the O.B.U. does not appeal even a little bit to the Labor Movement in the premier province, where the workers have no desire to see the chaos and confusion introduced into Ontario that has followed in the wake of the disruptions in Western Canada, wherever they have succeeded in securing a foothold, for they are not unaware of the fact that the unions in Ontario have secured valuable concessions, increased wages and shorter hours while the activities of the O.B.U. forced thousands of unwilling workers into strikes, that were foredoomed to failure and which resulted in thousands losing their situations and being forced to accept charity during a hard winter, in an effort to keep body and soul together.

The workers of Ontario would rather have a united movement, undivided and powerful enough to force concessions by legitimate methods than allow itself to become the dupes of would-be Labor leaders, whose first aim is to destroy a movement with over 4,000,000 members, which every day is broadening out, growing stronger and thus is in a better position to defend and protect their interests.

The worker who would willingly consent to change the conditions of labor that prevail today in the premier province for the unsatisfactory conditions that prevail in Western Canada would be worse than a fool, he would be able to abundantly qualify for the Luny House.

When the wrecking crew can show

(Continued on page 4)

**REGULAR MEETING
TRADES COUNCIL
MONDAY EVENING**

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council will be held next Monday evening, March 1st, in Labor Hall. A large attendance of delegates is requested.

LETTERS UNCALLED FOR

The following letters remain at the Free Press office, uncalled for:

T. J. Howard (2)
Secretary I.O.B.B., Edmonton Lodge No. 132
Secretary Boilers' Union, Edmonton, Alta.

FORWARD MOVEMENTS; TWO OF A KIND: RELIGION AND LABOR

President Robert McCreath of the Trades and Labor Council will address the Highlands undenominational Men's Brotherhood on Sunday afternoon in the Highlands Methodist church, at 3 o'clock. There will be a special musical program including the Highlands Orchestra, whose music has been a feature of the Brotherhood meetings. The meetings are open to all men, whether residents of the Highlands or not, and a large attendance is expected to hear President McCreath's address. The subject will be "Forward Movements—Two of a Kind—Religion and Labor."

LABOR MEMBER



ALEX. ROSS, M.L.A.
Who is contributing to the Free Press each week during the present session.

TORONTO UNION MEN GET HIGHER WAGES THAN MINIMUM SCALE

In Toronto, it is stated that in the well organized crafts, the members generally are receiving higher rates of wages than the minimum union scale calls for. This is caused by the need of skilled workers though it is a well attested fact that while it is true of union workers non-union workers in the same line of work are receiving far lower than the union minimum scale, thus showing that while the non-union workmen is undoubtedly benefited by the activities of the union, he does not by any means benefit in the same degree as union men.

It is pointed out that in many cases, non-union men not only receive smaller wages than union men, but work a larger number of hours as well.

EDMONTON FIRST CLUB ADDRESSED BY MAYOR CLARKE

Subject of Mayor's Address Was "What I Saw and Heard at the Coast."

Thursday night's meeting of the Edmonton First club, of which J. A. McDougall is president and G. Latham is secretary, which was held in the Council Chamber, was addressed by Mayor Clarke, who told the members "what he saw and heard at the coast."

The address was of particular interest to those who are interested in improving Edmonton and all that the city stands for. While at the coast, Mayor Clarke, upon invitation, addressed the Kiwanis club of Vancouver. He took occasion to enlarge upon the close relationship existing between Edmonton and Vancouver, saying that he believed Vancouver should be to the West what Montreal was to the East.

As the Edmonton First Club has for its objects the betterment of Edmonton and vicinity, there is no doubt but that the invitation they extend for members will be taken advantage of by a great many.

NEWSBOYS HANDLE STRIKE SUCCESSFULLY AT ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Newsboys of Rochester, N.Y. have proved that they can handle a strike as well as grown-up labor unions. The boys demanded a rate of \$1.75 per 100 copies, and after a good deal of protestation by the papers that \$2 was the least they could charge, they settled on a \$1.80 basis. The Times-Union held out, and was promptly boycotted by the boys, and forced to yield in two days.

The boys ingeniously adopted a new method of warfare by making an agreement with one paper. When that paper's circulation went up 30,000 in one day, its rivals began to see the light. Organized labor stood solidly behind the newsboys.

Rochester is now paying three cents for its newspapers, but if there are any objections by the public, they are not being published.

In the Legislature

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

The Alberta Legislature opened on February 17th with all the pomp, dignity and ceremony designed by our imperial ancestors. The Lieutenant Governor did not, like his Royal benefactor, arrive in a golden chariot, but that was not the fault of the Lieutenant Governor. His body guard consisted of a number of venerable soldiers. Like the Lieutenant Governor their step had lost its elasticity, even its ability to keep step. They twined up the stairs and through the assembly hall right up to the speaker's chairs and there marked time with all the ease and much more dignity than a more youthful entourage could have done. The Lieutenant Governor, according to custom refused to read the speech which was prepared for him until a speaker was elected. According to custom he instructed someone else to tell the members that he would not do a thing until a speaker was selected. His medium also informed the gay crowd that through the assembly hall and galleries, that his excellency would retire until a speaker was elected. According to an arrangement between the Premier and Mr. Pringle of Medicine Hat, Mr. Pringle was elected speaker by acclamation. It was not a very democratic method of electing a speaker, but we must not forget that our ancestors willled it so. Mr. Pringle made a very modest speech of acceptance for a man who hails from the Gas City. The Lieutenant Governor refused, found everything arranged according to Hoyle (or Boyle), read the speech which his bodyguard had zealously guarded during all this performance, then departed for home to prepare for his annual reception at the Government House in the evening. I mention in detail what the Lieutenant Governor did because some carrying critics often accuse him of not earning his salary.

INTERESTING ADDRESS ON FARMERS' AIMS

Mr. Andrew Rahn Addresses Labor Party On "Farmers' Platform and What it Means."

Members of the Labor Party and others who attended the propaganda meeting of the party on Tuesday evening, had the pleasure of listening to an exceedingly interesting and instructive address on "The Farmers' Platform and What it Stands For," delivered by Mr. Andrew Rahn of the East Edmonton U.F.A.

Mr. Rahn sketched the history of the formation of the Farmers' organizations from the Territorial Grain Growers who were organized in 1901 to the Canadian Council of Agriculture which came into being in 1910.

One of the rules of the movement had been to forbid the discussion of politics in the local unions. But as far as Alberta was concerned there was something in the air prior to and at the start of the Edmonton convention in 1919, that was to change the Farmers' political status. At that gathering the farmers decided to enter politics and endeavor to elect men who would represent the principles of the Farmers' movement as laid down in the platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The speaker outlined the Farmers' tariff proposals which call for a gradual reduction of the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain that will ensure Free Trade between the mother country and Canada in five years.

Other tariff proposals include the placing on the free list of all food stuffs, implements, building materials, fuel, oil, raw materials and machinery for their manufacture.

Mr. Rahn quoted the Farmers' platform with respect to taxation, and said: "As these tariff reductions may very considerably reduce the national revenue from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that, in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the bearing of the cost of the war, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:

BRANTFORD FIREMEN MAY HAVE TO FOOT OWN UNIFORM BILL

A short time ago, firemen at Brantford, Ont., were conceded a substantial wage increase, a dispatch stating the new pay would be \$3.50 per day. They work on the two platoon system and a long day off on each week. The controllers, in their task of paring estimates are said to be ready to prune the wage increases asked for by the firemen. The fire fighters have the backing of the Trades Council and the controllers will be counting trouble should they go back on the firehall lads. Furthermore, there's a lull around the fire hall, gossip being current that a move is afoot to have the firemen foot their own uniform bill.

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(Continued on page 4)

ONT. ELECTRICAL WORKERS ASK NEW LEGISLATION

Would Have Electrical Workers' Protection Act to Safeguard Craftsmen

A delegation of Electrical Workers waited upon Premier Drury of Ontario last week, and pressed upon him the necessity of legislation to safeguard the lives and interests of workers. They asked for an Electrical Workers' Protection act, which would help to safeguard craftsmen to a larger extent from dangers peculiar to the calling, which could in many cases be minimized by strict enforcement of preventative legislation such as has been adopted in several states of the American union.

They also asked for a licensing act that it would be necessary for electrical workers and electrical contractors to hold before serving in their respective capacities. The deputation asked that they be represented on the Ontario Hydro Commission and that several amendments be made to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

St. John will soon have a monthly labor magazine. The bayside city boasts of 10,000 union men, with a labor council composed of 45 trade unions. At the recent fair and carnival held by the council, the funds were increased by \$3,000, which will be held as a nucleus for a labor temple.

The Workmen's Compensation Act. The report of the commission to inquire into the mining industry of the province will be tabled without any recommendations from the government.

PROF. H. H. GAETZ TELLS CANADIAN CLUB OF RADICAL CHANGES NEEDED IN OUR PRESENT EDUCATIONAL METHODS

Scope of University Extension Department Should Be Broadened; Suggests That High Schools Should Be Removed Into Country

It was a great pity that there was not a larger crowd present in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Monday last when Professor Gaetz of the Alberta University, and Mrs. McKinney, M.L.A., spoke before the Canadian club at an open meeting on the subject of Education as the best means of inculcating citizenship.

Both speakers made it very plain that from their points of view the disturbances in society at the present time are to be welcomed as the signs of true life in the community. Now is the time when men and women of every rank should be seeking every method of education in order to make a real contribution to the good of the whole. Education never ceases. All of us can go on learning.

Mr. Gaetz showed how the true education trained within the minds of the pupils, capacity of mind to receive learning, the knowledge of facts, the ability to perform actions, and the intellectual perception of the relations between the various facts of life. Judged from this fourfold standard, modern education lays far too much emphasis on the knowledge of facts. In so far as our children's minds are full of anything at the end of their school days, they are full of a mixture of facts which the children find it hard to correlate with each other. In contrast with such results, all reform in education must have as its object the attainment of the all-round training outlined above.

Two specific suggestions were made by Professor Gaetz which are worth while thinking of at greater length. In the first place he suggested that in all the secondary school education, half of the school time should be spent in teaching the young the trade or profession for which he considered himself or was considered best qualified. The professor went so far as to suggest that all the High Schools should be removed out of the towns into the country. His argument was that agriculture being the basic industry of Alberta, all the children should know something about farming. The schools would therefore be situated in the middle of some big farm. On that farm the pupils would do all their own work. They would build their own buildings, mend their own machinery, manage their own establishment, etc., etc., under the trained guidance of the teachers especially selected for the task. What better training could be imagined than such self supporting high schools for the appreciation of all the problems of citizenship?

The fact that the boys and girls would work half the day at some actual industry would bring it about that the boys and girls would be more ready and able to attend high school than they are at present. Now either the parents are too poor to let their children stay at school, or the children themselves feel the creative instinct so strong within them that they are determined to go out and do something when they reach the age of 14. Under Professor Gaetz' scheme the children would be earning at school sufficient money to pay for their own schooling with perhaps some to spare for the home-folks and at the same time would be doing actual and valuable work, so that their creative instinct would be satisfied.

In addition to these advantages there would be the benefit to the children of richer parents that they would be compelled to work side by side with the children of the poor parents at some form of industrial effort. This would inculcate a greater sense of the value of manual labor and would make the next generation have a much more real sense of the equality of men.

Another phase of our present educational facilities which Mr. Gaetz would develop to its fullest capacity is the extension work of the University of Alberta. There were some who did not appreciate the extraordinary value of this extension work. The director had to answer questions of all sorts from all kinds of men every day. The plant was all prepared. It is merely a case of de-

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INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN 'PEG TRIALS'

Crown Using Hundreds of Exhibits Seized in Raids All Over Canada

By Gordon Cascadan
(Special to The Free Press)

Winnipeg, Ont. Feb. 26.—The trial of three counts bearing evidence in connection with the trials of those charged with seditious activities during the big Winnipeg general strike of 1919 completed their labors last week, one man being sentenced to nine months' hard labor in the provincial jail for alleged utterance of seditious words, another being acquitted of alleged seditious libel, while charges of seditious libel were dropped against a third.

The seven men, being tried jointly on charges of seditious conspiracy, are still listening to witnesses for the government although their trial started long before the other two. No one seems to know just when the government will complete its case. The defence may call many witnesses.

Fred J. Dixon, accused of seditious libel for articles published by him in the "Strike Bulletin" during the latter stages of the strike, is now free, following a sensational trial. Much of the evidence used against the seven on trial in No. 1 court was used in the other two trials. Hundreds of exhibits, seized in raids in every part of Canada, as well as evidence by Mayor Gray, Mounted Police spies and other members of that force, newspaper reporters who attended meetings and numerous other witnesses, are part of the case being put in by the crown.

Dixon called no witnesses and pleaded his own case although three of the ablest lawyers in Western Canada appeared for the government.

Hugh Phillips, K.C., chief crown prosecutor, made a bitter attack on Dixon and on the men being tried together in addressing the jury.

Dixon followed with a masterly address, giving an historical summary of the fight for freedom of the press and of speech in Canada and Great Britain. He spoke all one afternoon, all the next morning and for one hour in the afternoon. Phillips replied while Judge Galt, in his charge, declared that "the matter was one of the most infamous conspiracies that I have ever known in Canada; it was conceived in Quebec by

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"The Locals' Page"

Our "News of the Local Unions" column is proving to be one of the more popular features of the Free Press. So important has this department become that we have decided to set aside a special page which will be known as "The Locals' Page," an dwill be found on page four of this and future issues.

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

Poverty must be a crime—at least, it is punishable by hard labor.

LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

- IN LABOR HALL**
101st Street and Jasper Avenue
- Monday, March 1st**
Trades and Labor Council
- Tuesday, March 2nd**
Letter Carriers, Branch 15; Painters and Decorators, No. 1016; Sheet Metal Workers, No. 371.
- Wednesday, March 3rd**
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2607; Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 488.
- Thursday, March 4th**
Machinists, No. 559.
- Friday, March 5th**
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners No. 1325; Printing Pressmen, No. 255.
- Saturday, March 6th**
Typographical Union, No. 604; Bakers and Confectionery Workers, No. 276.
- Sunday, March 7th**
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, No. 59; Commercial Telegraphers, No. 108.

The Cleveland, Ohio, local of the Metal Polishers' International Union is making good headway in regard to securing a forty-four hour work week for the craft. Already 26 shops, including some of the largest in the city, have signed up union agreements, conceding the same and a minimum wage of one dollar an hour. Other firms are being negotiated with and will undoubtedly come over.

Like the accommodating chameleon, which changes its color to that of the fabric on which it is placed, the public daily has to readjust itself to new and strange conditions. It is to be hoped, however, that the public will not suffer the fate of the chameleon which "bu't himself" when placed on a piece of Scotch plaid.

THE CUT RATE SHOE STORE

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

Men's Gunmetal Shoe with welt sole. Regular \$10.00. **\$8.50**
 Cut Rate.
 Made with the recede toe, low heel, an ideal up-to-date Shoe. Special for this week.

Gum Rubbers
 For Youths \$1.99
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 For Men \$2.98
 This Rubber is made in the one buckle style and with extra good wearing qualities. Ideal Footwear for the wet weather.

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Buy IN EDMONTON and from YOUR Advertisers

F. W. WOOLWORTHS' PROFITS FOR 1919 OVER 8 MILLION

The F. W. Woolworth Company, which controls a chain of 5 and 10 cent stores, reports that last year it made a profit of \$8,254,433 after all expenses, including payment on preferred stock dividends, were paid. This is equal to \$17.11 per share of common stock, against \$9.88 the preceding year. Total sales amounted to \$119,496,107, or \$12,317,096 more than the previous year.

HAMILTON, ONT., IS CONCEDED AS BEST ORGANIZED CITY

In Results Attained It Stands Second to None on American Continent.

To be honest it must be conceded that Hamilton is the best organized city in the Dominion at the present time, says the Industrial Banner. In results attained it stands second to none on the American continent. It may be that a number of trades, wage scales in Toronto are higher as is also the cost of living, but according to population the Ambitious City has a record second to none.

It undoubtedly has one of the best central labor bodies in the Dominion, one that has been bothered less by fanatics than any other in our country and a considerable percentage of its membership are men who have been accorded delegates to it, from their local organization continuously for lengthy periods of time, which has added to its stability and steadiness.

No other city on the continent, barring none, has been so successful on the field of politics, for years it elected the late Allan Sturholme, the sole Labor member in the Ontario Legislature and in the Provincial elections it captured both seats, electing the Labor candidates by overwhelming majorities.

It has two of the four representatives upon the Board of Control, seven aldermanic representatives in the municipal council and has Labor men on all the civic boards. It has the largest L.L.P. branch in the province and an up-to-date political organization.

Its ladies branch of the L.L.P. is also an influential body and there are strong branches of the party in both east and west ridings as well. On the industrial field it is solidly united and this year the various local trades unions have successfully agitated for increased wages and secured other valuable concessions from employers.

Hamilton also is about to build one of the most up-to-date Labor Temples in Canada and already has a substantial fund accumulated to start the work and has purchased a valuable and convenient site upon which to erect the edifice. We think this is a record that would be pretty hard for any other organized centre to equal and the boys and girls of the Ambitious City should be accorded ungrudging credit for the successes they have achieved and what is more, they mean to capture both the city Federal seats when the general elections are brought on.

ADDRESS OF LABOR MEMBER ON SPEECH FROM THRONE

(Continued from Page One)

tions between Capital and Labor which I had hoped would in some measure bring about a better relationship between these two elements. But unfortunately no one seems to have taken the proceedings seriously. One of the principles agreed on at Ottawa was that Labor had a right to organize and recognition of unions, yet I find that although this Government took part in the Conference—and I understood the Alberta delegate raised no objection to this principle—that only a few days ago the employees of the Provincial Telephone System endeavored to secure an agreement with the Government and were refused. The management of the Telephone System informed the men that the Government was not prepared to recognize a Union; no intelligent reason was given, but it was stated that non-recognition was the Government's policy. I know that non-recognition has always been the policy of this Government, but I had hoped that the Provincial Treasurer, who was the Alberta delegate, would, after receiving some inside knowledge of some of the causes of the industrial unrest, persuade his colleagues to change that policy. Probably he has tried and been unsuccessful. The men are not asking an exorbitant increase in wages; they are asking to be put on the same schedule as the Civic Employees in Calgary, who are doing a similar class of work. How can we expect private employers to recognize unions if the Government refuse? The Union is now recognized as a part of our Industrial System and, although playing an inconspicuous part at this time in Western Canada, it will eventually play a more important part in our industrial life.

I believe that the Provincial Government are not treating their employees fairly. There is just one other class—and that is Retail Clerks—that have suffered more through the enormous increase in prices than Civil Servants. Many other classes, by virtue of organization, have forced an occasional increase in wages, but the wages of Civil Servants have remained more or less stationary. The Government ought to put their employees back on the standard of 1914; that is, accept 1914 as a reasonable wage and grant an increase which will make the wage of 1920 equal in purchasing power to the wage of 1914.

Factories Act

The employees in the stores throughout the Province have also reasonable grounds for complaint against the Government. Last year an amendment was made to the Factories Act which provided for a Commission to be appointed which would meet periodically and determine a Minimum Wage to be paid to Minors and Girls employed in Stores. I suggested a Minimum Wage Bill at the time similar to what they have in British Columbia and Manitoba, and I believe now in Saskatchewan. These Bills set out clearly the functions of these Commissions and as a result the Minimum Wages paid in these provinces have been increased and now average about \$12.50 per week, while in Alberta the Minimum Wage is still \$6 per week for the first four months, \$7.50 for the second four months, and \$9.00 for the last four months of the year. The average wage paid in Alberta is less, I am informed, than the Minimum wage paid in British Columbia; the average wage in Alberta is less than \$11.00 per week. I thought at the time the Attorney General would read into the amendment to the Factories Act made last year the spirit of the Minimum Wage Bills elsewhere; it was quite possible to do that. But instead he appointed a Commission, with Judge Taylor as Chairman, who met for the first time a few weeks ago in Calgary. I asked some of the members of the Commission what they had accomplished or what they expected to accomplish, and was informed that the Chairman took the position that unless there was a dispute between the employer and employee the Commission would not act; in other words, the Commission has been converted into a Court of Arbitration. Now, that was not the intention of the amendment as I understood it. It may be that the Judge misunderstood his instructions. Members of the Commission inform me that the Chairman seemed to be a very estimable gentleman but knew nothing about Labor Legislation or what was expected of him. The Factory Inspector himself was not even invited, the man who knew best about the conditions in the Province. The whole thing was a fiasco. Some of the employers are quite pleased about it all, but the employees are not and are still working for the same wage as they did in 1914, and the Attorney General is to blame. I do hope that the delegate to the Industrial Conference at Ottawa will persuade the Attorney General that it is not judges or lawyers that we need to deal with legislation of this kind but someone who has a knowledge of economic conditions.

Increasing Prices

In advocating an increase in wages, some of you may think that I am unkind or quite oblivious of the effect of these increases. Like many others, I have only a hazy idea where the enormous inflation in prices is leading us; it must be evident to us all that we cannot go on in a vicious circle indefinitely. The enormous increase in prices has had a remarkable social effect. It has caused those whose wages or salary has remained more or less stationary to analyze costs as they had never done before; they now realize that money does

BRITISH UNION MEN MAY JOIN UNION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Reports from Great Britain has it that 5,000,000 union members have decided to join forces with the Union of British Co-operative societies, whose membership will aggregate nearly 5,000,000, in order to dominate production, consumption and distribution in Britain. It is estimated that this amalgamation of two forces will represent the greatest business combination in history. The British Federation of Industries, with capital representing approximately \$20,000,000, will have a strong contending force to reckon with, which really means a great power vs. a gigantic combination of wealth.

But in this case in Britain the unions alone furnish nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants. A joint advisory board or council of co-operators and trade unions has been selected to draw up a plan of campaign for the new organization.

CO-OP. SPIRIT CANADA IS GIVEN IMPETUS BY H.C.L.

Toronto and Sydney Mines Co-operative Societies Doing Big Business, Shown by Reports.

"The high cost of living in Canada has given a great impetus to the forming of co-operative societies throughout the Dominion of Canada during the last couple of years," says the Toronto Industrial Banner, "and probably the most successful illustration of what may be accomplished by using strictly business methods in carrying on co-operative enterprises is to be found in Toronto, in the building up of a co-operative institution by the United Farmers of Ontario, which inside of some six years has grown from a small and struggling affair until today it handles goods which in round figures measures up in millions of dollars and continues to rapidly expand.

Another very successful co-operative enterprise which is causing considerable interest in Eastern Canada is the one conducted in Sydney Mines, N.S. This society was founded about thirteen years ago; it has just issued its 23rd quarterly report. Its progress and development during that period has been steady and continuous. Its sales during the past quarter amounted to \$243,215, which represented an increase of \$55,000 over the same period last year. Over a hundred new members joined during the three months, bringing the total up to 1,700.

During the society's existence, it has returned over \$360,000 in purchase rebates to the purchasing members. The rate of purchase rebate, or "dividend" this past quarter was 12 1/2 per cent, which is equal to the highest average in the British stores.

CHINOOK COAL

Phones 5216 and 4433
 Western Transfer & Storage, Ltd.
 10163 104th Street

STYLE HEADQUARTERS

THE SPRING WEATHER has a tendency to make us think of a New Suit. This ad is to remind you that we are better prepared than ever to give you what you want in a nice Suit. Our Spring lines are arriving and we are very much pleased the way they are opening up. Don't worry about the much-talked-of high prices for Spring. We can sell you a Pure Wool Suit made up very neatly, and guaranteed, at \$35.00 and \$40.00.

We ask you to see our line.

The Boston Clothing, Hat and Shoe Store

Hart Bros. Jasper Avenue at 99th Street

Hardware Seasonable Suggestions

COCO DOOR MATS									
16x27	18x30	20x32	22x36	24x36	26x42	28x45	30x48		
\$2.75	\$3.50	\$4.25	\$5.25	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.25	\$9.00		
WIRE DOOR MATS									
Small Size, \$1.75; Large Size, \$2.25					Extra Mop Cloths—40c each				
Self Wringing Mops—70c each					House Brooms, extra value—\$1 each				
Crank Wringing Mops—80c each					O' Cedar Mops—\$1.50 each				
					Liquid Veneer Mops—\$1.75 each				

Sommerville Hardware Co., Ltd.
 10154 101st Street

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The advertisers in THE FREE PRESS deserve the support of organized labor and its friends. They materially assist in making it possible for this paper to be of service to the workers. The individuals and firms using our publication are showing interest in our cause and expressing friendship for the wage worker, and the latter should give them the preference in making purchases. As organized workers you can readily grasp the value of reciprocity in preference to all others. As one good turn deserves another, it follows that those advertisers should get the purchasing power of Edmonton's organized labor, amounting to over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS PER WEEK, as well as friends of the cause. Hot air never accomplished anything. Talk is usually valueless. Action is what counts. Buy from those who help your cause. Those who make their wants known through THE FREE PRESS are certainly worthy of your patronage. See to it that they get it.

GYG SHIRTS

They wear longer because they're made stronger.

THE GREAT WESTERN GARMENT COMPANY LTD.
 Edmonton, Alberta.

Give Your Son and Heir the Sun and Air in One of Our BABY CARRIAGES

We were fortunate in getting in a large stock of Baby Carriages last fall—at the old prices. Prices, as you are aware, have advanced considerably since then—but we are giving our customers the benefit of our forethought.

A Really Splendid Line to Choose from

Comprising the ever-popular Pram at from \$32.50 up. Reed Carriages from \$31.50 up. Reed Gondolas from \$52.50 up, and some very beautiful designs in combination wood and reed, in grey, ivory and combination colors. We also show a nice line of collapsible go-carts at from \$8.50 up; and Sulkies from \$4.00 up. You can effect quite a saving by buying your Carriage here.

Announcement re Early Closing

Beginning Saturday, May 1st, this store will close at one o'clock each Saturday. We trust our customers will co-operate with us, and arrange to do their Saturday shopping as early on Saturday as possible.

Blowey-Henry Co.
 Phone 9355 9905 Jasper

UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL (1920)

Chartered by Dominion Trades Congress and American Federation of Labor. Meets first and third Mondays in each month in the Labor Hall, Jarvis block, 101st street.

LOCAL UNIONS

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

Machinists West Edmonton—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 596, Amalgamated—Sec., J. Barclay, 1957 98th street.

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

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 360—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 401 Sandison Block.

Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 10255 114th street; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.

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

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

Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 483—Secretary, J. Bramhan, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.

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

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

Railway Carmen Local 598—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10655 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Railway Carmen Local 520—Secretary, F. Gathercole, 60 Englewood Store, 127th street; meets 3rd Friday, in Labor Hall.

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

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of—Chief Conductor, J. P. Pierce, 10728 106th avenue. Sec., J. J. McGreavey, 9638 106a avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Railway Employes, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Sec., C. J. Miller, 11322 95A Street.

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

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

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

Sherman Workers 471—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4961; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

Stage Employes—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Empire Theatre.

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

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

Stenographers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 129, International—Pres., Wm. Hayter, c/o Edmonton Bulletin. Sec., Alex. N. Bryce, c/o Edmonton Journal, Edmonton.

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

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

Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen—Sec., J. A. Willis, 9319 93th street.

Teamsters, Chaffeurs, Stabblers & Helpers' Union, Local No. 514. Meets every Monday in Labor Hall. Secretary, J. Matheson, 428 Nuttall Block.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, L. E. Raymond, Box 2073; meets 1st Sunday 292 Balmoral Block.

Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1055; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN 'PEG TRIALS'

(Continued from Page One)

men whose names you have heard, later batched in Calgary, and consummated in Winnipeg.

Certain of the men to whom he referred were on trial in the court presided over by Judge Metcalf. The case against them had not yet been closed.

"The strike was illegal from the very start," Judge Galt said, in another part of his charge. "The true slave driver is the labor leader who cracked the whip and ordered these men on strike when they had nothing of which to complain."

Dixon, a member of the Manitoba Provincial Legislature, and the ablest critic of the Norris Government, spent the night of his acquittal across the street from the court house in the legislative chamber, where he asked the attorney-general who employed Phillips, the crown prosecutor. He was told that the provincial government did so.

Following Dixon's acquittal, charges of seditious libel against J. S. Woodsworth were dropped. One of these charges actually included quotations from the Bible which were used in the "Strike Bulletin."

After court, Woodsworth, who was for some time assistant pastor of one of the largest Methodist churches in Canada, was seen leaving the building with a large family Bible under his arm.

This thick book, 24x18 inches, was the property of his father, one of Canada's most famous preachers. Woodsworth had planned to put this Bible in an exhibit and had subpoenaed several of Winnipeg's most prominent clergymen to prove that the quotations from Isaiah which he made in the "Strike Bulletin" were actually taken from the King James' version of the Bible.

John Farnell, found guilty of uttering seditious words, is a returned soldier. He is deaf in one ear, and in feeble health, while his wife is in a delicate condition. He spoke to returned soldiers at a meeting in the Market Square the night before a riot.

"Mr. MacNeil (chief crown counsel) was going very far in saying the strike was illegal," declared Judge Prendergast, in charging the jury. "Certain things were illegal; certain people struck illegally because they were bound; certain people had no right to leave their jobs. But that does not affect the strike in a general way. If we investigated we might find that the blame is to be distributed all round—that we are all responsible. We are not to judge of the ethics of Labor and Capital."

"No doubt there was a great deal of hindrance and inconvenience during the strike, but let us remember please that we here are not trying Labor or Capital either, that we are not to apportion the blame."

"These crimes of sedition are serious and a man is not guilty of sedition because he lets his temper get a little better of himself," Judge Prendergast said, in another part of his charge.

Several sharp messages between Judge Metcalf and R. A. Bonnar, K.C., of counsel for three of the seven men charged with seditious conspiracy who are not defending themselves, occurred in No. 1 court during the last week.

One came when Bonnar was cross-examining Mayor Gray, who is opposed to the Labor movement. Like other men prominent in law the defence counsel did not always look at Gray while asking him questions. Gray asked Judge Metcalf to have him do so. Bonnar refused to do this, and left the court room, refusing to continue his cross-examination of Gray.

"If your lordship is trying to intimidate me," Bonnar said, when halted by Judge Metcalf while reading from a certain document during cross-examination of another crown witness.

"I'll give you five minutes to take that back," the Judge said.

"I have very great difficulty in defending this case," replied the lawyer. "I have more difficulty in defending this case in this court than I have had in 32 years' practice in the law courts."

As a result of the argument, another lawyer for the defence began to continue the cross-examination. Judge Metcalf then declared he would give Mr. Bonnar five minutes to collect his thoughts and resume his cross-examination.

At this point the foreman of the jury announced that the jury would like to take a recess. It did so, the incident thereby closing.

Every mention of the name of the so-called "Citizens' Committee" during the trial brings A. J. Andrews, the crown prosecutor, to his feet with a declaration that this anti-union body is not on trial.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES MAKE HUGE PROFITS THIS YEAR

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, held recently in Montreal, it was shown that profits had more than doubled over the preceding year and more than trebled those of 1917. It was also shown that after all deductions were accounted for, including a heavy one incurred in creating a new reserve fund for the payment of bad debts and the payment of the excess profits tax, a net earning of 15 per cent was shown on the preferred stock. It certainly does not look as though the high cost of living was hurting the Atlantic Sugar Companies shareholders any.

LONDON IS RAISING \$3,000,000 FOR GREATEST TRADE UNION BUILDING

Organized Labor in London, England, is raising a \$3,000,000 fund for the purpose of erecting the greatest trade union building in the world.

The plans of the members of the co-operative organizations, labor and trade unions propose to erect for their own use this gigantic structure in which will be established markets, banks, public halls, stores of various character, residential hotels, clubs and club rooms, cafes and, but not least, a college where the working classes may be trained in all lines of activity.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY TAKES STEPS TO REDUCE H.C.L.

Invests One Million Dollars In Plants for Making Wearing Apparel for Employees

The Maintenance of Way International organization with general headquarters in Detroit, Mich., has taken the initial step as a general organization to ward materially reducing the H.C.L. for the benefit of its members.

The cost of gloves, underwear and overalls and other accessories needed by the maintenance men in their daily employment, piled the costs so high upon them that it actually became necessary to present the matter to the general organization for the purpose of determining whether or not anything could be done to relieve the situation. The subject of ownership was presented to its last general convention, with the result that the convention voted to invest one million dollars in this direction.

A hosiery plant was purchased outright at Ypsilanti, Mich., and the capacity is 5,000 pairs per day. An underwear plant in the same city was likewise taken over, giving employment to 250 employees who turn out 2,000 suits per day.

Subsequently two glove factories located in Toledo, were taken over and the capacity of production was noted to be 7,000 pairs of gloves per week. This all includes the making of work gloves, canvas gloves and even dress gloves. A still further purchase of more factories was found necessary and a mill for making gloves, located in Williams town, Mich., was the next addition. The organization is now arranging to either build or purchase a large plant to manufacture work shirts and overalls, and which will be located in Ypsilanti. All of this will be consummated within the next few months. The capacity will be three thousand shirts per day and similar production of overalls per day.

Since the taking over of these various factory plants by the Maintenance of Way organization, the working conditions of the workers as well as the rates of pay have been materially changed. Employees no longer work 60 hours per week, which was ten hours per day and six days per week. They are now on a forty-four hour basis and the production is not lower than when they worked the long hours. Every employee is a union member, and the scale of wages paid to them is above what the unions demand.

President Barker stated that both he and Assistant Grand President O. C. Trush, the latter the general manager of factories and stores, have had many conferences, together with other officers of his organization, to discuss the question of providing homes for all of the workers employed by them in the various mills. Housing conditions mean more to the worker than the average employer ever thinks of. The plan is to provide pretty homes, commodious and modern for all employees.

Inasmuch as no profits are to be made over and above the overhead charges, also setting aside a sum for the expansion of the business, the profits that would accrue, and they would be enormous if prices were charged at the retail stores, revert back to the worker. In other words there are no profits to be made the members are benefitted to the extent of saving from 20 to 60 per cent on some articles. The officials of the organization are highly elated over the success of their new venture and are ready to purchase another overall plant but if the purchase can be made outright a modern plant will be erected in Detroit.

In Detroit the organization has opened a large retail store for the benefit of its members and all union working men who desire to purchase from them.

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NEW YORK COURT RULES POLICEMEN ARE NOT WORKMEN

The New York court of appeals has ruled that policemen are not workmen within the meaning of the state workmen's compensation act. A policeman fell off a box in one of the station houses while attempting to attach an electric light bulb. The corporation counsel, in trying to secure him compensation, argued that the policeman, at the time he fell, was performing the duties of a janitor or turkey, and as

GARMENT WORKERS WIN SIX YEAR FIGHT FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Ladies Garment Workers at Stamford, Conn., have won a six-year fight against the Grober company. This concern is the largest of its kind in that section of the country. It has agreed to the union shop and has raised wages from 50 to 100 per cent. such was entitled to an award under the compensation law. A lower court upheld this year, but it has been reversed by the court of appeals.

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New goods for Spring and Summer arriving daily. Complete stock of Men's Clothing and Furnishings carried at popular prices.

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O.B.U. MEETS NO ENCOURAGEMENT IN PROV. OF ONTARIO

(Continued from Page One)

they are in a position to secure the many concessions that have come to organized Labor in Ontario during the past half-year, when they can point to the fact that they have elected trades unionists enough to help form a government, with cabinet representation and are one of the dominant factors in the Provincial Legislature then it will be time for them to come to good old Ontario and presume to give us cheap advice, which to say the least is assuredly unwarranted at the present time.

Until these people can show similar progress to what is being made on both the industrial and political field, as is taking place in good old Ontario, they should have the decency to be a little more modest and patch up their own differences and go out and do something worth while before coming down here in a futile attempt to upset things.

In other words the philosophy of the O.B.U. does not appeal to union men in Ontario and there is a good sized reason why.

AN EVERYDAY CREED

(By G. Edward Lind)

Do unto others as you would have done unto you.

Be punctual in everything, as punctuality inspires confidence.

Make every day your "busy day" if you would achieve success.

Control your temper at all times; remember that self-control under trying circumstances is evidence of strong character.

Don't say "It can't be done," because while you are saying it, somebody else may be doing it.

Judge everybody on their individual merits.

Do it now, don't hesitate, don't procrastinate.

Make your word just as good as your bond.

Judge everybody innocent until proven guilty.

Do not watch the clock, concentrate your mind on your work and the clock will take care of itself.

Try to be as agreeable as possible to everybody, but don't allow yourself to be imposed upon by anybody.

Success is the crowning glory of persistent and well directed effort.

Adapt yourself to your surroundings if you would be master of the situation.

The union label is essentially an emblem of peace, both in suggestion and in practice.

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

March 4th is the date that you have been requested to keep open for the whist drive and dance. Tickets will be available for your disposal and the Social Committee is looking for that whole-hearted support that their services demand. There will be very keen competition for the six prizes. The floor of the hall is recognized as the best in the city and is a delight to the dancer.

We are pleased to be able to announce that Bro. A. Crandall has left the hospital and is progressing toward a complete recovery.

Who is the gent upon every opportunity that tries to sell either houses, lots, gold shares, oil shares or other piffle?

And it came to pass while it was yet evening on the third day of the week, that Peter, knowing that the extortioners held away in the land, took with him another disciple, he of mighty stature and great girth, and left the assembly of the scribes, ye, and the Pharisees journeying to the dealers in twice tried goods. It being near the time of the great feast day and knowing that the chief priests required their tithe, Peter having some wood, desired to cut off one-tenth of his gift. But he had no saw. And it came to pass that he dreamed a dream and in that dream he had a vision of the great bargain that he could make at the public mart. But alas, his dream did not come true for the saw that the gonif sold him was dull and rusty. Then Peter was very wrathful and would have smote the keeper of the mart had not he of the mighty stature restrained him.

Your whist drive and dance next Thursday with your assistance will be better than ever.

Correction
Employees of the Health Department are members of Civic Service Union No. 52 and not of Civic Employees' Local No. 30, as was reported last week.

FIRE FIGHTERS' LOCAL 209

The firemen's dance in the Separate School hall, on Thursday evening, 19th inst, given by No. 2 platoon, was a most successful function.

One would not envy the heart of the citizen who could stand unmoved at this place of sheer delight, as the firemen entertained, and made merry to their heart's content.

The committee in charge, composed of Bro. "Slim" Reigh No. 2 (chairman), Bro. Hardy, No. 2, Bro. Lorne Campbell, No. 6, Bro. Harry Shea, No. 5, and Bro. Jack Robertson, No. 1, left nothing undone to secure a good time for their guests and achieved a success worthy of the past and an inspiration and promise for the future.

Bro. Jack Boothe, assisted by Mrs. Boothe, looked after the refreshments, while Bro. Jake Smith, No. 1, wore the smile of a smart salesman as the dancers gathered round for coco-cola, and lemonade.

The music supplied by Lynch's orchestra, was of the highest order and kept the dancers on their feet till the wee sma' hours.

Jack Wilson, a fireman at Windsor, Ont., received a kiss from a lady of that city as a reward for risking his life and preventing \$1800 in bills being burned. The moral to be deducted from the above, would not be any incentive for any of our Edmonton firefighters.

Bro. Chas. Venus, No. 5, is on the sick list, and as this is written we regret to learn that Bro. Lorne Campbell No. 6, was found lying in the stable, having been kicked by one of the fire horses, necessitating several stitches in his head.

PERSISTENCY WILL CONTINUALLY REWARD LABOR MOVEMENT

Inch by inch the Labor movement has advanced from the depths of disgraceful working-conditions until today, with head well above the level of the surface, it fearlessly demands justice for the toiler without heed to the prestige, power of influence of the oppressor.

The road over which the hosts of toil have marched through the tiresome years smoothly paved to encourage them, yet there has been only an occasional laggard faint-hearted enough to quit, because of the tremendous distance separating them from the desired goal.

Fortunately for the unnumbered millions who occupy humble stations in the army of toil, those who step to the fore from their ranks and beckon them onward in the struggle are usually as tireless as the tide and as courageous as the lion. Only such men can stand up under the pressure of such a ceaseless and furious contest.

Only men with iron wills, steel nerves, and true-heating hearts are capable of bearing such burdens, but the toiler has found in his ranks an abundant supply of just such men, and as a direct consequence the progress of the Labor movement has been so great as to astound and paralyze its opponents.—Ex-

C.N.R. MACHINISTS

Lodge 817 meets Friday, February 27th at 8 p.m. Visiting members welcome.

The "sick" committee have had a busy week or two looking after their charges. They report Bill Moffatt up and about, but very weak—ready for the shop again in a day or so. Jack Mathew is down with the flu, and with his wife very ill yet from the effects of her recent attack it is up to every member to do his utmost to help relieve the monotony of his brother's helplessness. Don't leave this work to strangers. You can help, or perhaps your wife can do something—Use your "brotherhood," that, it may be a virtue instead of a name.

An item of interest to some of us is the fact that whereas the C.P. in one month reduced the number of employees by 500, and the G.T. by 200, the C.N. increased the number of their employees by 450.

Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Board recommended lately an increase of 124% over the 1915-16 rate, to the freight handlers of the C.P. at St. John, N.B. How many of you who believe in the percentage increase have the nerve to ask for \$1.25 per hour expecting to get it on your argument? I'm not knocking you, but—

Oakland, Cal., Lodge 284, reports a lock-out at that point. "Machinists keep away" of course.

Banking, as at present in vogue in Canada is the biggest profiteering scheme ever invented. Think it over. Ask your T. & L. to propagate for the retention of the credit monopoly by the people of Canada, who gave it away for nothing to private concerns. In the first place, what do you know about banks?

Did you notice that the subsidized press and their friends, like Sam Gompers, do not believe in political action for Labor? A good thermometer as to the goodness or badness of anything for Labor is the inverse ratio of its support or condemnation by the mental prostitutes of capital and special privileges. S. Gompers wants no direct action, no political action, no prohibition; in fact this is something more for your T. & L. delegates to think over. Perhaps you don't care—what?

We are sorry to report the bereavement of one of our brothers from Big Valley. Bro. Walter Cameron, an old and esteemed member of our association loses his wife, Christina, a victim of pneumonia. The body was brought to Edmonton for interment at Beaumont cemetery. The funeral was attended by many friends and relatives of the deceased among whom were members of Local 817. The deceased was well loved by all who knew her as was expressed in the many beautiful flowers and wreaths laid on the coffin. Deep sympathy is felt and extended to our brother who after a short year and a half of married life must deplore the loss of such a good friend and chum.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' LOCAL UNION No. 685

The pipiteters at the Canadian National Shops on running work have been placed on the three eight-hour shifts.

Bro. Dave Young, who has been on the E.D. & B.C. R.R. for some time, is back at the Canadian National Shops again.

All members are requested to attend the meeting Friday night, as the convention call will be voted on at this meeting.

DUTY OF EVERY WORKER TO BECOME MEMBER OF UNION

It is the duty of every man who toils, every man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, to become a member of the union of his particular craft or calling. Not only a member in name, but a loyal, consistent member, who is always ready and willing to stand by the principles of the organization at all times, in adversity as well as in prosperity, and not be merely a member with a due book because they have to be and ready to desert the organization at the first time of trouble.

If you are going to be a union man, be a good one! Be a union man first, last and always, for anyone who accepts the benefits gained by organized Labor should be equally willing to help pay for the same. So think it over, my friend, and you will find just two classes in which the workers may be divided—those belonging to the union and those who do not; and no matter how fine you draw the lines of reasoning, the fact remains that those who are not members are against us. While it is true that some of them do not raise their hand or voice against us, it is equally true that neither do they raise their hand or voice for us by paying their just share of expense or labor to gain those conditions so much desired by all of us.

The union label saves time and talk in making sales. It sells itself, and it never deceives the purchaser.

LABOR'S DEMAND FOR SQUARE DEAL CALLED TYRANNY

But When Profiteers Demand More Profits It is Called "Good Business"

Dealing with the address of former Fuel Controller Garfield, of the United States, before the Montreal Canadian club, on the subject of "Tyranny of Labor Unions," the Industrial Banner, Toronto, has the following editorial comment:

These Canadian and Empire clubs were originally organized to give men of varied views the opportunity of addressing the membership, but during recent years only speakers whose views have the earmark of popularity are permitted to speak. In many cases speakers hostile to the great movements of the masses are given the preference, and thus these clubs have gradually drifted away from their original purpose.

In his reference to the unskilled workers Mr. Garfield presented the opinion that all they were justly entitled to was enough food clothes and shelter to enable them to function as wage slaves in an industrial world. Labor unions have been anything but tyrannical as statistics issued by a Wall Street journal indicate. With all the power attributed to organized Labor it has done very little to affect the accumulated profits of the exploiters of Labor, and instead of fortunes being reduced they are constantly on the increase.

When organized Labor demands the square deal it is called "Tyranny." When the profiteers demand more profits it is called "Good Business."

Mr. Garfield should look into the conditions of the great mass of organized and unorganized workers and he will see that when their best years for productive labor are over they are either dependent upon their own earnings or their children for support. At the age of 45 years 97 per cent. have lost all they had accumulated. After 50 years of age but one in 5,000 can recover his financial footing. At sixty years of age 95 per cent. of men are dependent upon their daily earnings or have to look to their own offspring to support them.

This is the tragedy resulting from the present social and economic order. This is the tyranny of the trades unions. Will the Empire Clubs and the Canadian Clubs invite some speakers who are in a position to say something about the tyranny of the Steel Trust, the tyranny of the Coal Barons, the tyranny of the Mine Managers' Association of Northern Ontario, and the tyranny of capitalism in general.

UNIONS HAVE PUT MANHOOD INTO OUR INDUSTRIES

Giving Workers Voice in Determining Conditions of Labor Beginning of Democracy.

Giving the workers, through their unions, a voice in determining conditions under which they labor, is the beginning of democracy in industry and the end of one-man rule in the work shop, writes Samuel Gompers, in American Federationist.

The trade union, says President Gompers, gives the worker "an effective voice in determining the number of hours per day that he shall work, which means for the first time in history the worker secures a quit-claim deed to time for rest and study and recreation."

"When the worker, through his union, secures sanitary conditions in the work place, he actually takes for himself more of life. When he cuts down the number of hours per day that he must spend in the workshop he actually takes for himself a freer life, a happier life and a more intelligent life.

"When the worker, through his union and association with his fellow workers, goes to the employer and sits down to negotiate about terms and conditions of employment, he is for the first time able to write down a distinguishing characteristic between himself and a piece of material. For the first time he exercises those qualities which distinguish intelligent life from inert and voiceless commodities.

"The meaning of this is that unions have put manhood into industry. They have given to workers the right and

KENYON BILL WILL PREVENT FORMATION OF GIGANTIC FOOD TRUSTS

One of the most important pieces of legislation before Congress today is the Kenyon Bill, which was drafted for the purpose of "ending monopoly, waste and extortion in distribution of meats, milk, eggs, fish, dairy products, poultry and vegetables, and of preventing gigantic food trusts now in process of formation by Chicago packers." Organized producers and consumers throughout the United States have approved the bill, and Congressman Kent, who helped so indefatigably in the draft of the bill, is rallying the support of the common people in its adoption.

The Kenyon bill is the only piece of comprehensive anti-profiteering legislation before the American people, and we feel sure that the combined forces of the co-operative movement and the supporters of the Kenyon bill will soon halt the present plans of the profiteers to monopolize the food supply of that nation.

INTERESTING ADDRESS ON FARMERS' AIMS

(Continued from Page One)

(a) By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

(b) By a graduated personal income tax.

(c) By a graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

(d) By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

(e) That in levying and collecting the business profits tax the Dominion Government should insist that it be absolutely upon the basis of the actual cash invested in the business and that no considerations be allowed for what is popularly known as watered stock.

(f) That no more natural resources be alienated from the crown, but brought into use only under short-term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

Other democratic reforms which the speaker proposed on behalf of the Farmers' movement, included:
The discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada.

The reform of the federal senate.
An immediate check upon the growth of government by order-in-council, and increased responsibility of individual members of parliament in all legislation.

The complete abolition of the patronage system.
The publication of contributions and expenditures both before and after election campaigns.

The removal of press censorship and the immediate restoration of the rights of free speech.
The setting forth by daily newspapers and periodical publications of the facts of their ownership and control.

Proportional representation.
The establishment of measures of direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall.

The opening of seats in parliament to women on the same terms as men.
Alderman East moved a vote of thanks to the speaker which was seconded by E. E. Owen. President Dan Powers presided.

power to exercise those characteristics that mark men apart from the things of the world. They give to workers the opportunity to exercise the power of selection, the power of discretion and the power of authority. An instrumentality that can bring this development to pass is one of the greatest institutions ever known to history and merits the full acknowledgement of history."

Diamond Park Skating Rink

BANDS

—TUESDAY
—THURSDAY
—SATURDAY
—EVENINGS

Open Every Afternoon and Evening

Special Attention to Ladies and Children
TAKE LOW LEVEL STREET CARS TO RINK

ADMISSION
Children, 10c; Adults, 15c
Band Nights, 25c
Cloak Room Free

FINANCIAL HELP ASKED IN FIGHT AGAINST RADICALS

Los Angeles Americanization Fund Asks Help in Defeating Establishment of Soviet.

An interesting illustration of the indiscriminate attacks which are now being made upon everything "radical" comes from California. The Los Angeles Americanization Fund has issued an appeal for increased financial support and in that connection calls attention to some of the activities that are being carried on "for the safe-guarding of our national institutions, the upholding of our Constitution, the suppression of mob rule, and the building of a better citizenship." A speakers' bureau, it appears, carries to shops, factories, clubs, churches, and schools "the gospel of the square deal. A newspaper, The Commonwealth, with a circulation of 25,000, "is reaching the people most in need of the same, safe doctrine which it preaches."

A legislative bureau passed upon more than 2,000 bills during the last session of the California Legislature, with the result that "the session" was the first in many years when business men and property owners got a fair deal. The organizations which the fund apparently represents claim the credit for the choice of twelve out of sixteen representatives from Los Angeles county, six members of the city council, and four of the seven members of the Board of Education.

School text-books are carefully examined, "to the end that objectionable (sic) teachings may be kept away from the young and impressionable mind." All of this looks at first sight like a well-planned effort to give Los Angeles a good city government and a healthy political tone. Not at all.

What the Americanization fund is seeking is the suppression of "radicalism." Its various organizations "work and fight day and night for the principles of the open shop," and are "solidly against the radical element now in control."

"The appeal closes with the hope that 'you will willingly do your part to help defeat the attempts of the radicals to bring about a revolution and establish a soviet form of government.'" The conservative residents of Los Angeles will, no doubt, respond.

Give Bread First Place in Your Diet

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-crusted 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

ANNOUNCEMENT

MESSERS CLEGG & CASE beg to announce to the public, that they have had to vacate their 101st street store on account of alterations, and have moved the stock to their old stand, 9817 Jasper Avenue, phone 2928, where Cleveland Bicycles, and Sporting Goods will be carried as usual. Mr. C. G. McDonald has also moved his repair shop to above address, and all Green, Hilde, Leoka, Kroy, Bicycles, etc., and general repairs will be in his charge.

CLEGG AND CASE

9817 JASPER AVENUE PHONE 2928

GXC PANTS

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

THE GREAT WESTERN GARMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NEW DESIGNS IN CHINA TEA SETS

We are showing some very pretty designs in English China Tea Sets. Royal Worcester, 16-piece set \$18.00. Wedgwood, 30-piece set \$75.00.

ASH BROS. Watch and Diamond Merchants. Issuers of Marriage Licenses. C.P.E. Watch Inspectors. 10212 Jasper Avenue

The Store of Quality

FOR QUALITY—PASTRY AND CAKES in GREAT VARIETY. FANCY GROCERIES. HALLER'S SPECIAL BLEND TEA

J. A. HALLIER JASPER AVENUE

Best in

WATCHES and DIAMONDS

Jackson Bros. Leading Jewelers. 9662 Jasper Avenue, Marriage Licenses Issued

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE TO MEET IN TORONTO

The Canadian Council of Agriculture will meet in Toronto on or about March 24th, and its sessions will probably last for several days.

It is expected that the council will make arrangements to hold a political convention early in April and at this convention complete arrangements will be made for the coming Dominion election.

THE GROCETERIA Week-end Specials

Good for Friday and Saturday

- Bread, per loaf...10c
Salmon, 1 lb, Sockeye, per tin...44c
Lard, 3 lb, Swift's, per tin...\$1.14
Oleomargarine, 2 lbs. for...87c
Rolled Oats, per sack...48c
Quaker Oats, per carton...34c

EXTRA--SPECIAL--EXTRA Sherriff's Jelly Powder 5 for 53c

THE GROCETERIA

No. 1—10224 JASPER AVENUE PHONE 2748
No. 2—10658 101ST STREET PHONE 1826
No. 3—9711 JASPER AVENUE PHONE 2644

The Woman's Page

QUESTION OF PERSONAL NATURALIZATION ONLY IS ONE OF ESPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO LABOR AS WELL AS TO THE FARMERS

Personal Naturalization Will Be Qualification For Voting In The New Enfranchisement Bill To Be Brought Down At Next Session.

(By Mrs. Geo. F. Root, Wetaskiwin)

Personal naturalization only is something that was not being discussed in the Dominion and had not been asked for by the rank and file of any organization.

The National Council of Women of Canada with its twenty-six nationally organized societies, federated with a much larger number of Local Councils and having as one of its standing committees a committee of 28 on citizenship might be expected to reflect public opinion of organized women on the question of personal naturalization.

The United Farmers of Alberta are some 25,000 strong. At their recent convention at Calgary over 200 resolutions were on the agenda, not one of them asking for personal naturalization only.

The Regina Leader had an article January 31st, in which the Leader's Ottawa correspondent states that personal naturalization will be a qualification

WOMEN CO-OPERATE IN U.S. TREASURY'S THRIFT CAMPAIGN

Government efforts to teach economy as one means of aiding reconstruction have brought about good results in Pennsylvania, where 400,000 women affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs have pledged themselves to co-operate in the United States Treasury's thrift campaign.

January—Every woman is asked to keep a systematic account of her daily expenses.

February—Every woman is expected to analyze her January accounts and make an effort to save a fixed amount through conservation that does not entail hardship.

March—Every woman will calculate how much she has saved on living expenses in February as compared with January. Amounts saved are to be invested in savings stamps.

Each woman who has shared in this three months' systematic effort to reduce expenses will make a report to state and city chairmen.

PROF. H. H. GAETZ ON CHANGE IN EDUCATIONAL METHODS

(Continued from Page One)

Developing the work of the department which we already have. This development depends upon the more generous endorsement by the Government of the University work.

There ought to be regular correspondence sources by regularly trained men organized in different parts of the province. In addition to correspondence, there should be library supplies that the learner may be guided in his reading.

Mrs. McKinney spoke enthusiastically along very similar lines. She showed the importance of teaching children to observe things in life. The child should be brought up so that he (or she) immediately understands the connection between his experiences and thoroughly appreciates the meaning of life.

MANY WOMEN ARE TAKING UP LAW AS LIFE WORK

Ten Alberta Women Wrote On The Recent Law Students' Examinations.

That women are taking an interest in the newly-opened field of Barristry is evidenced by the fact that in Alberta ten young women wrote on the law students' examinations conducted by the Law Society of Alberta recently, in Calgary and Edmonton.

Miss Edith Paterson, a young barrister of Vancouver, is the first woman lawyer to open her own office in that province. British Columbia has three other lady barristers, Miss Leone Lalonde and Miss Gladys Kitchen of Vancouver, and Miss Muriel L. Ringland, of Victoria.

There are two women lawyers in Australia who act as "associate judges." France makes no sex distinction as regards barristers. They plead in all courts and there are some thirty "advocates" but few solicitors.

TRADE UNIONS NOT REAL ENEMY WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The British government said not the trade unions is the real enemy of women's industrial development, said Secretary Bardley in the amalgamated society of engineers, London district, writing in a local newspaper.

The government, the trade unionist declares, is ever on the lookout for new spheres into which it can push the new service man.

As the man drew their twice-reduced checks they sadly, but wisely, confessed to each other: "If we had protected our sister workers, we would not now be helpless and hopeless."

PARABLE OF THE FOREST TREES AND LITTLE SAPLING

Applied to the Problem of Women Workers In Our Industries of Today.

Once upon a time, in a forest, there were three great trees, an oak, an elm, and a pine tree; there was also a little sapling.

A goodman entered this grove, carrying an ax without a handle. He went up to the three big trees and said: "Do you mind if I cut down this sapling?"

The trees said: "Oh, no; we don't mind."

So the woodman hacked down the little sapling, and made it into a handle for his ax. Then he cut down the great elm, the great oak, and the great pine.

When these trees were lying in the forest they moaned to each other: "If we had protected our little sister, we would not now be lying helpless here."

Once upon a time, in a large, modern industry, men and women worked side by side.

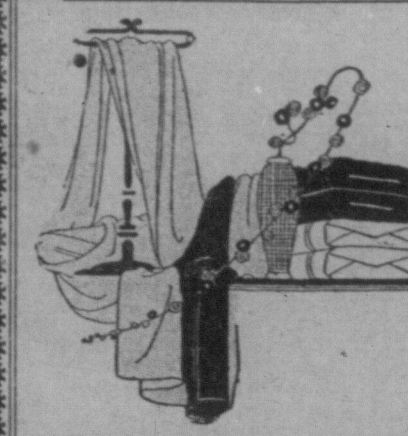
A profit-seeker turned his attention to this industry. He drew the men aside and whispered to them: "These women are getting the same pay that you are, but they are not as strong as you, and public opinion sometimes gets them the more desirable work. Do you mind if I cut down their pay?"

The men agreed and thoughtless, said: "Oh, no; we don't mind."

So the profit-seeker cut down the pay of the women. Then he set more women to work, and got rid of the men as fast as he could.

A little later the profit-seeker said to the men: "The women have made good at your work. They more than match your speed. We prefer them except for the rough, heavy work. From now on we expect to use men only as laborers,

Commencing May 1st This Store Will Close SATURDAYS AT 1 P.M.



Of Great Importance is the Fabric Side of the WOMEN'S SPRING APPAREL

What shall I have my spring suit made of? What material shall I decide upon for my spring coat? What is the best thing this year for a sports skirt? These are the questions women have on their minds these days.

A visit to our big Daylight Dress Goods Department will show you the result of our endeavors. Every new weave and color is here for the fashioning of new spring suits, coats, skirts and dresses.

- 44-INCH SATIN VENETIAN CLOTH—A beautiful new satin finished spring suiting in medium weight. Shown in a good range of shades. \$4.50
Special, per yard.
44-INCH FINE IMPORTED BRITISH WOOL POP-LIN in a nice medium texture. Shown navy and black and many other new shades. \$5.50
Excellent value at, per yard.

Women's New Spring Underwear

ASSORTMENTS EQUAL TO ALL DEMANDS. One has only to spend but a few minutes looking over these splendid new lines of Underwear to come to the conclusion that looking elsewhere is a waste of time.

- Women's Vests of white knitted cotton, comes with short or no sleeves. Also comfy cut style, has plain or fancy top. Sizes 36, 38, 40. Priced at \$39c
Another splendid Vest of fine knitted cotton in flesh or white, with short or no sleeves, finished with tailored or fancy top. Sizes 36 to 40. Priced at \$50c
Women's Combinations of fine knitted cotton, comes in flesh or white with wide or loose knee and with or without short sleeves. Sizes 35 to 40. Priced at \$1.00
A better grade of Combinations of fine knitted cotton, comes with tailored top and strap shoulder. Sizes 36 to 44. Priced at \$1.50
Women's Bloomers of fine knitted cotton, a splendid tailored garment, finished with elastic at waist and knee. Priced at \$1.25
Silk Jersey Bloomers, in flesh or white, finished with elastic at waist and knee. Priced at \$4.75

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED. Established 1886. Phone 9286 for Any Department.

GRAHAM & REID, LTD. HOME FURNISHERS. Carpets and Furniture. Most Important in a Home

ONTARIO WOMEN IN CAMPAIGN FOR ORGANIZATION

Will Take Active Part in Three Months' Organization Campaign of I.L.P.

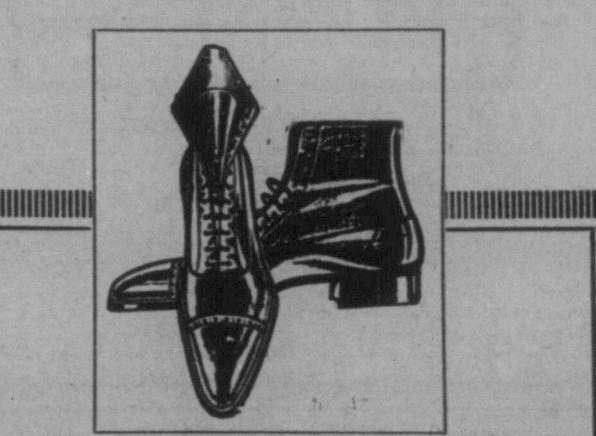
Steps are now being completed by the Independent Labor Party of Ontario to inaugurate a three months' organization campaign which it is intended shall embrace every section of the province.

The outlook for solidly organizing the women of the province is exceedingly bright and luckily there are already talented women who are affiliated with the party who can qualify as speakers and aid most materially in the work, some of whom are well known to the movement and have already done splendid campaign work.

INTELLIGENT AGRICULTURAL POLICY BASIS OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY

An intelligent agricultural policy is the basis of a great industrial policy, and a systematic effort must be made to bring the people back to the land.

There is not the same competition which throws men out of employment. On the other hand, there is a nursery to train vigorous men who will sustain other industries, and unless there is agriculture this cannot do that, an industrial system cannot be kept alive.



The "MANHATTAN"

A Sterling Value For Men

HERE IS A LINE OF SHOES THAT STANDS AS A TESTIMONY TO EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND No. 1 LEATHER. THEY WILL OUTWEAR MOST ANY OTHER SHOE AT THE SAME PRICE AND HAVE ALL THE STYLE THAT THE WELL DRESSED MAN LIKES.

SHOWN IN ALL LEATHERS AND MADE OVER SIX DIFFERENT LASTS. PRICED \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$10.50 PER PAIR

American Shoe Store Ltd. NEAR CORNER 1ST AND JASPER



BARLEY IS GOOD FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS IN WEST

Barley is one of the best feeds for cattle and hogs that we have in Western Canada. It is not so valuable for growing calves, young pigs or sows, but for fattening hogs and cattle it has no superior in our feed lots. Pigs after weaning can be given a little barley chop, it furnishing about one-quarter of the ration, and as the pigs become mature barley may consist of half to two-thirds the grain feed. In fattening beef cattle most feeders usually start out feeding the steers a small ration of chop, three-quarters of it oats and one-quarter barley, but gradually increasing the total amount fed and increasing the portion of barley, from week to week. Before putting the steers on the market in the spring, barley usually furnishes two-thirds the grain fed to them.

The union label educates, organizes and directs the public, making the purchaser the intelligent ally, instead of the indifferent foe, of labor.

ELECTRIC MILKING MACHINE MILKS TWO COWS AT ONE TIME

The Sharples Milk Co. have recently introduced a small electric milking machine mounted on wheels so that it can be moved from cow to cow. The new electric milker is simple in the extreme and may be used anywhere electric power is available. Any 1/2 K. W. farm lighting plant will run it at very small cost, not more than two or three cents per day. The operation of the machine is as follows: An electric motor drives a slow moving piston which makes suction on the back stroke and compressed air on the forward stroke. This piston gives the pulsation of suction and pressure which milks the cow. No gas engine is needed and most of the parts needed on pipe-line milkers are eliminated. Two cows are milked at one time, and one man can milk 18 to 20 cows per hour.

The union label enlists the unions, their members and friends, in the interests of the employer.

ADDRESS OF LABOR MEMBER ON SPEECH FROM THRONE

(Continued from page 2).

but mean any such, but rather that it is its purchasing power that counts. Those, again, who by virtue of organization have been able to increase the wage a little realize that no matter how they organize it is impossible to keep pace with the cost of living. Unlike the Manufacturer or the Distributor, who can always increase the price of their goods, Labor must take what he can get. The facility of the wage earner being able to improve his economic position by simply trying to get more wages is slowly but surely being impressed upon them. Their thoughts are now being diverted; they are looking for another method of solving the problem of living. In the meantime we seem to be in the grip of an instrument which we cannot direct or control and all that Labor can do is simply to like Oliver Twist and ask for a little more.

Laissez Faire Attitude.
Can our Governments do anything to check the advancing prices or should they continue that Laissez Faire policy which Canadian Governments have adopted? I do not believe that we are entirely helpless; much could be done if only Governments possessed the will to do. We have some glaring examples of unnecessary increases in prices in this Province; for example, we boast of the wealth of our undeveloped Natural Resources. In the City of Calgary there is a demand for houses by people who work for wages or salaries; these people are unable to either buy or rent a house. The State proposes to assist these less fortunate members of society by loaning a few thousand dollars at a reasonable rate of interest to enable them to build. But prices of building material have increased so much that for the average wage earner to borrow money to build a house at these prices it would make the borrower a slave to the State for the next twenty years or more. Yet, within a hundred miles of Calgary, we have practically all the material necessary for the building of these houses, such as clay, cement, lumber, etc. But before these materials can be used we must pay a ransom to someone who has no secured possession of them. Huge areas of timber lands have been given away by politicians to political favorites who are now in a position where they can charge practically any price they care to name. The Eau Claire Lumber Company of Calgary is a fine example; they not only secured large areas of timber for a mere song, but they got the exclusive use of the Bow River between Banff and Calgary. This Company sold rough lumber in 1914 for sixteen dollars per thousand; today the same lumber cannot be bought for less than fifty-five, an increase of over 300 per cent, while the only additional expense would be an increase in wages of probably 35 per cent, and overhead expenses. For every house built of lumber purchased from this Company the purchaser must pay about 200 per cent profit for no other reason than that in days gone by the Eau Claire people got special favors from their political friends in Ottawa. The politicians gave away these natural resources or kept them themselves years ago and now they are prepared to loan money at 5% to build houses in order that they might sell at an enormous profit what they alienated from the people. I do not believe, of course, that the people will stand for this sort of thing very much longer; the process of restoration is beginning; but in the meantime this Government could approach the question of providing houses from the other angle, that is, besides loaning money to pay toll to those who now own the most of the Natural Resources, the Alberta Government might develop these resources for the benefit of those who reside here. It must be possible to cut and saw lumber at a great deal less than \$60.00 per thousand, and that will be the price, I am told, next month. Here is where I think the Government might abandon their "wait-and-see" policy, show a little initiative by supplying lumber at a reasonable price from the Timber Limits that we hear so much about.

A Jury Act.
There is another question which this Government should deal with at this Session and that is to bring down legislation that will improve our method of selecting juries. At the present time there is no Provincial (Jury) Act other than the Act in the Statutes of the North West Territories. This Act provides for a jury of six, and the sheriff selects the names of persons who are eligible from a Directory or Voters' List. I cannot imagine a more undemocratic method of selecting a jury than the method provided for. It is very rare, if ever, you see a working man on a jury. I thought for some time it was a deliberate attempt to keep us out of the jury but I have discovered since that the Calgary Sheriff gets a small wage himself and he knows that a wage earner would lose his pay if he were called upon to serve. The result is that he selects those men whom he thinks can reasonably afford to serve on a jury. We have had juries of business men, or men of that type, too long; all

NEW CONTRACT IS BEING PREPARED FOR LIVESTOCKMEN

New Contract Will Be Ready For Stockmen By Time Next Shipping Season Arrives

A new shipping contract is being prepared by the board of railway commissioners, under which western stockmen will be able to forward their stock by the time the next shipping season arrives. John M. Reid, secretary of the Calgary Livestock Exchange, together with R. B. Bennett and George Hoadley, were responsible for the pressing of the claims for a new contract before the railway commission at Ottawa. The drafting of a new livestock contract between railway and shippers has been hanging fire now for eight years and the need has become more and more manifest to have one somewhat nearer meeting the demands of the times. The drawing up of the contract is left in the hands of Dr. J. G. Rutherford which insures a fair contract to everybody. Protection for attendants of livestock is asked for by the shippers, and also better accommodations. While the railways do not wish to assume responsibility of caring for stock shipped, yet they are unwilling to provide accommodations for the shippers' men who go along to care for the stock. It is hoped that Dr. Rutherford's contract will favor with both parties concerned.

COAT OF PAINT KEEPS HOUSE IN GOOD CONDITION

Some Color Combinations Suggested for Those Who Are Undecided

Colors for the house is a question that confronts every builder of a new house, and those desiring to repaint the old one. Most people have their favorite color combinations, but for the benefit of those who are undecided in this matter, we would suggest the following: White with green trimmings, white with slate trimmings, buff or pale yellow with white trimmings, slate with white trimmings, buff with brown trimmings. If a house has a gable roof, or is finished off with shingles part way down the sides of the house, or on the verandah, a pretty combination is produced by painting the house buff and staining the shingles brown. There is nothing less pleasing to the eye than the unpainted house, that has been beaten upon by rain and snow until it has assumed that greyish black appearance. No amount of work in the grounds around such a house can make it anything but unattractive. Paint your house if at all possible. A good coat of paint not only turns a house into a thing of beauty, but preserves the wood, and consequently keeps a house in good condition for a much longer period. In social consciousness of the mass expressed politically in the Group or, in industrial nations, the Guild. This is not a new philosophy and I would advise those who are now condemning to study it.

MUCH INTEREST BEING TAKEN IN POULTRY RAISING

Egg Laying Contests Established With View to Stimulating Interest in Production

There is at the present time a great wave of interest and enthusiasm in poultry production sweeping over practically the whole world, and particularly the English-speaking world. Undoubtedly the necessity for increased production of all foods has been a great factor in this awakened interest, but before this necessity arose the wave had begun, so that it but increased rather than started it. The primary value of laying contests undoubtedly is the advertising and stimulus they give to the breeders who entered their flocks, but the greatest value to the poultry industry was and is the public attention that they have attracted to the production end of poultry keeping, and the establishing of confidence in records made under public supervision. The shows and exhibitions that had been held in the past attracted attention and stirred interest from the love of beauty of form and feather, but with the coming of the laying contests the general public—the keen business man and the dissatisfied city worker—realized that here was a business that was more than a fad, a hobby, that here was a business capable of retraining a good profit on investment or a good independent living. In the past records have been published that were made solely under the supervision of the owner. Many of these needed to be taken with a grain of salt; but when records are made in public contests, government supervision creates a confidence that is not felt in home records. With a view to stimulating interest in production, the Dominion experimental farms have established egg laying contests throughout Canada. The first of these was started at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on November 1st, 1918, and created so much interest in that province that on the following November 1st, six other contests were started as follows: The Canadian egg laying contest at Ottawa, with fifty pens competing. Federal contests of twenty pens each at Napan, N.S., Cap Ronce, Que., Brandon, Man., Indian Head, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alta. These latter, while not strictly confined to the provinces in which they are held, are intended to be more or less of a provincial nature, while the contest at Ottawa is international in scope.

STORAGE OF ICE FOR SUMMER USE SIMPLE MATTER

Farmer Can Have Ice During Summer With But Little Cost and Effort

The storage of a few blocks of ice for summer use is a very simple matter where the ice is readily available. Any unoccupied corner of a shed will serve for the purpose. A rough board enclosure 10 feet square and 8 feet high will hold enough ice to provide 50 pounds per day for 120 days, after allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. The smaller the quantity stored, the larger is the proportion of waste. The bottom of the enclosure should be covered with about 1 foot of sand. If the soil underneath is impervious clay it will be all the better if there is a few inches of gravel under the sand. In putting in the ice the boards can be taken away from one side and replaced after the ice is in position. A space of 1 foot should be left between the ice and the boards to be filled with sawdust, and the ice should be covered with about the same thickness. It is the sawdust which keeps the ice from melting. The drier the sawdust is the better the ice will keep, and it is a good plan, as the ice is removed during the summer, to throw out from time to time the driest of the sawdust where it will be under cover and continue to dry out and thus be in better condition to be used again the following year. The ice should be cut in blocks of uniform size and packed as closely together as possible. If it is necessary to erect a special ice house the roughest kind of a shed that will keep out the weather is all that is necessary. Poles may be driven into the ground and lined up on the inside with rough lumber, or slabs, leaving a space of about one-half inch between each board, and the whole covered with a roof to keep out the rain. Of course, the ice house may be built with a regular frame, lined inside with rough lumber and, if a more finished appearance is desired, it can be covered on the outside with clapboards or other siding. There should be plenty of ventilation above the ice. If sawdust cannot be obtained, planer mill shavings may be used for packing the ice, or in cases where neither is available hay may be used. The ice should be covered by about two feet of hay.

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of those who are undecided in this matter, we would suggest the following: White with green trimmings, white with slate trimmings, buff or pale yellow with white trimmings, slate with white trimmings, buff with brown trimmings. If a house has a gable roof, or is finished off with shingles part way down the sides of the house, or on the verandah, a pretty combination is produced by painting the house buff and staining the shingles brown. There is nothing less pleasing to the eye than the unpainted house, that has been beaten upon by rain and snow until it has assumed that greyish black appearance. No amount of work in the grounds around such a house can make it anything but unattractive. Paint your house if at all possible. A good coat of paint not only turns a house into a thing of beauty, but preserves the wood, and consequently keeps a house in good condition for a much longer period. In social consciousness of the mass expressed politically in the Group or, in industrial nations, the Guild. This is not a new philosophy and I would advise those who are now condemning to study it.

Chiropratic for the Working Man

If there is one thing which is imperative for the working man to possess, it is HEALTH.

It matters not how good a job you have, you are forced to occasionally "lay off" because of sickness.

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Fox News

MINISTRY OF FINE ARTS IS RECENT PROPOSAL FOR U.S.

Musical America Says Need of Such a Ministry Has Long Been Felt

A movement for the establishment of a Ministry of Fine Arts in the national government was started in Washington some months ago. This movement was endorsed by the Arts Club there, which immediately took steps to appoint a committee for active work with the Congressmen and Senators, after an address delivered by the editor of Musical America and the president of the Musical Alliance, who was the guest of honor at a dinner there.

Musical America says the propaganda necessary to carry out the idea, the need of which has long been felt in the country, must take the form of an appeal to the millions, for they are millions, engaged in music, drama, literature and the arts, and that power consists in their hands, and that power consists in the vote, which they have hitherto neglected, for most professions take little or no interest in politics. When the great army of intelligent, cultured and well-to-do persons who are interested in music and the arts as a power, the battle will almost be won. It cannot be expected of legislators, and particularly of politicians, that they will have any regard for those who are neglectful of their civic duties.

With the establishment of a Ministry of Fine Arts, a number of questions as well as problems now before the musical and dramatic world will be far on the road to solution.

Such an organization will be able to indicate the means by which we can have national opera, a national Conservatory of Music, American composers, and musical schools for the education of players to fit them for symphonic and other orchestras. Such a ministry exists in almost every civilized country. It is true the United States took the matter up, not merely from the artistic or cultural point of view but from the practical business point of view.

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MUSICIANS' LOCAL AT FON DU LAC, WIS. PLAY ROUGH

Story of How Musicians and Stage Employees Brought Employers to Terms

Some time ago the Musicians' Local, No. 309, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, became involved in difficulty with the Theatre Managers' Association of that city, and after consuming a number of weeks in fruitless conference, they appealed for aid to the Stage Employees Local, No. 235, of this Alliance. The latter has eighteen members, and every one of the number is a member. The first step was a meeting of the interested organizations, at which it was decided at the suggestion of Local 235 to organize a stock company, procure a house, and run in opposition to the unfair managers.

Three days later a feature picture show was given. The managers were given a shock and surprise not to their liking. It was hardly playing according to the rules. They had anticipated handbills and picketing; but to go out and make a bid for their patronage—well, that was sort of rough!

Some idea of the speed with which the boys worked is indicated when one is told that in the three days at their disposal, they arranged for the use of a projecting machine, fire-proof booth, films, picture screen and other necessary paraphernalia. Bills had to be printed and distributed, newspaper advertising attended to and a multitude of other details too numerous to chronicle.

On the night prior to the scheduled opening, the Musicians' local heralded the coming attraction by parading the streets with a band. Everything looked most promising, when all at once a bomb was dropped into camp. Information came that the managers had consulted an attorney and were prepared to prohibit the production owing to the failure on the part of the producers to obtain a license. There was some bustling, and a county judge was dragged out of bed, the needed application and deposit laid down, and the precious document brought back.

The next object of concern was the picture machine, which was somewhat tardily arriving. However, a couple of the boys volunteered to meet the late train, and in the morning it was being installed. Seats were put in place; everything done to the house that could be suggested to improve its appearance and comfort.

Tickets were in demand, and the success scored naturally inspired the opponents to devise ways and means of putting a stop to the proposition. Again it was tipped off, thanks to an efficient espionage system, that the attack was to center on the neglect of the boys to observe a condition of the State law requiring signs to be fastened. Again the bunch got busy and overcame the objection.

Failing to invoke legal aid to overcome the members concerned, and seeing their business being interfered with more seriously than they had anticipated, all that was necessary to bring terms was the news that it was intended to expand the business of the stage employees, musicians and operators by opening an additional house.

BEETHOVEN

Ludwig Van Beethoven was born at Bonn in 1770, and died at Vienna in 1827. In such high honor was he held that 25,000 people—including the nobility, poets, artists, musicians and the populace of Vienna—attended his funeral. Like Bach and Mozart, he was early a musical prodigy. Until he was 25 he appeared privately as a pianist before the nobility. After 1795 he appeared in public, both as a pianist and as a conductor; but increasing deafness compelled him to give up both for composition.

He composed all forms of vocal and instrumental music—from the song to grand opera and oratorio, from the sonata to the concerto and the symphony. Of his nine great symphonies, the Pastoral, the Eroica and the Choral Symphony are universally admired. The pianoforte sonata, developed by Mozart and Haydn, he made perfect. His Opus 27, No. 2, popularly known as "The Moonlight Sonata," is a household favorite.

He was not so great a pianist as Mozart (who played the clavichord) because he aimed more at originality and boldness in expression rather than finish in technique.

"Those who will read the report of the meeting in Washington will notice that Mr. Bush-Brown, the noted painter, showed that this was as much a business as an artistic question. Thousands and thousands of our young people go to Europe every year, not merely for study, but because of the appreciation of the value of music and the arts that these countries have, the result of which is seen in the encouragement given to students from other countries, a large proportion of whom come from the United States and spend millions and millions of dollars, which could be spent just as well in this country. If we once realized our own strength and that the time has come for us to be independent, at least to the extent of giving encouragement to our men, instead of almost forcing them to go abroad to seek education, the culture and, as some claim, the 'atmosphere' they need, the result would not only benefit the students but cause millions of dollars to be spent right here at home instead of in Europe.

Stage & Music

LONDON MELODRAMA PLAYS EMPIRE ON RETURN ENGAGEMENT

Patrons of the Empire Theatre will hear with satisfaction that the London melodrama, "The Luck of the Navy," is coming here for a special return engagement next week. It will be played on Tuesday and Wednesday nights and a Wednesday matinee, with Percy Hutchinson in the main role.

He is a nephew of the late Sir Charles Wyndham, and for the past twenty years has been one of the most prolific producers in London theatricals, in addition to acting as the personal manager and representative of his distinguished actor-uncle. For a period of ten years, when he was exclusively with the late Sir Charles Wyndham, he controlled all of the productions at the direct London theatres managed by Sir Charles and also acted in a number of other productions. He appeared in "David Garrick" with Sir Charles and Lady Wyndham at Windsor Castle at the notable state performance, given by command, before the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

"The Luck of the Navy" has been the most successful production Mr. Hutchinson has ever made in London. It has broken all records of any play ever produced under his management, and yet it is a notable fact that during the past few years Mr. Hutchinson personally produced in London, and acted the leading roles of the following successes: "Brewster's Millions," in which he played Monty Brewster; "Arsene Lupin," in which he played the title role; "Capt. Kidd, Jr.," "Officer 606," "Stop Thief," "A Pair of Sixes" and "The Off Chance," which was originally produced and acted in London by Mr. Hutchinson.



Miss Gertrude Hutchison, Prima Donna in "Let's Go," Empire Theatre, March 8, 9, 10.

LABOR REPRESENTED IN ELGAR CHOIR AT HAMILTON, ONT.

Pleasant to Know That Within Labor's Ranks, Love of Aesthetics Prevails

Hamilton's music lovers were afforded two rare treats by the Elgar choir last Thursday and Friday nights in the Memorial school auditorium. The large and appreciative audience which assembled at both concerts, never heard the choir to greater advantage. In every particular did the members of the choir, ably conducted by Bruce A. Carey, excel themselves. And it was little wonder that music judges, who have heard the choir on every occasion since the initial concert fourteen years ago, characterize this season's event as a musical triumph. The praise, lavished by the city's and Toronto's musical critics, was timely, and without fear of contradiction, well deserved. Thursday's rendition of Verdi's *Roguedine Mass* was an achievement, which will be long remembered. Equally praiseworthy was Friday's effort. Organized labor was fairly well represented in the choir. It affords pleasing reflection to know that within the toiler's ranks, the love of aesthetics prevails. There is nothing more inspiring than good music. And there's nothing more apt to enhance the dignity of labor, than to have its adherents well schooled and trained in the art of song. The move to appeal to the public for \$5,000 in behalf of the Elgar choir is a worthy object, and no difficulty should be experienced in raising the amount.—Hamilton Labor News.

SCHOOL TEACHERS CAN'T GET RAISE AND CAN'T QUIT

Public school teachers at New Haven, Conn., are demanding wage increases to meet living costs, and lawyers point out that the law does not permit wages of municipal employees under contract being raised. And it also is shown that it would not be honorable for the teachers to violate their contract with the board of education.

Be cheerful and optimistic; get the "I can" and "I will" spirit into your work.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN FARRAR AND MARY GARDEN

Farrar Never Allows The Melodramatic to Become the Purely Sensational.

It is a far cry from Zaza to Melisande, as far, perhaps as from nature to art, from instinctive to conscious expression. Yet it is precisely this difference that marks the distinction between the imaginative quality of Geraldine Farrar's acting and that of Mary Garden.

Farrar's art is essentially that of the flesh. It speaks to us through the senses to the brain, dealing mainly with those primal emotions that have to do with the body, and knowing little of those subtleties and complexities whose roots lie in the intelligence. Not that Farrar lacks intelligence. It is merely that her art is not cerebral. For this reason, her *Butterfly* is better than her *Carmen*, her *Zaza* than her *Tosca*. Her charm is the charm of energy; and it invests the first act of *Zaza* with a brilliancy that justifies it of much of its vulgarity, just as her sincerity divests the role of much of its artificial and reveals this creature of French manufacture in all its drab, pathetic reality. And so, in Farrar's *Zaza*, we see a woman as common as the soil from which she sprang, without reticence and without shame in her passions and her suffering, yet able to win our sympathy by the very frankness of her avowal. Like all simple, unrestrained, emotional natures, she is melodramatic in expression, and Farrar has succeeded, where Mrs. Leslie Carter failed, in never allowing the melodramatic to become the purely sensational. It is, indeed, the most natural and convincing portrayal of this heroine that the American stage has yet given us. If the singer never lets us lose sight of the human animal behind the woman, still there are always simple, kindly little touches to remind us that the woman, too, is there. These are what Mary Garden would have omitted. She would have given us only the animal.

It is curious that one who can give us a picture so ethereal as Melisande, or so exquisite as the Jougleur, can distort so poetic a role as *Fiora*. It is as though the touch of flesh turns her gold into clay; and only those things which escape it appeal to her imaginative side and evoke that quality in her art which we call genius. Otherwise it would be difficult to account for the difference between her Melisande and her *Fiora*.

In the one, we see her moving vaguely and helplessly about in an atmosphere of twilight and terror, a tender, vital figure, with long, moon-gold hair, too passive and too weaklike to mean more to us than a symbol—the shadow of a poet's dream. On the other hand, she has turned Benelli's heroine, who is a flesh and blood version of Maeterlinck's, into an Italianized Isolda. And what an Isolda! Hard and passionate, without dignity, and converting the most tender love scenes into a mere exhibition of sensuality. Perhaps the difference between the two conceptions is that while we think of Mary Garden as Melisande, we can only think of *Fiora* as Mary Garden.

Two so different as Garden's and Farrar's can never really meet. One is too sophisticated, too artificial and too subtle to attain simplicity in reality; the other, too simple, healthy and spontaneous to journey successfully into the purely imaginative. Whether it is that the music happens to lie within an easy range, or whether they become so absorbed in the dramatic exigencies of the role that they are usually self-conscious, is not clear. Certain it is that in "Palmas and Melisande" Mary Garden has a voice which she uses and colors most beautifully; while in *Zaza*, Farrar seems to have regained much of that exquisite quality that used to be its chief glory.

NEW YORK I.A.T.S.E. HOLD ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL IN MARCH

New York Local, No. 1, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada will take over the 71st Regiment Armory, 74th street and Park avenue, Saturday evening, March 20th, 1920. The occasion is the annual fancy dress and civic ball. Heretofore this well known fête has been held in different halls in the city, but always there has been just a trifle too limited space to accommodate the crowd of merry-makers, hence, the armory building was secured by the committee for the annual event, this year.

HAMILTON G.W.V.A. BAND GOES OVER TO THE UNION, EN BLOC

After several months of negotiation the G.W.V.A. band, at Hamilton, Ont., has gone, en bloc, over to the Musicians' Union. The Veterans' band will attend the next meeting of Local 293, which will be a summons one. The Harvester's band there has also decided to become union.

"LET'S GO" COMES TO EMPIRE MARCH 9

Replete with brand new ideas "Let's Go," the musical comedy production of John M. Sheesley, comes to the Empire theatre March 8, 9 and 10. Mr. Sheesley has done away with the stereotyped ideas and in their place is found a sparkling musical comedy, in two acts. The piece is said to be more than ordinarily clever in construction and twenty musical numbers are introduced during its action. The personnel of the company is exceptionally high, among the well known favorites being Gertrude Hutchison, Antoinette Roehle, Elizabeth Fox, Dell Evans, Harry Clark, W. T. Chatterton, W. H. Malone, George C. Burke, Billy C. Whelp and G. H. McWilliams.

SOME "HORSE" FUN BEHIND SCENES IN "MICKEY"

Mabel Normand's Clever Joke On Famous Horsewoman

There are many instances of Mabel Normand's personality in "Mickey," but one particularly is characteristic of her wit. True to her name in this production, which will be shown at the Regent Theatre next Monday, Mabel is in "real" life Mickey's first cousin, with the same merry twinkle in her eye and the true Celtic wit.

One of the most thrilling incidents in "Mickey" occurs when the Sheriff, the grocer, everyone, the whole town chasing mischievous Mickey, she runs down the narrow street, and with one bound of about ten feet, lands on her horse's back and is racing into the hills again. When this scene was being filmed at the Sennett studios in California, a very prominent horsewoman, on a sight-seeing trip through filmdom, became quite engrossed in the production of "Mickey," the personality Mabel Normand was "nestling" in her characterization, and the really wonderful stunts Miss Normand is capable of. She was amazed at this clever feat, and the precision and sureness with which Miss Normand calculated her distance and her jump. Everyone naturally looked to see the impression this made on the sight-seer. But she took great pains not to appear in the least bit impressed.

During the interval between the changing of sets, Mabel found herself seated beside the horsewoman whose reputation as an expert she was aware of. They exchanged a few formal remarks, and Miss Normand, with her naturally warm and friendly personality, felt at first a bit taken back by her cold and haughty neighbor's condescending manner.

"You did that remarkably well," said the visitor patronizingly, looking down over her nose as if she couldn't find Miss Normand exactly, "but, of course, that is just one of the most difficult of the straight running jumps."

"Oh, but Miss Normand does so many other wonderful stunts," a little extra who had been listening, ventured.

"Then Miss Normand's Irish 'was up,'" and the fun began.

"Yes," Mabel said, simply, "but the one I like best is the Zelatai jump, and with a topper effect it's fascinating. Have you ever tried it with the topper effect?"

The expert smiled, but as a horsewoman she was a poor actress. "Well, as a matter of fact, when one, er—" "But you ought to," Mabel said, with a very serious nod. "And Zelatai himself—wonderful horseman, isn't he?—and they say he taught some of the greatest crowned heads before the war. Everyone knows he learned that topper effect, though, from the Parisian actress Babbett something. You remember the scandal! Awful, wasn't it? No one ever really got to the bottom of that thing—well I did hear, from an authority—well, it's not exactly the sort of thing one repeats. . . . Pardon me, I must change for the next scene."

"That's very interesting, Miss Normand. I—I never did get to the bottom of that myself, but—perhaps I'll see you again tomorrow morning before I leave."

A much more interested and affable horsewoman came again the next day, and showed a lively interest in "Mickey." She was carried away by the sweet, mischievous little mountain girl, the gripping, yet romantic appeal of the story, and the masterful characterizations. It was never learned how Mabel Normand finished that story—that was over two years ago—but the visitor left California with a better estimation of actresses in general, and Mabel Normand's personality and importance in particular. Since then she has inquired frequently as to the progress of "Mickey," in which she is intensely interested.

ARBITRATION BOARD FAVORS RECOGNITION STREETCARMEN'S UNION

A street car arbitration board has ruled that the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto railway recognize the Street Car Men's Union and treat with the representatives of the men when grievances arise. A nine-hour day, to be completed in 11 hours, and wage increases, is also recommended.

The union label is a constant reminder of the common interest and common duty of all trade unionists in and toward each other, and a certain guide in the discharge of that duty.

EMPIRE

2 DAYS, COMMENCING TUESDAY, MARCH 2 MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY

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"MICKEY"

NOW THE SCREEN'S MOST GIGANTIC THRILL PLAY



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REGENT

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MORE AND BETTER EDUCATION.

Present educational methods are today under the critical review of many people who are thinking along democratic lines.

Adult education is also a matter that is receiving a great deal of consideration in many parts of the world at this time, and the University is undoubtedly destined to play an important part in that direction.

On another page will be found a report of Professor Gaetz' address on "Education as a Factor in Citizenship."

WAGE-EARNERS THE LOSERS.

Writing in a Canadian financial journal some time ago an authority on finance made the bold statement that Wall Street would do all in its power to prevent a decrease in prices for the reason that high prices meant big profits for everybody—meaning everybody engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling.

It is not difficult to follow the above line of reasoning. Suppose it cost a manufacturer one dollar in 1914 to produce a certain article, including labor, rent, depreciation, interest and all other charges.

The workers as usual are the ones who suffer from the result of high prices and big profits. It has been clearly shown that the increase in the cost of actual necessities for the average family has increased by 110 per cent.

IS THIS JUST OR RIGHT?

The Capitalist invests his capital, or part of it, in an industry, and he receives in return a number of benefits. A return is received in the form of dividends or interest.

Look, however, at another picture. The investor of labor in industry is not so well repaid. For his investment he receives a return in wages, which can be placed alongside Capital's return in interest.

The Capitalist invests substance, dollars; the worker invests his life, humanity. But the investor of capital or property always gets the greater consideration.

THE FOUNDATION OF CITIZENSHIP.

A celebrated New York mission worker once made the observation that, "You can't preach religion to an empty stomach."

All reform or uplift effort should have its foundation on the principle of a national minimum; not of wages but of actual living conditions.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

We recommend a careful reading of Mr. Alex. Ross' contribution to the debate on the speech from the throne.

The community may suffer some inconvenience when a body of workpeople find it necessary to go on strike to force a stubborn employer to pay a decent wage.

Organized Labor can justifiably be said to represent all wage workers. The unorganized possess no means of expressing their desires and trade unionism is the only institution through which the aims and desires of the working class can be promulgated.

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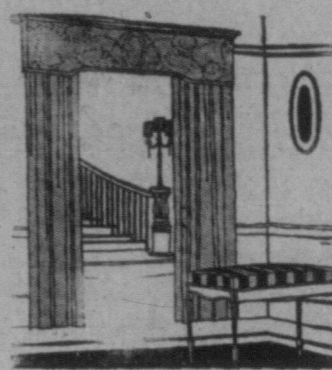
Heralding in the Spring With Advance Showings of New Home Furnishings

No more interesting section of the store could be found right now than our Home Furnishing Dept. For the past few weeks shipments of Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Draperies, Cretonnes, etc., etc. have been pouring in.

Curtain Velours Have Taken Another Big Jump in Price

Fortunately we have a big supply on hand, having bought heavily in anticipation of this contingency. They are a beautiful rich lustrous quality, in shades of rose, blue, green, tan, brown and sand.

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These are quite the finest qualities we have received for some time past. A beautiful range of designs to choose from; double borders with fine scalloped edge.

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We have just received a new shipment of these beautiful English Cretonnes. In attractive bird and floral designs. Colorings are in-tans, and blues with cherry designs in contrasting colors.

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The shipments which are daily coming to hand are quite the most beautiful we have ever received.

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New Dress Goods and Silks for Spring Wear

The popular daylight dept. on the Second Floor is ready with the finest of all new goods for spring. A visit to this attractive Section of the store will prove of great interest.

54-inch Wool Tweeds, Price \$3.98. 50-inch Silk Jersey Cloth \$7.95. 40-inch Georgettes, Extra Special, \$2.45. Excellent Values in Black Taffetas Silk. 40-inch Satin Charmeuse \$4.75.

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"I am glad that a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike if they want to." If Abraham Lincoln who spoke those words, were alive today he might have something to say about the anti-strike legislation now before the U.S. Congress.

The resignation of George N. Barnes from the Coalition ministry caused a great stir in British political circles. Mr. Philip Snowden, writing in the Labor Leader pays Mr. Barnes a splendid tribute.

HON. C. R. MITCHELL TELLS OF WORK OF LABOR CONFERENCE

Says Washington Labor Conference Was One of World-Wide Importance

The importance of the international labor conference at Washington was the subject of an address by Hon. C. R. Mitchell before the Edmonton Kiwanis Club at their noon luncheon, Monday.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the conference was no joke as some would have us believe, but that it was a conference of world-wide importance and one that the governments throughout the world would of necessity have to consider its deliberations sooner or later.

So long as the league of nations exists, so must the conference be held, and so long as the conference exists will matters concerning labor legislation be brought for decision before the federal and provincial governments," said Mr. Mitchell.

In regard to the publicity end of the conference Mr. Mitchell said: "The newspapers of the United States did not tell the world as to what the convention was doing."

The speaker pointed out that of the 35 countries represented at Washington, 14 of these were of Latin caste; all countries had equal rights with Canada receiving an equal vote.

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