

EDMONTON FREE PRESS

Dept. of Labor April 12-20 EDITED, CONTROLLED AND PUBLISHED BY THE EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL
(Circulation Branch)

VOL. 2, No. 16

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920

\$1.00 Per Year; 5c Per Copy

PROVINCIAL ELECTION IN N.S. ON TUESDAY

Labor, Farmers and Veterans United Against the Old Parties

All eyes are now turned to Nova Scotia, which is in the throes of a provincial general election. People are wondering if similar upheavals will follow the count of the ballots on Tuesday, July 27, as occurred in Ontario and Manitoba, for it is conceded that the Maritime Provinces have been more conservative in their views and less prone to change than other sections of the Dominion, and if the East follows Ontario's lead it is conceded that none of the other provinces will fall to follow suit when the first opportunity presents itself.

Rose Henderson's Eloquence

Ever since the overwhelming defeat of the Union government in the Temiskaming bye-election, when the Labor-Farmer candidate had a walkover in a supposedly cooked up constituency which the old-line politicians vainly hoped and imagined was to be a slight between a pure Liberal and Conservative, Mrs. Rose Henderson, who had taken a prominent part in the campaigning, has been in Nova Scotia, where she has been holding meetings and organizing branches of the Independent Labor Party. She went there enthused over the result of the Ontario provincial elections, the formation of a Farmer-Labor government, and the splendid record it had set in regard to the enactment of progressive legislation in the interests of the people during the recent session of the legislature. Mrs. Henderson had also taken a prominent part in the now famous St. Catharines bye-election, in which the infant I.L.P. had first won its spurs, and these events, leading up to the splendid climax in Temiskaming, had fired her with the desire to continue the good work in the east.

Since her arrival in Nova Scotia the Independent Labor Party has made phenomenal headway, and her story is what the men and women of the Labor Party has accomplished in Ontario has everywhere inspired the audiences she has addressed. Wherever she went people were anxious to learn about the new Farmer-Labor administration and the political victories of the Ontario I.L.P. She found some splendid men and women in the Labor movement in Nova Scotia who were enthusiastic in the cause for independent political action, the people everywhere disgusted with the old political parties and eager for a change. All over the province men and women flocked to the meetings of the Labor Party, the women being just as enthusiastic as the men. All this was extremely disconcerting to the old line politicians, and more so when the United Farmers accepted the Labor platform in its entirety and the organizations of the Great War veterans joined up with them.

The Labor Party, United Farmers and Returned Soldiers Solidly United

The United Farmers and Great War Veterans have held a splendid convention in Cape Breton County and have nominated a farmer, a returned soldier, a machinist and a carpenter, and it is expected that all four will be elected. In Halifax the Labor Party is right in the game. President Healy, of the Local Trades and Labor Council, who is a member of the Bricklayers' Union—President Macdonald, of the I.L.P., a well-known co-operator and member of the International Machinists, and Secretary Wallace, of the Provincial Labor Party, have been nominated as straight Labor candidates, and two Farmer-Labor candidates have been named in the country. Wherever Labor candidates are running they will have the support of the Farmer and Soldier units, and the Farmers will receive the support of Labor where they are contesting for seats. The Returned Soldiers have many members in the I.L.P. The prospects look decidedly encouraging; there is no doubt of the public sentiment being most favorable to the new political alignment, and the recent splendid victory in Manitoba, happening just at this time, should serve to inspire and put confidence into the new democracy and upset the calculation of professional politicians who manipulate the machinery of the old reactionary parties.

Government's Action a Significant Confession of Weakness

The action of the administration in precipitating the elections with such haste is a most significant confession of weakness, and already the machinations of the big machine are everywhere in evidence, the machine that for years has overpowered and dominated the province and hopes to snatch another lease of power for the government before the people's movement shall have had time to properly marshal its forces for the fray. In the meantime the new democracy is putting up a telling fight where as yet there has been no chance to organize and do educational work, and its adherents realize more every day that the great corporations and the big interests are rallying all their resources

"Edmonton in 1921" Will Be the War Cry of Local Delegates to Congress

Trades and Labor Council Will Invite Dominion Body to This City—Executive Instructed to Request Cooperation of Other Local Bodies

Edmonton in 1921! This will be the slogan of the local delegation to the convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress convention in Windsor, which takes place in September. On motion of Delegates Roper and Latham the Council decided to invite the Dominion body to make Edmonton the convention city next year. The executive committee were instructed to approach the City Council and other local bodies requesting their cooperation in the preparation and distribution of literature advertising the city. It was pointed out that a convention of eight or nine hundred delegates meeting for a week or ten days would be of material benefit to the whole community.

It was agreed that the council should be represented at Windsor and the legislative committee was instructed to prepare resolutions to present to the convention. The bearing of expense on the attendance of delegates was referred to by Del. Findlay, who moved that the legislative committee be requested to draft a resolution favoring the pooling of all railway fares to the congress. This resolution to be laid before the coming session of the congress. Del. Findlay was convinced that until such a plan was adopted the attendance of

delegates would never be as large as it should be. Del. Roper seconded the motion, and it was carried.

A Big Labor Picnic

Del. Farnuo, on behalf of the Dominion Labor party, made a report on the preparations for a grand picnic that were being made by that body. The picnic is to be held on Monday, August 9, which is the date fixed upon for Edmonton's civic holiday. It was stated that a splendid program of outdoor sports and various other amusements had been decided on, to be put on at the exhibition grounds. In the evening there would be a fine concert in Memorial hall. Del. Perkins, chairman of the sports committee, gave some particulars in regard to that end of the program, and Del. Hawkins gave information as to tickets.

On the motion of Delegates Campbell and Latham, the council fully concurred in the report, and endorsed it unanimously. A committee was appointed to join with that of the Labor party in carrying out the arrangements, composed of Delegates Robb, Allan, Gow, McMillan, Roper and President McCreath.

A Farnuo reported on the work of organization that had been going on for some time among the bricklayers

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GOOD RESULTS FROM LABOR- FARMER GOVT.

More Legislation For Working Class In One Session Than All Time Before

Preston, Ont.—There was a very enthusiastic meeting of the Preston L.L.P., when Karl Homouth, M.P.P., gave an interesting address outlining the various bills which were placed on the statute books during the first session of the Ontario Legislature.

Had Hearty Support of Farmers.

Karl says: "The Ontario government passed more legislation for the benefit of the working class during its first session than any previous government had passed during the whole time they were in power." He hoped the workers would bear in mind that the labor members who introduced these bills at Toronto received the whole-hearted support of their farmer friends. This should remove any prejudice which may exist between the worker on farm and the toiler in the workshop. He outlined the benefits of the Mothers' Pension Bill, which would be still further improved from time to time.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was also favorably amended, giving the disabled worker 66 2-3 per cent. of his wages instead of 55 per cent. This amount would undoubtedly be increased in the near future.

The superannuation bill was thoroughly explained, showing how the government was saving a considerable amount of money by establishing a superannuation fund by collecting a percentage of the salaries paid to civil servants. The government had also done what was just in pensioning off the older members of the civil service.

WHEN MOVIE GIRLS BECAME ORGANIZED

Wages Advanced and \$28 per Week Rate Was Established

Cincinnati.—The Musicians' Union has organized girls employed as piano and organ players in moving picture houses. These girls were paid \$18 and less for a week of seven days. When exhausted they had to pay for a substitute to hold their job. Since the girls have organized several houses have established a \$28 rate. Some managers are objecting and the Moving Picture Operators' Union gives notice that their members will be called out if the girls are not accorded justice.

Organized iron molders of Denver have defeated a strong movement to establish non-unionism in this industry. After a three-weeks' strike the molders won their point and incidentally raised wages from \$6.40 a day to \$8.00.

to retain their grip on the people, and are unwilling in their use of influence to accomplish their aims.

NOT MUCH PUSH TO THIS BUNCH

Atlantic City (N.Y. Bureau).—A strike which is threatening the foundations of Atlantic City society occurred here when the 1,600 members of the Chair Pushers Union, Local 17,322 of the American Federation of Labor walked out, or rather, stopped walking out. The strikers demand a closed shop with the privilege of wearing union buttons, a minimum scale of 50 cents an hour for single or double chairs and 75 cents for triple chairs.

It is expected that the wheel chair owners will shortly be compelled to concede the workers' demands as the walkout has occurred at the height of the pushing season, and no strikebreakers can be found to serve the Great Unpushed.

PROFIT SHARING PLAN SHORN OF ITS GLORY

Show That It Is No Solution For the Wage Question

Boston.—Profit sharing with workers is shorn of its glory by the national industrial conference board, representing a score of manufacturers' associations. The board has conducted a nation-wide study of this question and allied plans, such as wage bonuses, stock selling to workers, etc.

Portions of the report sound like a trade union declaration. It says: "Profit sharing is no panacea. It is no solution of the wage problem." As far as establishing permanent satisfactory relations with their workers is concerned, employers are advised that their profit sharing efforts "might better be turned in other directions."

It is stated that but few of the many plans put in operation have survived a long period of time, and that "labor unions seem to be uniformly opposed to profit sharing, and difficulties are encountered particularly with unskilled and unintelligent workers."

"A study of the history of abandoned plans, however, strongly suggests the thought that plans now in operation, which have inspired enthusiastic testimonials of success, are only at one of the stages of the usual course of a profit sharing plan, that their real test has not come, and that eventually they may fall into disuse."

"In a few instances noted concerns employing profit sharing for principal employees contemplate extending the plan to cover the rank and file. But in the majority of cases such establishments either have already tried out profit sharing for all workers and had discontinued it as unsatisfactory, or felt strongly that it would be useless to extend the limited plan to include the rank and file."

DEFIES GOVERNMENT TO DISSOLVE FEDERATION

(By The Federated Press)

Paris (N.Y. Bureau).—Leon Jouhaux, president of the Confederation Generale du Travail (General Federation of Labor) has defied the French government to carry out its threat of dissolving that body. "The C.G.T. has emerged from the recent strike with its moral authority undiminished," he said. "The best return to the claim of a capitalist victory over us is the fact that on the very morning of the strike the public employees decided to join hands with their fellow-workers in privately owned industries and become incorporated in the C.G.T., thus following the example of the teachers and the postal workers."

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES ARE NOW ORGANIZED

Charter is Secured From the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress

Ottawa.—A new union comprising between three and four hundred civil servants who have seen service for six months or more, have secured a charter from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. The charter was handed them on Monday by President Tom Moore. The unit will henceforth be known as the "Association of Federal Employees of Ottawa."

The new union is organized along the lines of the National Federation of Civil Servants of the United States, and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Its members, however, according to a clause in its charter, will not be involved in any trade union disputes which may arise.

LOW WAGES CAUSE DEATH AMONG BABIES

Washington.—In calling attention to the relation of low wages to infant mortality, the United States children's bureau states that the "summer peak" of infant deaths is now beginning.

In Manchester, N.H., more babies died from gastro-intestinal diseases than from any other cause, the rate being 63 per 1,000 babies born alive. In August more deaths occurred from these diseases than occurred in any other month from all causes combined. Two-thirds of the Manchester babies were born to foreign-born mothers, two-fifths to mothers who could not speak English, and over one-sixth to illiterate mothers. Nearly one-half of them were in families where the father's earnings totaled less than \$550 a year, and over two-fifths were to mothers who were gainfully employed during the year following the baby's birth.

In Johnstown, Pa., Waterbury, Conn., and New Bedford, Mass., where similar conditions prevailed, the infant mortality rates for diseases of the digestive system were 32, 41 and 48, respectively.

These reports, says the children's bureau, emphasize the importance of family income, better domestic and municipal sanitation, and the need of teaching mothers how to take care of babies.

LAUNDRY WORKERS GAIN

Maryville, Cal.—Organized laundry workers at this place have raised wages 25 per cent.

Foreign Policy Greatest Factor in the Problem of High Prices Says Snowden

Inflated Credit, Excessive Profiteering, Decreased Production, High Taxation, National Debt, and High Wages All Secondary Causes

(By Philip Snowden, Secretary of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain)

(Special to The Federated Press and Foreign Affairs, Orchard House, Great Smith Street, London.)

London.—If I were asked to give an explanation of the cause of high prices in two words, those two words would not be excessive currency, inflated credit, excessive profiteering, decreased production, high taxes, national debt, or high wages. My two words would be, foreign policy.

All these other factors in the problem of high prices are secondary. I am speaking of the abnormal high prices which rule today, and not of the modest movement, due also to international causes, which was operating before 1914. The present phenomenon of high prices is world-wide and is due to influences operating throughout the world.

Foreign policy brought about the war. The war has destroyed the economic life of practically the whole of Europe. It has dislocated trade and finance in America and Asia. It has left the belligerent countries burdened with huge debts and crushing taxation. It has devastated tens of millions of acres of what were once productive fields, supplying food and raw materials for industry. It has killed millions

of men who were productive workers and maimed and lessened the physical efficiency of millions more.

Caused the War

It was foreign policy which caused the war; it is foreign policy which is preventing the economic and financial reconstruction of Europe. For six years the greater part of the world has been cut off from the markets of Russia, with its population of 180,000,000, and its vast natural resources and material wealth. Germany, which was the mainspring of the economic life of Continental Europe, has been deliberately rendered impotent as an industrial power by the conditions of the Paris treaty. The economic entity of Austro-Hungary has been broken up, and the greater part of middle and Eastern Europe has been divided into political states which are incapable of independent economic life.

The people of Great Britain grumble about high prices. They pursue every imaginary cause and leave the real one untouched. They grumble about the increasing price of sugar. They take no steps to insist upon the restoration of Germany and Austria, whose sugar industries gave the people of Great Britain cheap sugar in the days before the war. They pay

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NEEDLE TRADES ALLIANCE NOW BEING PROMOTED

President of Lady Garment Workers Sends Letter to Other Unions

(By The Federated Press)

New York (N.Y. Bureau).—The first definite action looking to an alliance of needle unions representing 500,000 American workers has been taken by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This action is in line with resolutions passed at the recent convention of the International of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and of some of the smaller needle trade unions.

In a letter to the general officers of eight unions, Schlesinger urges the boards of the various unions to get their plans in definite shape for presentation at a joint conference which he proposes for the latter part of October.

In adopting the recommendation for a federation in the needle trade unions, and taking the initiative in promoting such an organization, Schlesinger makes it clear that "the proposed alliance is to be of an industrial nature exclusively; that each affiliated union is to preserve its autonomy, and that none of the component parts of the alliance is to interfere in the internal affairs of the others, but that all are to stand together when circumstances require."

Among those who have received the communication are officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, United Cloth Hat, Cap Makers and Millinery Workers' Union of America, International Fur Workers' Union, and the Neckwear Workers' Union of New York.

Heads of civil service departments, or deputy ministers in whose power lies the hiring or dismissing of employees, are barred from entrance to the union.

The new and somewhat unexpected move is the result of the strong sentiment expressed at the last civil service federation convention held last August, which was favorable to at once joining up the civil service with organized labor. Action was at the time, however, vetoed by the majority of the convention, with the understanding that the question would be again dealt with at this year's convention.

Mr. W. J. Frank Jammes, clerk of the enquiry division of the post office, Ottawa, is the provisional president of the new organization.

150 P.C. NOT GOUGING

Spokane.—A 150 per cent profit is not unlawful, according to a federal grand jury, which has found a department store not guilty of profiteering. The judge assisted the jury in arriving at this decision by his ruling that the store has the right to consider present market values in pricing goods that were bought at a rate lower than the present market prices.

Join the Labor Party

THE EARTH IS THE LANDLORD'S AND FULLNESS THEREOF

The Cohesion of Wealth Is a Force of Peculiar Social Significance

(By Scott Nearing, Staff Writer, The Federated Press)

The owning class in the United States is established on an economic basis, the private ownership of the earth. No more solid foundation for class integrity and class power has ever been discovered.

The owners of the United States are powerfully entrenched. Operating through the corporation, its members have secured possession of the bulk of the more useful resources, the important franchises and the productive capital. Where they do not own outright, they control. The earth, in America, is the landlords', and the fullness thereof. They are able to secure a vast annual income—from 15 to 20 billions a year—in return for their bare ownership.

The possibility of living without working, by ownership alone, and of passing on this right to succeeding generations enables families to perpetuate themselves on a plane different from that occupied by the remainder of the community.

Families which enjoy property income have one great common interest—that of perpetuating and continuing the property income; hence the "cohesion of wealth." "The cohesion of wealth" is a force that welds individuals and families who receive property income into a unified group or class.

The cohesion of wealth is a force of peculiar social significance. It might perhaps be referred to as the vast consciousness of the wealthy except that it manifests itself among people who have recently acquired wealth, more violently in some cases, than it appears among those whose families have possessed wealth for generations. Then, the cohesion of wealth is not always an intellectual force. In the case of some persons it is largely instinctive.

Wealth Consciousness

Originally, the cohesion of wealth expressed itself, instinctively among a group of wealth owners. They may be competing fiercely as in the case of a group of local banks, department stores, or landlords; but as a common enemy appear with a proposition for currency reform, labor legislation or land taxation, and in a twinkling the conflicting interests are welded into a coherent, unified mass. This is the beginning of wealth cohesion. It develops rapidly into a wealth consciousness.

American business, a generation ago, was highly competitive. Each business man's hand was raised against his neighbor and the downfall of one was a matter of rejoicing for all. The bitter experience of the nineties drove home some lessons; the struggle with labor brought some more; the efforts at government regulation had their effect; but most of all, the experience of meeting with men in various lines of business and discussing the common problems through the city and national business organizations led to a realization of the fact that those who owned and managed business had more in common than they had in antagonism. By knifing one another they made themselves an easy prey for the unions and the government. By pooling ideas and interests they presented a solid front to the demands of organized labor and the efforts of the public to enforce regulation.

The thorough-going organization of business men in all kinds of associations designed to promote their common interests in one of the most significant phenomena of the age. Business men have learned that in union their strength.

"Plutocracy" means control by those who own wealth. The "plutocratic class" consists of that group of persons who control community affairs because they own property.

The plutocracy is the logical outcome of the private ownership of the means of production. The private owners, having a special privilege which they seek to perpetuate, unite their interests for the purpose of attaining their ends. Such a result must follow from the very existence of a group of professional parasites.

WILL BALLOT ON STRIKE QUESTION AT 'PEG FRIDAY

Winnipeg.—"Are you in favor of a strike to enforce your demands?" This question will be answered by over 1,000 street railway traction men in Winnipeg on Friday, July 23. Six polls will be established at different places Tuesday evening when the officials of the men's union notified the company of their reaction of the Myers award, a request for a flat increase of 20 per cent. was refused by the company officials.

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SCHEME OUTLINED FOR MINE CONTROL BY THE WORKERS

SCHEME OUTLINED FOR MINE CONTROL BY THE WORKERS

Miners' Federation Bill In England Would Put Mines Under National Ownership

(By Frank Hodges in Western Labor News)

I think for the first time in its history there is a scheme which makes provision for complete governance of the industry by the people engaged in it. I do not know of any other industry that has yet evolved so complete a scheme. It is true the scheme has not been accepted by the government. The scheme suggested by Mr. Justice Sankey is by no means as complete as the miners' scheme, although it is a step towards it.

The scheme outlined in the Miners' Federation Bill, is a scheme which divides the industry up into parts, with a view to removing it entirely from the domain of bureaucratic influence. The industry is national in its character, and, therefore, the machinery for its governance must also be national.

It is suggested that the industry, in the first place, should be treated as a national asset, owned by the nation. The government has already decided that minerals shall be owned by the nation, presumably because that did not conflict with the capital interests existing in the industry. If it had it is doubtful whether the government would have been quite so ready to nationalize other people's property. But they have rejected the scheme for the national ownership of the industry as an asset on the productive side. That is the basis upon which the whole of the miners' scheme rests—that the mines as well as the minerals must be national property. Unlike the syndicalist proposal, it is not intended that the industry should be owned by the people engaged in it. That method is anti-social in character, and, if effected by force, would sooner or later break down.

The Futility of Syndicalism

For syndicalism the majority of British workers have no desire. If the workers exploited the national need of such a particular commodity as coal for the purpose of holding up the community and smashing the industrial system at one stroke, the result would be that some substitute commodity would be found. The workers prefer a series of steps leading towards a definite goal to a catastrophe that would cause universal suffering. The social aspect of the miners' scheme is founded in the fact that the industry and the coal—the raw material—must be treated as national assets, but the production must not be controlled and determined by the government. On the contrary, the government will have by no means a controlling voice in the industry. The miners suggest that one-half of the National Mining Council

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"EDMONTON IN 1921" WILL BE SLOGAN OF DELEGATES

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and carpenters in the city. It was stated that the bricklayers were now fully organized internationally, and that the union had a membership of 70. The carpenters, also, were in similarly fine circumstances, having added 40 new members to their rolls in the last two weeks. All the big jobs in the city in these trades were now under union control.

The opening of a co-operative store in the city was referred to by Del. Campbell, who reported on behalf of the co-operative association. The store is located at the corner of Whyte avenue and 109th street, and at present is carrying only a stock of groceries. It is hoped to extend the operations of the association very shortly by opening a store on the north side in a central place, and Del. Campbell appealed for the support of the wage earners in advancing the undertaking. Shares are fixed at \$10 each, with a minimum subscription of two shares.

Aid for Ottawa Carpenters

A communication was received from the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Ottawa, intimating that they were on strike for higher wages, and soliciting financial assistance. Delegates Farnilo and Cairns proposed that the matter be referred to the executive for further enquiry as to what authority there was for the strike, and if satisfactory to contribute \$50 to the strike funds. This was agreed to.

Want Post Office Boxes

Several delegates voiced their objection to the proposed change in post office regulations by which lock boxes were to be done away with. Del. Latham thought that the council itself might profit by the change if it installed boxes in the labor hall for the use of all the unions, to which the letter carriers could deliver the mail, and then the council could charge a fee. But beyond raising a laugh, the proposal got nowhere, for the question was referred to a long-suffering executive to deal with as was found expedient.

Fresh air in the street cars, even in the lobbies where the smokers gather, was something delegates demanded, and it was wondered why the windows there were raised only half-way. It was pointed out that this was done to prevent boys or other persons from falling or climbing out of them; so this should be met, delegates thought, by putting wire screens on the ends of the cars as well as the sides, and the secretary will write the street railway manager about this.

To wind up with, Del. Roper moved a resolution of protest against the kidnapping of Christophers the other day, in connection with O.B.U. activities. Del. Pool seconded the motion, both delegates speaking in strong terms against such methods of force, or rule by mob.

AVERAGE SHOP WORKER CAN STUDY ECONOMICS

No Need For the Study of Economics To Frighten The Worker

(By Charles Sehl, of Lodge 217, I.A.M.)

If the working men and women, and especially those connected with the organized labor movement, expect to present an intelligent argument in answer to the many plans and schemes the employers are trying to put over so that they may prolong their life as the exploiters of the human race, then they must have a fairly good knowledge of economics.

The study of economics may sound a big bug to the average worker and he will at once become frightened and feel this is no subject for him to handle—that such a study is only for college men. But I want to assure those of this opinion that this is not in the least true. The average machine shop worker can study and understand economics just as easily as he can master the many interesting phases of his trade.

I want to point out just what it is the worker sells to the boss when he finally lands a job.

If you have the slightest knowledge of a mill, mine, or a factory, you know there are generally two kinds of power necessary to operate these industries and turn out their products. There is the steam, electric or water power necessary to drive the machinery. And then there is the labor power furnished by the working men and women employed in these industries.

When a capitalist starts out to manufacture any article or commodity for sale, he first builds or rents a factory, then he buys his machinery, then he puts up a power plant of his own, or he contracts with some power supply company. And to be sure, he will look around and see where he can purchase all these requirements as cheap as he possibly can; but after he has bought all these things and is about ready to start his plant, there is still one more thing he needs—one thing which no industry can run without and one thing which has been necessary throughout all the ages to produce the things people require to satisfy all their needs, that is Labor Power.

Today this employer would place an advertisement in the papers which would read, "Men Wanted." To be sure he would not buy these men and women outright, as was the custom in the days of chattel slavery. Oh, no, the

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FORCED IDLENESS RESPONSIBLE FOR ECONOMIC WASTE

Statement of Dr. Meeker, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics

Forced idleness is responsible for more industrial and economic waste than any other single factor in the industrial world today. It is common to hear people argue that the waste caused by strikes of workmen are in blame for all of the loss in industry, but the fact is that if the losses caused by strikes were placed alongside the losses caused by enforced idleness they would be as a mole hill compared with a mountain. In a recent issue the New York Times said:

Strikes are insignificant in causing stoppage of work in comparison with unemployment due to dearth of raw materials, lack of order for output, inefficient transportation, lack of properly balanced organization of industry, lack of intelligent employment policy for hiring and handling men, failure to make use of the tremendous latent creative force lying dormant in the workers.

The Times based its expression on an article written by Dr. Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, published in the Labor Review of the United States Department of Labor. Discussing the prevalence and the cost of unemployment, Dr. Meeker says:

"Strikes and lockouts have contributed their thousands to the ranks of the out-of-workers, but irregularities and failure in supply of raw materials, transportation, and demand for commodities produced, and lack of proper organization in transportation, have contributed their millions. No statistical statement is possible, for no accurate information exists as to the time lost by reason of strikes, to say nothing of our almost 100 per cent ignorance of the time lost due to other causes. We do know in a general way that unemployment has existed during prosperous conditions of industry to an appalling degree.

"The cost of unemployment in terms of product unproduced, services rendered and capital goods lost or deteriorated in vain, would amount to more than half the value of the yearly product of all our industries," says Dr. Meeker, adding: "This means that we are operating our industries on a 64 2-3 per cent efficiency basis and are losing by not producing something like \$35,000,000,000 at a single bound."

Dr. Meeker's statement furnishes food for thought, because of the bold manner in which he attacks the question of unemployment. When he seeks the real causes of waste and loss in industry he goes outside the beaten path and tries to find the real cause. He does not overlook the loss caused by strikes, and it must be admitted that losses do occur from that cause. But he shows that losses from strikes are insignificant and unimportant. There is a greater cause of the losses that affect industry.

Labor has said the same thing for years that Dr. Meeker now says. It has pointed out the fact that if labor were given steady employment industry and business would not suffer as it does now. There is a sufficient number of workers in this country to make or produce everything that could be asked for, if they were permitted to do so. This is true of the coal industry as well as other industries. But the miners cannot produce coal when conditions in the industry over which they have no control prevent them from working steadily. There are enough carpenters in America to build houses faster than the people could occupy them, but the carpenters cannot do this when railroads fail to transport lumber and building material is with which to construct the houses. Ironworkers cannot produce finished products and build machinery and structures as long as the great steel trusts keep the price of materials so high that the people cannot afford to buy them. And so it is all down the line. When conditions are wrong labor is idle and this means a heavy loss not only to labor in wages, but to the public in general.

Labor desires steady employment. It does not court strikes and idleness.

When business is dull the merchant complains that he loses money. He says he cannot make expenses under such circumstances.

The laborer is just like the merchant. When work is slack and he is idle he justly complains that he is losing money. The laborer cannot make a living unless he works.

Enforced idleness, no matter what may be the cause, is an economic and industrial waste and loss.

Instead of attempting to place all of the blame for such losses on labor and charging them up to strikes, as many persons do, the people should look a little farther and discover the real cause. And when they have found the real cause they should set about to stress a chance eliminate it and give industry and business a chance.

A shop at Twickenham bears the notice, "Shaving while you wait." This overstates the inconvenience of leaving one's chin at the barber's over night.

Join the Labor Party.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Because they refuse to recognize or appear before Governor Allen's industrial relations court for examination, six Krnsax miners have been jailed for contempt by District Judge Curran.

Join the Labor Party.



SUIT SENSE

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CO-OP OPENS A STORE ON THE SOUTH SIDE

The Edmonton Co-operative Association Ltd. had its beginning in March, 1919, among a few of the employees of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk railways. They met together to discuss the advisability of making an effort to establish in the city an association working along co-operative lines.

As a result of their deliberations it was decided to form an association and for the purpose of incorporation a number of names were given who would act as the directors pro tem, so that the association might become incorporated and obtain registration from the provincial government.

After so doing the question arose as to how they might carry out propaganda work and secure shareholders. It was decided to visit the various labor organizations and place the scheme before them and seek support.

Many unions were visited but progress was very slow, and at times the members felt very discouraged and almost at the point of despair.

In September, 1919, a general meeting of shareholders was called and the meeting was held in Room 412 McLeod block, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Clark, who is a member of the association. At that meeting the first regular board of trustees was elected, and they at once began to cast round for the best means of making the aims and objects of the association known. The winter approaching, the trustees decided upon starting a coal business as a means of meeting a need and at the same time getting the association before the public with little cost to the shareholders. The venture was successful inasmuch as it gave publicity to the co-operative movement and got certain people interested who had previously shown no interest. The result was, that when we closed down the coal office in March, 1920 we had a balance to the credit of the association and the public mind had become somewhat alive to the Co-operative Movement and its aims. Suddenly an interest was aroused in the Civic block and by the

NO SHORTAGE OF LABOR ON WESTERN COAST

Washington.—A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison has received this telegram from the executive board of the central labor union, San Pedro, Cal.:

"We desire to refute statements issued to a shortage of labor here. A recent report of the labor bureau bears out our contention. Thousands of men are coming into this district only to find no employment, high living and no housing. Shipyards in this vicinity are concluding government work and laying off men. Please notify all organizations and give this matter as much publicity as possible in your trade papers and to flag island (ship yard) men."

The Literary Digest offers each week a prize of fifty dollars for the best argument in compact form for better salaries for teachers. The editor of The Reporter humbly submits to the editor of The Digest this bit of pathos:

"What shape, madam, was the pocket-book you lost?"

"Flat. I'm a teacher."—Chicago Principals' Club Reporter.

Join the Labor Party.

joint effort of some two or three lone spirits their shares were sold, which amounted to some \$500 in about two weeks. From that time on we were able to look forward to that which we had longer for, with somewhat of an assurance of success.

Many sites were spoken of for a store, but at last on account of our limited capital we decided to open the first store on the South Side.

A committee having brought in a report of a very advantageous offer, which we had on the South Side, it was decided that the store should be rented and the stock purchased.

This was at last done on July 1st, and the store situated 100 08 82nd avenue, occupied for many years by Mr. Moran, was opened as the South Side Branch Store of The Edmonton Co-operative Association Ltd., and we believe that this is only the 1st of a number of similar stores which we hope to open in various parts of the city, with a large central store somewhere in the heart of the city.

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COMMISSION HAS REFUSED INFORMATION

Dr. W. Jett Lauck's Investigations Reveal Indefensible Price Boosting

(By Laurence Todd, Staff Correspondent, The Federated Press)
Washington (Wa. Bureau).—President Wilson's Anthracite Coal Commission has refused to receive information gathered by Dr. W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the United Mine Workers, as to the secrets of the anthracite graft. It has formally voted, by a majority of two to one, against admitting in evidence—on the issue of a wage increase for over 150,000 miners of hard coal—Lauck's statement of facts as to the relations, for instance, between wages and production, costs, prices and profits in the anthracite industry. Six other statements, on other phases of the hidden "velvet" of the business, have been likewise rejected.

Now the miners are appealing to the President himself to read the facts and inform his commission about them.

Among the things which the Anthracite Coal Commission has formally announced its refusal to learn are:

That while the amount of hard coal which must be produced each year is fairly constant, the number of men employed in producing it varies from year to year considerably. Before the war there were about 180,000 of them; in 1918 there were only 147,000 because many had gone to the war.

That when the number of miners decreases, the number of days worked during the year by each miner increases, on the average, to make up the difference. There are now more men employed than in 1918 or 1919, and the number is increasing; hence the number of days worked by each man is being reduced. That the probable average of days to be worked by the men henceforth will not be over 240 in a year. Wages must be calculated on a 240-day basis.

That the value of an hour's work in money has increased only 49.8 per cent since 1912, while the value of a ton of coal has increased over 102 per cent. In other words, while the miner produced coal in 1912 worth at the mine mouth about 5 1/2 times his wage, in 1919 it was worth about seven times his wage—an ominous indication of what the high cost of living means to him.

Blind, Deaf and Hostile
But these are only the first items of information to which the majority of the President's Anthracite Coal Commission is blind, deaf and hostile.

Dr. Lauck showed that whenever in these years since 1912 the operators have been forced to pay any increase in wages, they have added all of it, and a wide margin of further profit, to their sales prices. A profit is taken at the mine mouth. Another profit is taken through a sales corporation owned by the mine stockholders. A third and more important profit is taken through excessive freight charges on the coal, paid to the seven anthracite railroads whose owners own the mines.

"The increase in retail prices," shouts Dr. Lauck into the cotton-stuffed ears of the commission, "has been about three times the increase in labor costs at the mines. From 1914 to December, 1918, the increase in labor costs at the mines was \$1.41 per gross ton, while the increase in retail prices at New York and Boston was respectively \$4.37 and \$4.48 per gross ton. Since December, 1918, there has been little or no increase in labor costs at the mines, while the retail prices have further increased (in New York and Boston) an average of \$2.40 per gross ton."

A large part of the recent boost in retail prices of hard coal is due to the anticipated wage award of the commission, which will date back to April 1st, and if this increase is to be one-third the boost in prices it means that the operators expect the wage increase to be about \$.80 a ton, or 27 per cent increase. As a matter of fact,

"BLACK COATS" AWAKE TO NEED OF ORGANIZATION

English Bank Employes Protest Against Low Wages, Unreasonable Restrictions

London, Eng.—More than 2,000 bank clerks have organized the bank employes' guild and are protesting against miserably low wages and unreasonable restrictions that include denial of the right to marry until they have reached a certain grade. Under this ruling of the banks an employe cannot marry until about 25 years old. The bank clerks and similar employes are being organized by labor, which refers to them as "black coats."

The British Bankers' association has refused a request to form a Whitley council to adjust matters. These councils are the result of a commission appointed by Prime Minister Asquith in October, 1916, "to make and consider suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and workmen." The chairman of the committee was Hon. J. H. Whitley, member of parliament.

A committee composed of employes, with Hon. J. Whitley, member of parliament, chairman, recommended plans that would make intercourse between employers and workers possible. The plan is being adopted in industries that are not thoroughly organized. In organized industry the trade unions are functioning.

"AMERICAN PLAN" ATTACK FAILS TO BREAK UNIONS

Spokane.—Labor has withstood assaults by non-union employers in this state, according to the report of officers of the state federation of labor to the annual convention.

"The injury done to organized labor," says the report, "has been slight in comparison to that suffered by the city and community as a whole. Most of the strikes that have occurred in this state are the direct result of the campaign that has been organized by the associated industries for the purpose of breaking down the trade union movement of our state, and if the employers generally without interference by this body a satisfactory agreement, in most cases, would have been effected and a great deal of injury to the community that has resulted would have been avoided."

AVERAGE SHOP WORKERS CAN STUDY ECONOMICS

(Continued from Page Two)

Some results can be obtained without all the troubles of the system of chattel slavery. He simply hires you to work so many hours a day. He doesn't buy you; he does by your human power—your labor power.

You sell him your labor power just as a salesman sells shoes or a baker sells bread. If you want to be bossed for so many hours a day of the only thing they have to sell as wage workers. They sell their commodity, labor power.

There are some people who contend that labor power is not a commodity and should not be considered as such in comparison to such commodities as boots, potatoes, corn and other articles which are bought and sold in the open market.

I think it is safe to say that all modern economists agree on the following definition of a commodity: A commodity is an article of some sort which required labor power to make it useful to its consumer, something produced by labor power for sale or exchange. An article may be useful and yet not be a commodity unless it has an exchange value. A pair of shoes made by a shoemaker for his own use is not a commodity. A pair of shoes made to be sold to someone else is a commodity. It is not made for use only, but for sale also. And your strength to make things, your human labor power is also a commodity when sold to an employer for wages.

The man who sells shoes tries to get as high a price for his commodities as he possibly can. The worker also when selling his commodity—labor power—endeavors to secure as much as he can for the use of it. The employer, however, tries to buy it just as cheap as he can.

It is this struggle between the sellers of labor power and these who buy it that makes the difference between the labor cost at the mines represents less than one-fourth of the retail price of coal in New York City. If a wage increase were given that would add 50 per cent to the labor cost of mining coal, the retail price should not be increased over 12 1/2 per cent, even if the previous profits were left undisturbed. If bloated profits were reduced, the retail price would not need to be advanced one penny.

But the distinguished commission has declined to listen to any of these statements of the economic facts.

FOREIGN POLICY GREATEST FACTOR IN HIGH PRICES

(Continued from Page One)

about four times the pre-war price for bread. The vast majority of the British people quietly tolerate the entente policy towards Russia, by which the price of food in Great Britain is kept at this abnormal high price.

Affecting the Housing Problem
The housing problem remains unsolved. The cost of building materials makes economic building impossible.

The fundamental cause of this is foreign policy. The help which Russia might give in the form of timber exports is withheld by the foreign policy of the entente powers. On every pound of sugar, on every loaf of bread, upon every new house, the British people are paying hundreds per cent of indirect taxation owing to foreign policy.

We are offered everything as a solution of high prices except the real solution. Laudable efforts, inspired by sympathy, are made to send succor to the starving people of the famished European countries. The British government make frantic appeals through newspaper advertisements to the investing public to subscribe to Treasury Bonds for the purpose of reducing the floating debt. Calls for national economy are urged from every quarter to which neither the government nor individuals pay much attention, as the way to reduce the high prices. Socialists and Labor men advocate the capital levy to reduce the national debt as a means of bringing down prices.

Trade trusts are denounced as the villains of the drama, and demands are made for their drastic reorganization. **Dominates World Affairs**
All the while the old foreign policy dominates world affairs and strangles every effort to restore economic solvency and to revise international trade. The chief of staff tells the country that the hope of peace is futile, and warns the men who have fought to end war to be fit and ready for more wars. The twenty odd wars now being waged, and the far bigger wars we are promised, are the results of foreign policy.

It is not the least use imposing a capital levy, reducing the national debt, controlling trusts, dealing with inflation and currency, if the statesmen are allowed to pursue the present vicious foreign policy. All such efforts are merely trying to dam the stream far removed from the source. **The one vital thing that must be imposed upon people is that foreign policy dominates national affairs, and that it is futile to attempt to ameliorate economic conditions so long as foreign policy is conducted in the present spirit and with the present aim, of trying to satisfy narrow and selfish and suicidal national ambitions.**

Stop Wars to Reduce Prices.
The way to reduce prices is to stop wars, to recognize that the world is an economic unit, that the destruction of the trade of one country reacts disastrously upon the economic condition of every other country. If nations would but realize and apply the knowledge of that fact bad as is the condition of the world, it might, by international co-operation which performed such miracles of production for the prosecution of the war, could, if internationally employed, speedily make the devastated fields give forth new and abundant harvests.

There is no other way by which prices can be reduced. Unless this policy be adopted things will go from bad to worse. Military and naval expenditure must be stopped, the resources of nations in men and material must be devoted to useful and productive work, not to the destruction of life and wealth.

The cause of high prices is foreign policy. Let that fact be driven home to the people of every country with energy and persistence. Change foreign policy and then all the other problems resulting from the foreign policy of the past and present will be well within our power to solve.

HAMILTON "BRICKIES" ACCEPT AWARD OF ARBITRATION BOARD
The bricklayers of Hamilton, Ont. have accepted the award of the arbitration board, which provides for \$1.02 1/2 an hour, dating from May 26. This decision was reached at a largely attended meeting of the members of local No. 1, Bricklayers' and Masons' union, in Bricklayers' hall last Friday night. The vote was said to have been unanimous.

UNION MAKES GOOD
Bushnell, Ind.—The Carpenters' union has shown the value of organization by reducing the work day from 10 to nine hours and raising wages from 65 to 80 cents.

The term Labor includes all human exertion in the production of wealth, and wages, being that part of the produce which goes to Labor, includes all reward for such exertion.—Henry George.

buy it, as to what price shall be paid for it, that is largely responsible for most of the labor strikes.

High prices for labor power are what wage-workers want. Low prices for labor power are what the employers want.

If the working people are in competition with each other when they sell their labor power, the price will certainly be lower than when they combine to sell their labor power. That is why those who must buy labor power do not favor the union of the working man, although they like a trust of their own.—Machinists' Journal.

THE "OPEN SEASON" FOR LABOR BAITING

(By Edgar Wallace in Mine Workers' Journal)

In his report to the National Coal Association, Retiring President Harry N. Taylor apparently felt the urge to take a slam at unionism in general and the United Mine Workers in particular, and following the usual course, he built up a straw man and then proceeded to demolish the result of his work.

To answer his allegation against the union workers it is first necessary to quote him at some length, therefore, that part of his report that refers to labor is reproduced in full. He says: "Organized labor seems to have adopted the theory that to work too hard will spoil the job. Their leaders say: 'Why increase production when a shortage in supply is the very thing that keeps business alive?' They further assert: 'If you allow an oversupply of commodities to develop, we will be thrown out of our jobs.'"

This argument is a fallacy. The fallacy lies in confusing individual production with the production of the plant as a whole.

"To maintain output during the past four years, coal operators and manufacturers have had to employ more men to do the same work. This means higher costs, first in pay-rolls, second in additional mining machines, clerk hire and overhead cost. The higher cost is generally passed on to the consumer in the form of higher living expenses. Still the shortage in production continues, so new companies are induced to start mining or manufacturing, sinking new mines, building new plants, and creating what in normal times will be an excess of producing capacity."

"The effect is plainly seen in the distress of excessive living costs, overstrained credits, and over-expanded business. Increasing individual production is quite another thing."

"If each workman by his more effective work adds 25 per cent to his daily output, he supplies the goods that are needed; but he does not add to the producing cost; in fact, he cuts down it 25 per cent, for he helps get a greater output from the same mine, the same machinery, the same equipment, without increasing the overhead charges. He benefits himself, either through higher wages or by lowering the cost of living to the consumer, of which he is one. He is able to buy more things, and consequently he increases the demand for goods at the same time that he increases the supply and cheapens the cost."

"History does not record any instance where business depression was caused by labor increasing its output of goods per man. The unnatural condition forced by the false logic of shorter hours and less production creates a situation of higher cost, which in turn is responsible for the wave of labor unrest, which again in turn breeds bolshevism."

"Bolshevism is merely a lazy man's envy of the prosperity of a hustler. The often repeated claim of the socialist that labor creates the world's wealth is another utter fallacy. The wealth of the world has always been created primarily by intelligence. It is the brain of man that leads in production, and not the brawn."

"Capital after all is only crystallized labor. Manual labor without the guidance and inspiration of brains has never accomplished anything for mankind beyond a bare existence. When the world gets down to work again, we will cure our economic ills, and not until then."

"The coal industry was the first basic industry to recognize the principle of collective bargaining. Since 1908 this method of dealing between the employer and the employe has been in force. Each wage period finds it more and more impossible to reach a settlement. The miners have fully recognized the importance of organization, and with the expanding of their efforts along these lines it becomes more and more difficult for the operators to meet and successfully maintain their position."

"Organization is the keynote of industry. One hundred per cent organization on one side must be met by an equally well organized body on the other, if fair results are to be obtained."

Before the Freilighuysen Senate Committee, which was supposed to investigate the high cost of coal but which developed into a partisan body calculated to stimulate prices and to prejudice the public mind against the workers' demands for wages that were justified by coal prices, during the direct negotiations with representatives of the United Mine Workers in joint conference, before the president's commission that finally decided the rate of increase that was allowed to miners, the operators were able to produce indisputable statistics that indicated the average earnings, and the average was less, far less, than of individuals which were introduced by operators. These high earnings were considered in the averages, and so it follows that there were some who earned far less than the average of wages."

The point is that all the figures produced indicate that the individual union miner is in no way deterred by any rulings of his organization from making all he can, from using all of his superior ability to produce coal and reaping the results of advantages from better working places than the average."

If there is any falling off in the average daily production, that can be read-

ly accounted for by the fact of the short time worked at most mines, results of conditions over which neither miners or operators have control—car shortage and lack of markets.

Mining men of experience know that the output is greater each day when mines are running comparatively steady; for the reason we have not far to seek: After one or more idle days a percentage of miners will find their working places in bad shape because of falls of rock, or water in their working places; often there are falls on the haulage ways; sometimes air passages are blocked. These are the conditions that make for higher production prices when mines are working few days per week, and every experienced mining man knows it.

Necessity is a lard driver. The majority report of the president's commission, signed by the representatives of the operators and of the public, states that the miners had been working all through the period of high prices that so early followed America's entry into the war and which has continued ever since at less than the equivalent of wages they had been receiving prior to that time. The decision for a 27 per cent increase is based upon the supposition that such increase would place them in about the same relative position as to real earning power as they occupied before the war; no more. The document is plain on that matter. It goes on to state that possible future reductions in the cost of necessities may compensate miners for the fact that they had been working for less than they had received prior to the war up until the date of the decision. The cost of necessities has appreciated more than 100 per cent since the decision was rendered and the end is not in sight, and so, necessity impels each miner to earn all he can when opportunity offers. We ask Mr. Taylor to quote one statement made by any leader of the workers that would even indicate they held the thought he charges against them as a statement of policy.

Shorter hours—yes, the miners and their officials favored shorter hours—but we are not having the opportunity to work even the number of hours that were suggested by us, and worse than that, and the reason for our demand—what working time is possible is not evenly distributed among the miners. If collective bargaining between operators and miners is more difficult now than in times past the reason is indicated in the report of the president's commission—the operators would have their employes work for less than will supply their wants, while profits are abnormally high, and the miners are producing coal for less than the equivalent wage they received prior to the war. Unrest will always be when work does not supply want, nor would the country be benefited if it were otherwise.

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PEG STRIKE IS DISCUSSED IN CHICAGO TRIAL

Attempt to Connect Winnipeg Trouble With Communist Activities

(By Austin Simons, Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press) Chicago.—Admissibility of evidence as to the general strikes in Seattle and Winnipeg was argued this afternoon before Judge Oscar Hebel in the trial of twenty members of the Communist Labor party now in progress.

Without calling upon the respondent lawyer, the privy council on Wednesday dismissed the appeal of R. B. Russell against his sentence handed down by the Winnipeg court.

The following dispatch from Winnipeg would seem to indicate that no further action will be taken in connection with the famous "sedition" cases: The decision of the privy council in the Russell case will be accepted as disposing of contemplated appeals on behalf of the other convicted Winnipeg labor leaders.

"This is the most amazing speech I ever heard in a court of law. Mr. Comerford has talked in a disquieting and melodramatic manner for nearly an hour. Yet he has failed to tell us in plain language that can be understood by sane men what connection these strikes have with the charges in these indictments.

He then contended that the Communist Labor platform cited the general strikes and commented upon them merely as upon any other developments in the struggle of capital and labor and that, if they were admissible as evidence in this case every other strike, every other incident in the class struggle from its inception might also be introduced.

MEAT CUTTERS ON STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Chicago.—Demanding 20% increase in wages and the union shop, 1500 members of Meat Cutters and Butchers' union locals 484 and 638 are on strike in 24 packing houses and sausage factories.

RUSSELL CASE THROWN OUT BY PRIVY COUNCIL

Lord Chancellor Refuses Application for Appeal on Behalf of Winnipeg Man

Without calling upon the respondent lawyer, the privy council on Wednesday dismissed the appeal of R. B. Russell against his sentence handed down by the Winnipeg court.

The following dispatch from Winnipeg would seem to indicate that no further action will be taken in connection with the famous "sedition" cases: The decision of the privy council in the Russell case will be accepted as disposing of contemplated appeals on behalf of the other convicted Winnipeg labor leaders.

"The decision emphasizes the difference between human and property rights," said F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., leader of the Manitoba labor parliamentary group, in discussing the judgment in the Russell case.

Tacoma.—Movie theatres trying to run with non-union operators recently found that the pictures ran backwards quite frequently and that on numerous occasions the screen stars did their performing upside down.

Team work is as essential in the trades union movement as it is on the baseball diamond. If the game is to be won it is up to each of us to play our position to the very best of our ability.

Lumber prices in Texas are down because of the car shortage, it is reported, while the profiteers are trying to make us believe that coal prices in Tennessee are up for the same reason.

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

We think that Bro. Robson is having a great time on his vacation, as he has been seen in the vicinity of Jasper (Ave.)

Bro. "Pete" came back last Monday looking "brawley" for his two weeks rest. We understand that his garden benefitted very much for his untiring energy thereon.

3-3-4-2 What do you think this means to you?

We are very pleased to welcome back to the Electric Light department an old timer in the person of Mr. Johnston, and sincerely hope his smile will stay with us for many years to come.

Bro. "Jim" is always in trouble. On Wednesday he was so interested in the good looks of a certain lady driving a car, that he accidentally stood in the way of the fender of the same car, and was put hors de combat for a few moments.

Indifferent luck at bowling! Bro. Jim, we understand, was compelled to take home two rabbits in order to get a supply of rabbits feet for luck on future occasions.

EDMONTON R.R. WORKERS ARE NOT ENTHUSED

U.S. Labor Board Award Is Not As Satisfactory As Hoped For

The award of the American Railroad Labor Board apparently has not caused any outburst of enthusiasm among local railway workers. While none of the local men would make any definite statement regarding the probable attitude of the Canadian workers, it was stated that the award is not as satisfactory as it was hoped it might be.

A Canadian press dispatch from Winnipeg bearing Tuesday's date reads as follows: While the increase of approximately 21 per cent. on the present rates of pay is less than was expected, the award of the American railroad labor board is not likely to lead to strike trouble either in the United States or Canada.

Whether Canadian railway workers will decide to accept or reject the award will depend largely upon the attitude adopted by their fellow workers on the other side of the border.

While the American railroad labor board's award does not automatically come into effect in Canada, there is every chance of its becoming operative, and railway workers are already figuring on getting the increases offered the American workers.

The Labor-Farmer-Soldier forces never had a better opportunity to direct the destinies of Canada than they have now. Stripped of its strength, the National Liberal and Conservative party will never overcome the growing power of the industrial and agricultural workers.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET Charlotte, N.C.—The annual convention of the North Carolina state federation of labor will be held in this city beginning Monday, August 9.

WAGES UP TO \$1.25 Peoria, Ill.—Organized iron workers have pushed wages up to \$1.25 an hour, as the result of a strike.



GOVERNMENT SHOULD RESIGN SAYS BANNER

Sir Robert Borden and Successor Have Misinterpreted People's Will

The united demand for the resignation of the Union government should convince the new premier that he cannot carry on with the support of those the government is supposed to represent, says the Toronto Industrial Banner.

It is pointed out that the Union government was given its authority to continue in power until the stress of war was over. Sir Robert Borden and his successor evidently misunderstood the desires of the people.

The industrial and agricultural workers have nothing to hope for in the reorganized federal cabinet. The premier and his supporters are influenced too much by the traditions of the old conservative party.

"The Guild is a self-governing democracy of organized public service. It is the very embodiment of the 'team spirit' in its full development. It means a whole industry cleared for action, with all sections united for a common purpose."

"The first and immediate duty of the Guild is to mobilize the necessary labor to build the houses so urgently needed by the nation."

"The Guild Committee, therefore, will consist of representatives elected by the following Trade Unions or approved groups within the district:

(a) The trade unions affiliated to the district section of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives.

(b) Any other trade unions or groups of building trade workers within the district, whether administrative, technical, clerical or operative, that may be approved by the committee.

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NOTHING DEFINITE ON SOVIET TERMS

(Special cable from the London Daily Herald to The Federated Press) London, July 19.—The answer of the Russian Soviet government to Lloyd George's peace proposals was dispatched from Moscow today.

The only definite indication is that Leonid Krassin, head of the Russian trade delegation to London, will leave Moscow tonight, which suggests that the Soviet answer is not a flat refusal, and that the Russian government expects negotiations to continue.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS OF BUILDERS' GUILD

Meaning, Constructions and Objects of That World Famous Organization

The following is the preliminary prospectus of the Guild of Builders (London) Limited, and shows the construction and objects of that famous organization.

"The Guild is a self-governing democracy of organized public service. It is the very embodiment of the 'team spirit' in its full development. It means a whole industry cleared for action, with all sections united for a common purpose."

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SATURDAY BARGAINS

AT MY STORE

July is usually a quiet month in the Clothing Business. However by offering the public real merchandise at Bargain Prices, my sales so far this month, equals that of any month since I have been in business.

SATURDAY BARGAINS

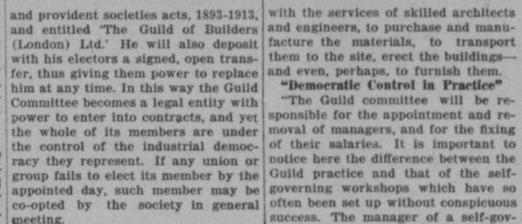
Invisible Braces 2 dozen Invisible Braces: 2 dozen only; good web elastic. Saturday, to clear... 75c

Police Braces Worth \$1.25 per pair; 3 dozen only; double back. Saturday... 75c

Watson's Underwear Watson's Combination Summer Underwear, in light and medium weight. Saturday to clear \$2.45

RAINCOATS AT \$12.00 7 only, dark color, very serviceable Raincoats. These sell usually at \$21.00. Saturday to clear \$12.00

15 Raincoats that sell up to \$30.00; all patterns and styles; some very nice tweeds. These two specials are real bargains. Saturday, to clear \$18.00



with the services of skilled architects and engineers, to purchase and manufacture the materials, to transport them to the site, erect the buildings—and even, perhaps, to furnish them.

"The Guild Committee will be responsible for the appointment and removal of managers, and for the fixing of their salaries. It is important to notice here the difference between the Guild practice and that of the self-governing workshops which have so often been set up without conspicuous success."

EDMONTON CHAUTAUQUA BE SURE YOU GET YOUR SEASON TICKET NOW AND SAVE \$6.00 Better be safe and phone ticket reservations to any of the following public spirited men who secured the Chautauqua for Edmonton

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GIFTS FOR THE BRIDE

The June Bride's Gift should be a nice piece of Silver, Cut Glass or Fine China—these are gifts that last.

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The Store of Quality

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

HALLIER'S SPECIAL BLEND TEA

Nothing Like It in the City

J. A. HALLIER

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PARASOLS UMBRELLAS

Just the right thing to have this hot weather. Useful for rain or shine.

JACKSON Bros.

9962 JASPER AVENUE
Marriage Licenses Issued

Every Day a Bargain Day at BARNES' GROCERY

10628 107th Avenue Phone 5055

THE Arctic Ice Co. LIMITED

PURE NATURAL ICE

Phone - 1220

The American Economic league makes this statement in its press service that is worth remembering:

"Some editors probably not so innocent as they pretend, talk as though they honestly believe a striking laborer to be in the same class with a profiteering landlord. Not for their enlightenment, but to deprive them of the opportunity to pretend ignorance, let it be explained that there is a fundamental difference between the two. The striking laborer is trying to get more of what others earn."

PLUMBERS ADVANCE

Frankfort, Ind.—Organized plumbers in this city defeated a lockout, secured a union-shop agreement and raised wages.

GET \$1 AN HOUR

Portsmouth, N.H.—Negotiation, backed by strong organization, has made it possible for the Carpenters' union to raise rates to \$1 an hour.

RAISE WAGES \$3 A WEEK

San Francisco, Cal.—Through arbitration the wage rate of the Retail Delivery Drivers' union was increased \$3 a week.

Join the Labor Party

The Woman's Page

WOMEN WILL BE REPRESENTED

(By The Federated Press)
Sydney, N.S.W.—The New South Wales (Australia) Labor government is considering the question of appointing women to sit on the Board of Trade in order to adjudicate on the question of living wage for female workers. The stand is taken that women best know the requirements of their sex and could give a better adjudication as to what wage would be necessary to keep in the ordinary comforts of life. The government is also considering the question of having women to adjudicate in other branches of women's welfare work, such as magistrates, etc.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS OF BUILDERS' GUILD

(Continued from Page Four)
longer be regarded as a commodity like bricks or timber, to be purchased, or not, as required. As soon as it can be arranged, the Guildsman will be 'on the strength' for life. He will draw Guild pay in sickness or accident, in bad weather or in good, at work or in reserve. The minimum Guild pay will always be the full standard rate as fixed for the industry as a whole, but there is no doubt that the Guild will be able to increase the purchasing power of its member's pay by the scientific organization of production.

"Building Contracts"
The Guild will undertake work for every type of building owner, whether public or private. It will build for agreed prices or for prime cost plus a fee. But in every contract the price for the fee must include the percentage necessary to secure, during its run, to all engaged thereon, the continuous Guild pay described in the last paragraph. Beyond this there will be a small percentage for the purchase of plant, for overhead charges, and, if necessary, for the hire of capital, at fixed rates, without powers of control.

"Organized Public Service"
This is the watchword of the Guild. It means that its surplus earnings will under no circumstances be distributed as dividends. This is a fundamental rule. Surplus earnings will always be used for the improvement of the service, by providing for increased equipment, for reserve, for technical training and research, and for the elimination of hired capital.

"Ownership of Plant and Material"
It is intended that all plant and material shall be transferred to the properly constituted authority to be set up in connection with the National Guild of Builders.

"Craftsmanship"
"We shall do work worthy of the middle ages," said one of the Manchester operatives to whom the Guild owes so much, and he was right. The Guild stands for the revival of the building art. It will offer scope to the craftsman such as he has never dared to hope for. It opens out possibilities of service to the skilled administrators and technicians that the old system could not possibly provide. And it gives them all a new status as free men, working in a democratic comradeship of service.

"Financial Guarantees"
The Guild will give no financial guarantee for the performance of its contracts. It pledges itself to carry out the work that it undertakes, and it supports this with a roll of volunteers pledged to do the work. This is the most effective guarantee that can be devised.

"The Call for Volunteers"
"A form of enrollment will be found at the end of this prospectus, and all building trade workers of every grade are invited to sign it, and at the same time to subscribe to the Journal of the Guild, and to the loan for preliminary expenses."

"The Journal"
The Guild Journal is an essential feature of the scheme. It will keep all the Guildsmen informed as to the progress of the movement. It will follow closely the proceedings of the building trades' parliament, before which the Guild proposals will be frequently debated. It will illustrate the buildings erected by the Guild, describe new methods and new processes, circulate statistics, publish correspondence, and, above all, it will be recognized and read by the public as the official organ of the New Industrial Democracy.

"Will the Guild Work?"
"No one who has ever risen to any great height in this world has refused to move until he knows where he is going. Here is the great spiritual weakness of our time: we have lost sight of the venturesomeness of Faith. But somebody has got to break away—somebody has got to break the spell of things as they now are, if we are not to go on in a cycle of increasing tragedies. How can we go without knowing whither? How can we lose without seeing any acquisition?"
"If Columbus had reflected thus, he would never have weighed anchor. It is madness to sail the sea without knowing the way; to sail the sea no one has ever traversed before; to make for a country the existence of which is a question."

"But with this madness, he discovered a new world."
"The complete collapse of the cen-

THE GIRL AS A CITIZEN

(By Miriam Allen DeFord, Staff Writer, The Federated Press)

Some of you girls are very close to the time when—perhaps you will be dreamed of it for years—you will be "of age." For all of you it will come much sooner than seems possible in the long days and months and years of early youth. What is your first thought as you picture the day you are twenty-one? I am afraid many of you if you were entirely honest with yourselves, would answer, "I shall be able then to marry without my parents' consent!" And how many vital questions that answer brings up—enough for a whole article of its own. But something just as important comes to you on that day, something that was not given to you when she was twenty-one. You will be given the privilege and the responsibility of a vote.

A long time ago, in the most active days of the woman suffrage struggle, I, who was living in my native Eastern state, met for the first time a woman voter, a girl from Colorado. I gazed upon her almost with holy awe; she was really a citizen, really had a voice in the making of the laws that governed us both. And I shall never forget the feeling of cold horror that came over me when she said, "Oh, my father would never let my mother or me vote; he doesn't think it's the thing for ladies to go to the polls like common people."

That girl and her father were class-conscious, I learned afterwards that her father was a leader both in "big business" and in corrupt politics in her home town. Consciously or unconsciously, her attitude toward citizenship served the interests of the class to which she belonged. It is for us who belong to the great majority, the workers, to use our vote to serve our interests.

How to Use the Vote?

If the women of the nation, to so many of whom the vote is coming as a new unused gift, use it only to swell the number of ballots of the old capitalist parties—which are only the same party under two "camouflaged" names—then woman suffrage may mean a lot to the makers of voting machines and the printers of ballots, but it won't mean very much to the welfare of the working-class. You girls who are really growing up, who next year or a few years after that are going to be able to help elect the people who make and administer the laws, should feel your citizenship as more than an honor or a duty—it is a great opportunity as well.

Just suppose every new woman voter who is a worker from a family of workers should cast her vote at every election for candidates of a party pledged to the interests of the workers! How long do you suppose it would be before the old freedom would be restored and the new freedom in sight?

This is not the place for me to particularize more closely, or to dictate to you in just which way your allegiance should be drawn. That is a matter for you to determine for yourself, by thought and association and study; I cannot turn our weekly letter into a campaign document. All I can ask you to do is to approach the question seriously, to regard it as one of the most important parts of growing up, and to look at it (as the conservatives and reactionaries all do now) from your point of view as a member of a group whose interests are your interests.

Don't ever cast a ballot thoughtlessly or indifferently; don't ever vote for a man because someone asks you to, or you think he's "a good man." Vote for him because he represents a platform, of, for and by labor. The form of government in this country is that of a representative democracy; make it represent you and your fellow-workers, the vast, productive majority of every nation in the world.

Central government before a plain and urgent task has been followed by the awakening of local consciousness and the readiness on the part of local authorities to try new departures. An industry in which chaos and complexity were conspicuous has taken steps to organize itself as a public service, and as it happens this industry is at the moment the most prominent in the public eye. To those who are looking with interest and sympathy to the new ideas of democratic thinkers about the functional organization of society, both these developments have a special significance.

The numerous building Guild developments that have sprung up all over England are all based, as is the London Guild, upon their ultimate amalgamation in the National Building Guild. The guilds are of course still handicapped by high prices for land and materials, and lack of credit, but it is not at all unlikely, as we are advised, that an arrangement with the Co-operative Societies may go far toward removing some of these difficulties.

LAUNDRY WORKERS WIN

Vinella, Cal.—Laundry workers have broken a lockout by employers and are again at work.

PROFITS FIRST OR STAY OUT

Seattle.—The employer who doesn't intend to work for profits is not wanted in Washington state. Governor Louis F. Hart told the convention of government labor officials of the United States and Canada in convention here. Labor must get a square deal but at the same time profits must be protected, the governor said. Governor Hart devoted a large part of his address to foying radicalism.

HOUSEWIVES GIVEN CHANCE TO ORGANIZE

Washington State Federation Authorizes Federation of Women Workers

(By The Federated Press)
Spokane, Wash.—Housewives of Washington state are now given an opportunity to organize as the result of action taken by the State Federation of Labor convention just closed here.

The convention authorized the formation of the Washington State Federation of Women Workers which is believed to be the first state organization of its kind in the country. The doors of this new organization are being thrown open to overworked housewives. Activities of women workers in all lines will be co-ordinated by the new federation. Jean Stovel, women's organizer for the state federation has been appointed chairman and Ruby Belknap, another prominent woman laborer, secretary.

The women's federation will also function politically in getting out the women votes to the polls for producer candidates.

Here's what the State Federation of Labor did at its Spokane meeting: Indorsed the Triple Alliance of railroad workers, organized labor and farmers. Indorsed a complete legislative program including revision of taxation laws. Re-elected William Short and L. W. Buck president and secretary by acclamation.

Went on record for women's and children's welfare legislation. Elected Robert H. Harlin, president state coal miners, as delegate to the Labor Party convention.

Indorsed the Industrial Representation plan for election to the legislature by industries. Indorsed the Producers Bank and Federation Film, a labor movie concern organized by the workers. Approved the \$1 a day bonus plan for ex-service men.

ANTI-UNION LIBEL NAILED IN CHICAGO

Proven That Milk Drivers Not Responsible For Infant Mortality

Chicago.—The shocking charge by unscrupulous anti-trade unionists that during the milk wagon drivers' strike in this city, last year, "100 babies were dying every day" has been proven false by Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois state federation of labor.

This charge was made at hearings held by the state constitutional convention and has been given wide publicity by the workers' foes. Secretary Olander wrote to John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health of this city, for the 1919 figures on child mortality. The trade unionist asked:

"Was there any marked increase of infant mortality during the year 1919? If so, when did this increase occur and what were its causes?" In forwarding the statistics, the commissioner of health said:

"You will note that instead of an increase in infant mortality, there was a very material decrease last year, as compared with 1918. In the case of deaths under one year of age the number dropped from 6,536 to 5,739. From one to four years inclusive, the number dropped from 4,146 to 2,774." In commenting on this information, Secretary Olander says:

"The facts are that during the strike babies, invalids and hospitals received first consideration from the members of the Milk Wagon Drivers' union and little or no consideration from the employers. The milk drivers offered to work without pay in delivering milk to points where it was really needed. But the employers declined to supply the wagons."

STATE FLOUR MILL FOR NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo, N.D.—Operations are being rushed on the new state flour mill and elevator. Excavators have finished their work and the next move will be to lay the foundation. Gravel is being hauled to the site at the rate of fifteen carloads daily.

Join the Labor Party

WOMEN'S BUNGALOW APRONS Priced for a Speedy Clearance at 98c

Women will scarcely be able to believe their own eyes when they see these serviceable Aprons under a 98c sale price card. Thoroughly well-made of good quality print, in light or dark colors in neat stripe or floral patterns. Comes with round neck and short sleeves, and is belted across back. Sizes 36 to 44. July Clearance Sale

98c

Two Notable July Sale Specials in Whitewear

Those who are familiar with the quality of Johnstone Walker Whitewear will certainly not miss sale values such as these: Envelope Combinations of fine white lingerie cotton, have dainty lace or embroidery trimmed tops and arm hole or strap shoulder style. Sizes 36 to 44. July clearance \$1.19 Women's cool white cambrie Underskirts, made with deep tucked flounce and finished with draw tape at waist. Ideal for wearing with summer dresses and white skirts. July clearance 98c

The Footwear Department Prepares for Inventory Three EXTRA SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY

Our big footwear department has much to accomplish during the next few days in preparation for stocktaking. For Friday's disposal there are three extra special groupings in women's and girls' white canvas footwear that should crowd this department to capacity a few minutes after the store opens.

WOMEN'S \$3.00 TO \$3.25 WHITE CANVAS PUMPS AT \$1.45 Less than 1/2 price for Canvas Pumps with part of July and all August to come means a stampede clearance of this line. The grouping includes several styles made of good grade white canvas, with Louis or low heels; with plain or trimmed fronts. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Regularly \$3.00 to \$3.50. July Clearance Sale \$1.45

WOMEN'S \$3.50 TO \$4.50 WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, CLEARING AT \$1.95 Another remarkable clearance grouping, including values up to \$4.50 for \$1.95—which is considerably less than 1/2 price for some lines.

They are some of the season's smartest styles. Made of good quality white canvas. Shown in several lace styles with Louis or military heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7. July Clearance Sale \$1.95

GIRLS' \$2.25 WHITE CANVAS BOOTS AT \$1.45 Eighty Cents per pair less than usual. Who'd miss such a bargain as this! Made for comfort and service, but specially suitable for wearing at the beaches, of good quality white canvas with extra high lace tops and white rubber soles and one-inch rubber heels. Girls' sizes 11 to 2. Reg. \$2.25. Sale \$1.45

Store Closes Every Saturday at 1 P.M. JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED 608 JASPER & 2ND ST. ESTABLISHED 1898. GEE, SUTHERLAND & HALL. Mail Orders from this advertisement will be promptly shipped

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

SCHEME OUTLINED FOR MINE CONTROL BY THE WORKERS

(Continued from Page Two)

should be people directly appointed by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the other half to be composed of technical experts and commercial men, with one or two nominees of Parliament itself. There will be a definite link between Parliament and the industry through these parliamentary nominees and through the minister of mines. Now that, of course, presupposes a good deal.

The Management Staff
The Miners' Federation of Great Britain is not at present sufficiently powerful or comprehensive to have within its ranks the technical workers engaged in the industry. It has only made provision so far in a limited way for managerial staffs. There has been great prejudice against managerial staffs in the past, warranted to some extent by the pressure constantly brought to bear upon the managers by interfering boards of directors. I am not quite sure even now whether the Miners' Federation of Great Britain are sufficiently removed from that old influence to permit of the technical staff, the brain workers, having complete membership in the federation. This is a regrettable fact, which must be taken into consideration. The technical workers of the mining council could not at present be directly appointed by the miners' federation. Sooner or later, however, we shall arrive at the stage when technical men, men of great ability, due to their natural qualities and to their careful and elaborate education, will be able to associate with the federation. When such provision is made, all sections will then be jointly in a position to nominate the personnel of the national council. Even if the miners' scheme came into operation, staff would have to be left very largely to the managers' associations, as they exist today, small and ill-defined in character, or alternatively to the ministry of mines. It must be agreed that it is a weakness in any scheme if the technical men have to be appointed by any bodies outside the industry.

The Sankey Scheme
The Sankey scheme, on the other hand, does not permit of anything like similar representation, even of the miners' federation, upon the council. It makes provision for the National Mining Council, and seeks to remove

the influence of capital from the industry. It also provides for a minister of mines, but as the miners' federation could not appoint the technical workers, the National Mining Council would not be composed as to one-half of representatives of the workers in the industry and the other half of the nation. The men actually engaged in the industry would compose less than a half of the council, which would have a preponderance of government nominees representing the consumers. The government urge that if they appoint people to act on the National Mining Council they will be there in a representative capacity and will represent the consumers, but I am not prepared to make that inference from previous appointments of government nominees. Anyhow, even under the Sankey scheme, which the miners think should be adopted, there is provision for the election of representatives of all the workers in the industry to the national council, both on the manual and the technical side. If this were realized it would represent the greatest step forward yet attained, because these changes could only come into existence upon the established fact that the influence of capitalism is eliminated. It might be argued that the Sankey scheme is more social in its character than even the miners' federation scheme, for a preponderance of the consumers' or government's representatives would indicate that the industry itself was controlled by and subject to, the decisions of the people not engaged in the industry, and, therefore, of a very definitely social character.

Is the Miners' Scheme Anti-social?
The criticism that the miners' federation scheme is anti-social is met by the argument that as the workers, both technical and manual, secure definite control of any great industry, possessing such preponderance of power, they realize their dependence and inter-dependence upon other industries. They would also realize that any movement they might initiate, having for its object the raising of the condition of those engaged in their particular industry, at the expense of men and women engaged in other industries, would be calculated to fall in operation, and their consciousness of such prospective failure would grow with their increasing responsibility. After all, the miners cannot consume the coal they produce. It must be exchanged for the material things that go to make up a miner's life, and if the miners, because of their preponderating influence, ever wanted to take

advantage of the community, the retaliation would be so immediate that they would not proceed. They would quickly realize the inter-dependence of their industry on other industries in the country.

FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

Chicago.—The local federation of labor has instructed its executive committee to call a meeting for the purpose of starting a free speech agitation in South Chicago. The unionists propose to establish American rights in that district.

RAG SORTERS UNITE

Tacoma, Wash.—The wide field covered by the A. F. of L. is shown by the organization of rag sorters in this city.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

- Prime Rolled Roasts of Beef
- Prime Oven Roasts of Beef
- Prime Pot Roasts of Beef
- Prime Boiling Beef
- Fresh Killed Veal Roasts and Chops
- Fresh Killed Lamb Roasts and Chops
- Stewing Lamb
- Shamrock Hams and Bacon
- Shamrock Creamery Butter
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Alberta Avenue

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, Purvis block, 101st street.

PRESIDENT—R. McCreath, 9621 106a avenue. Phone 4959.
VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 71655.
SECRETARY—A. Farmilo. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 72277.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY—J. J. McCormack, 192 Northern Bldg. Phone 4700.
VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 71655.
TRUSTEES—Harry J. Clark, Frank Field, J. A. S. Smith.
SEARGEANT-AT-ARMS—P. Daly.
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—J. Francis, J. B. Yule, Thos. Grieve, J. St. Dennis, J. J. Saunders, A. A. Campbell, F. M. Simons.
ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE—H. Clark, A. S. Neale, J. S. Bramham, A. Cottrill, J. W. Findlay, Hamilton, J. C. Wait, J. Main, J. McLean.
GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE—J. W. Heron, W. H. Connors, A. C. Cairns, G. T. Hart, F. J. Rayner, J. McL. Matheson.
CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE—A. N. Wright, C. Smith, H. Humphries.
PRESS COMMITTEE—E. E. Roper, H. Hawkips.

LOCAL UNIONS

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

Journeyman Barbers' Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 195th street, box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

Bricklayers' and Masons' No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of—Secretary, R. Philip. Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.

Boilermakers' Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10333 114th street; meets Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Secretary, W. J. Smith.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 132—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 106A street.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 19256 72nd avenue. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

Cooks' and Waiters' Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors, 207 Craig-Nair block. Meets 1st Friday, in Sandison block.

Civil Employees, No. 30—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 9504 100A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.

Civil Service Local 52—C. M. Small, 10527 127th street. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of—Secretary, S. G. Easton, 11428 85th street.

Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International Brotherhood of—Secretary, Jas. McGregor, 9932 101st street. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.

International Association of Firefighters, No. 209—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers' Local 130—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall. Meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Secretary, Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 98th street. Meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall, Jasper and First.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 517, Brotherhood of—Secretary, W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of—Secretary, H. Kelly, Sub. Office No. 8, Edmonton.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of—Secretary, Mark Baker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 510, Brotherhood of—Secretary, S. Baxter, 10235 105th street.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of—President W. Smith, West Edmonton.

Molders' Union of North America, International Local No. 373—Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th avenue. Meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

Machinists, Old Fort Lodge, No. 1266—Secretary, J. S. King, 10244 108th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Labor Hall.

Machinists' Local 517—Secretary, H. E. Crook. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 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 Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, E. Jones, 12917 122nd street. Meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Irma, Alta.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.

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

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 386, Amalgamated—Secretary, J. Barclay, 10656 95th street.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United—Secretary, Thomas Coxon, Box 722, Edmonton, Alta.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 360—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072. Meets last Saturday night each month, room 201 Sandison block.

Musicians' Protective Association, Local 890—President, C. T. Hautwick, 10167 94th street. Phone 2001.

Painters and Decorators' Local 1016—Secretary, C. Sievers, 9745 100th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

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

Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 688, United Association of—Recording Secretary, E. Libby, 11913 123rd street. Phone 82966. Meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.

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

Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Southan, 10607 University avenue. Meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local 398—Secretary, F. D. Wishart, West Edmonton.

Railway Carmen, Local No. 530—Meets third Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, R. Cuthbertson, 10739 84th avenue.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, F. Hawcroft, 9744 82nd avenue. Meets 1st Thursday in Labor Hall.

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of—Secretary, J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106a avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Railway Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Secretary, C. J. Miller, 11522 85A street.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Ware, 10651 108th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m. in Oddfellows' Hall, Norwood Block.

Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street. Meets in Alexander Bldg.

Canadian National Railway System, Employees Local Federation—H. Hawker, Chairman; E. E. Owen, Secretary-Treasurer, 9646 106A avenue. Meets 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Sheetmetal Workers, 371—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4061. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9640 107th avenue. Meets over Empire Theatre.

Stage Employees' International Alliance No. 360, Theatrical—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.

Steam Shovel Dredgers—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 4114 96th street. Meets in Labor Hall.

Stenographers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 129, International—Secretary, James Curtis, 10411 92nd street.

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

Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farmilo. Meets in Labor Hall.

Tailors' Union of America, No. 238, Journeyman—Secretary, J. A. Willis, 9313 95th street.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Labor Hall. Secretary, B. C. Brown, 11324 80th street.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, L. F. Bayzand, Box 2073. Meets 1st Sunday in 202 Balmoral Block.

Typographical, Local No. 604—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058. Meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—The current issue of American Pressmen, official magazine of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union, reports recent gains made in more than 50 jurisdictions. In all these localities decided wage increases have been made, and in many instances improved working conditions are reported.

TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES

Oakland, Cal.—The strike of Teamsters' union No. 70 has ended by Draymen's association agreeing to a wage increase of 50 cents a day. When the teamsters first suggested higher rates, the bosses vowed they would not meet with men who were attempting to ruin their business.

SPIRITED CAMPAIGN TO ESTABLISH A PRODUCERS' BANK

(By The Federated Press)

Seattle.—Every paid official of organized labor in the state has been called upon by the Seattle Central Labor Council to assist in the intensified campaign now being waged to establish a Producers' National bank with labor-farmer capital.

Every grange and grange warehouse in the state has also been asked to participate.

The Histman Service company, a financial organization operating with capital furnished by the workers, is in charge of the drive.

The initial capital will be \$250,000.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS TO THE FRONT

Have Continued To Increase In Complexity and Demand Upon Labor Movement

The fact was impressed upon the recent A.F. of L. convention that international labor relations have continued to increase in complexity and in their demand upon the time and thought of the American labor movement. The International Federation of Trade Unions has been reconstituted and meetings have been held at which delegates representing the American Federation of Labor have participated.

In addition to these, a delegate attended the British Trade Union congress and a delegate attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Trades and Labor congress. A delegate attended the International Labor congress, held under the covenant of the League of Nations in Washington as the representative of American labor. The Pan-American Federation of Labor convention also was attended by delegates representing the A.F. of L. In each of these meetings, problems of world importance developed as a result of the war, demanded consideration.

The A.F. of L. executive council points out that the trade union movement may be proud of the manner in which it has met the great issues that have arisen and it may point with lasting pride to the integrity that has characterized every action having to do with the welfare of world humanity in connection with these various conventions and congresses. However much the high idealism of the democratic peoples of the world may be abused or dissipated in some of the world's political and business circles it has held its place in the labor movement. There is not likely to be again a restriction of our interest and activity in relation to the work and the welfare of the rest of the world.

Whatever may be our desires, the fact is that the course of events and the needs of people have woven our destinies into such a relation with the peoples of the world that our attention cannot be withdrawn from what is happening in other countries and on other continents. Nearly two years have elapsed since the signing of the armistice which ended the world war. It is a regrettable truth that this period has brought but small degree of settlement of the tremendous problems brought into being by the war. The accident of circumstance has been left to deal with matters that should long since have been brought under control of conscious direction.

THE I.W.W. IS A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

(By The Federated Press)

Wellington, Wash.—The I.W.W. is a political organization.

This was the ruling here of Judge Edward E. Hardin of the Whatcom county superior court in denying the application of the prosecuting attorney for an injunction restraining four alleged I.W.W.'s from further participation in the activities of that organization.

The judge held that no court in the land has yet decided that political parties should be restrained. Judge Hardin in refusing to restrain the I.W.W., said:

"The I.W.W. is an exotic from continental Europe where it was nurtured by centuries of oppression. It cannot live in the light of public discussion in a government which provides constitutional methods of changes to fit new conditions and if it should thrive for a time and assume menacing proportions in this, the greatest of republics, that would do itself evidence that somehow, somewhere something needs fixing."

Judge Hardin also held that the prosecuting attorney was seeking the wrong method of attempting to abate the I.W.W. The injunction plan would prevent the men enjoying their right of trial by jury, he maintained.

THINKING MAKES MAN DIFFERENT FROM ANIMALS

Thinking is what makes man different from the animals. Lacking the wings of the bird, the speed of the horse or the fighting strength of the tiger, man used his brain and made the aeroplane, the railroad and the machine gun.

The highest form of human work is thought. All other forms are dependent wholly on or in part upon physical traits which we share with the beasts. If your time is worth wages to your employer during the hours when it is occupied with material things, how much more is it worth to your employer or to yourself, when it is devoted to planning, to self-criticism or to study of your job? Thought is independent of time, place or tools. Opportunities for its highest functions come daily and hourly.

How much do you think, and to what purpose? On that last railroad journey, when hour followed hour of enforced physical idleness, your mind was active; but was it working or playing—was it thinking constructively and in a straight line, or was it wandering through the mazes of aimless reverie? When you walked home from work last night, you required the very least of your mental power to keep moving and to find your road; what did you do with the rest?

STREET CAR MEN ASK FIFTY PER CENT. INCREASE

Columbus.—Local street car men are making a demand on the traction company for a 50% increase in wages. The men are receiving 45, 48 and 50 cents per hour for first, second and third year experience respectively. The men also demand the back pay awarded them by the war Labor Board. The ultimatum for a reply from the company has been set, and if there is no action then the local union proposes to call a strike.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

THE FARMING QUESTION

Dear Editor:

Why is it necessary for labor and farmer to get together? Because the very foundation of the economic wealth of Canada lies on the farm. Therefore the farmer's study on the political platform absolutely interlocks with labor's city study, therefore all forces must be put to remedy farm life, and give the opportunities to get married city life on them. The problems involved are great. They include lack of social life, drudgery, long hours at low pay; lack of opportunities respecting living independent conditions, local markets, and emergency medical supplies. Can these conditions be remedied, and how? The only remedy is by law, and localized committees. The first essential is co-operation because until farm hours and wage can compete with city wages, there's no hope. A farmer hires, say, a man at \$3 a day and board, which is \$72 a month. He must leave his wife in town, therefore, if any family, the money is gone as quick as made; this lasts perhaps for four months; he comes back to town, no money, winter on, and no job. The same man gets a job in town, he knows the city, he also lives from hand to mouth, but he has regular hours, is home with his family, can put in a garden and get jobs, through being known, whereas the man that goes on a farm gets none of these chances. This question shows two things: farmers must be in a position to allow married men a certain amount of freedom, with city hours, and a full year's work, with house, and pay equivalent, or he must take him in on a co-partnership phase. Don't throw your hands up, for if the city factories can make money on an 8 or 9 hour day's labor, why cannot the farmers; that's one point you got to find out. Now for localized markets: What's the reason a centralized elevator cannot buy up all wheat in a definite neighborhood? Because elevators are business concerns, controlled by stock fluctuations; and railroad management. How does the railroad enter this? By studying conditions to their own ends, instead of having available enough cars to ship all grain to the central markets, giving every farmer the same deal to get his cars filled. How about social interests? Well, if instead of having a lot of controlled land, they were so divided to allow one hundred man's house to 160 acres, and having all houses in a part near each other, instead of spotted at a mile's radius, you could have communities of from twelve to sixteen houses together. What of medical arrangements? Centralized prosperity besides showing each other pointers, would produce one farming community within a given radius, sufficient to keep a doctor. Now most men who work for farmers do so, with the ultimate intentions of going on farm work for himself; therefore he has to get the start given him; this can be done by government loans; under expert advice, unemployment insurance whilst working for a farmer. Sick and accident insurance so his wage will be continuous. Natural loss insurance to the farmer against crop conditions. For two things are necessary, a married man must learn, and his family must be kept, also once learned, his opportunities must be given him by the government, to fulfill both social and economic conditions. As a basic living wage is necessary in the city, also a basic living condition is necessary on the farms, to protect against weather conditions, and losses; as drudgery is caused by lack of interest, this must be overcome by producing that interest, this can be done by proving to a man, as soon as he is capable; his own farm will be ready for him to go ahead.

Is this all moonshine, or is it possible to overcome?

Let us see, the coast conditions I know something about. Now an acre of strawberries on Vancouver Island fetches on an average from \$2,000 to \$5,000, then one acre there is equivalent to 50 acres here, or a 20 acre cultivated farm under expert instruction there, is as good as 1,000 acres here. However, it is not, for you cannot run many acres of strawberries yourself, but the idea is, to show a 20 acre farm will make a family dependent there. Now I would propose to do this: Under government take 100 men at 20 acres, is 2,000 acres. The clearing of this land would be done by the married men, who are to live on it, involves interest; the timber taken off, roots, resin and all taken, so there would be no loss, it would leave a profit over clearing; the land would be worth, before \$10 an acre, after \$200 an acre, so the value each is \$4,000. On this value, loan each man \$3,000, assessed against the

IMMIGRATION BILL AIMED AT GOVT OPPONENTS

Danger of Australian Measure Being Used For Political Purposes

(By W. Francis Ahern, Australian Correspondent The Federated Press) Sydney, N.S.W.—The Australian Commonwealth anti-labor government has introduced an Immigration bill which appears to be aimed directly at political opponents of the government. Clause three of the bill prohibits the entry into Australia, or the deportation from Australia (if not a native of that country), of "any person who advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the established government of Australia or of any state or of any other civilized country, or of all forms of law, or who is opposed to organized government, or who advocates assassination of public officials, or who advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization which entertains and teaches any of the doctrines and practices specified in this paragraph."

It is easy to see that the Australian government has purposely surrounded the above clause with all kinds of high-sounding words in order to cloak the real intention of the measure. Nobody, for instance, favors the overthrow by the ballot box, nor does such person favor the assassination of public officials or the unlawful destruction of property.

Used for Political Purposes.

It would not be necessary for him to advocate the overthrowing by force of the established government of Australia—the mere fact that he favored the overthrow of the government of "any civilized country," even though such an act were in the best interests of the peoples concerned, would be a sufficient excuse for getting rid of him.

G.T.P. ADVISES DEPT TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDATIONS

Board of Conciliation Report Involves Increase of One Million Dollars

The department of labor is in receipt of notice from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, advising that it accepts the recommendations of the board of conciliation, which recently dealt with the dispute between the company and its clerical employees and that the award is being put into effect.

Increase of Wages

The chairman and the company's representative on the board filed a report recommending a schedule of working rules, which the department believes are generally acceptable to all parties concerned. The representative of the employees did not sign the recommendations, neither has he submitted any minority report, but it is understood that he differed with his colleagues in respect to the amount of increase in wages which should be granted. The acceptance of the majority report of the board involves an increased annual expenditure for wages aggregating about one million dollars.

The employees have not advised the department whether the recommendations are acceptable to them.

Board to Investigate

The minister of labor has appointed a board of conciliation to investigate the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway company and its commercial telegraphers. P. H. Shippen, K.C., of Toronto, will represent the company and J. T. Gunn of Toronto, the employees.

land, give them competent instructors, twenty years to pay it in, without interest. You then could have prosperity, happiness, and a reduction of our city's unemployed in winter. How would this pay the state? By the value of products produced; for their products would equal \$10,000 a year per man, or \$1,000,000 for the colony per year after a few years' instruction. So you see at government control prices on \$1,000,000 they could collect 5%: \$50,000 per year, but once a family comes under this scheme, they will not be entitled to take a further advantage from the government. Of course the \$10,000 represents the products produced, not the farmers' profits; his profits would run about one-third of this or \$2,000 per year and food.

Sincerely,
G. GARDNER.

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40c Castoria, per bottle.....	29c	\$1.00 bottle Enos Fruit Salt.....	79c
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A BIG AMALGAMATION COULDN'T STOP PICKETING

New York (N.Y. Bureau)—One joint board for all workers in the men's and boys' clothing industry of greater New York will be formed July 12 at a meeting of the New York Joint Board and the Joint Board of the Children's Clothing Trades of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The amalgamation which will bring together 55,000 workers in the men's clothing industry and 15,000 workers in the boys' clothing industry, was voted in the sessions of the general executive board of the A.C.W.A.

Sincerely,
G. GARDNER.

New York (N.Y. Bureau)—A distinct legal victory was scored by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the decision of Supreme Court Justice Thomas F. Donnelly denying the motion of attorneys for Joseph Hilton, New York retail clothier, for a permanent injunction to stop picketing of their factory and store by striking members of the A.C.W.

Alltoona, Pa.—The new Bookbinders' union has established a weekly rate of \$40 for men and \$20 for women.

LABOR IS EAGER TO TAKE PART IN MORE PRODUCTION

Sam'l Gompers Emphasizes Production For Use and Not For Profit Alone

Advice frequently given publicly to employees to "get a move on themselves" as a prime factor in solving the industrial problem and the railroad problem as well reveals an ignorance of basic conditions or an effort to cloud the actual fundamental situation, says an editorial in the Trades Union News.

The active direction of industry must take its lead from the needs of the world for production rather than from the desires of counting rooms for profit. There is a perpetual conflict between service and greed, between healthy growth and parasitic growth.

Problems of industry are solvable and industry possesses the intelligence to formulate and put into operation the solutions that are necessary.

Labor has laid down these propositions: Those contributing to production should have a part in its control; a low turnover, which is advantageous to industry, has an equal if not greater value to workers, since to them it means continuous employment and a stable income; every worker has a right to be freed from all avoidable uncertainties of employment.

Supplementing these propositions and making clear the fundamentals that must underlie the operation of industry if it is to serve the actual needs of the people and not merely constitute a medium for the making of profits, it is urged that betterment for wage-earners under all circumstances depends upon the control they exercise through economic organization, control that brings with it responsibility.

The A. F. of L. executive council believes that in all large permanent shops a regular arrangement should be provided whereby a committee of workers would meet with the shop management to confer on matters of production, it being requisite for efficiency in production that the essential needs of the people and not merely constitute a medium for the making of profits, it is urged that betterment for wage-earners under all circumstances depends upon the control they exercise through economic organization, control that brings with it responsibility.

Principles thus put forward by the organized labor movement are declared by Gompers to point the way not only to solutions of the problems of manufacture but also of the problems of distribution, applying to railroads as well as to any other industry.

They are as essential, he holds, in increasing the mileage of freight cars and insuring the continuity of railroad operations as in increasing the output of mills and factories.

TRAINING FOR BOYS IN AUSTRALIAN NAVY INCREASED TO 12 YRS.

Sydney, N.S.W.—Hitherto the period of training for boys entering the Australian navy has been five years, but this period has just been extended to twelve years by the Australian government.

There is no doubt that this has been done in the interests of British imperialism, but what effect it will have on the matter of getting recruits for the navy remains to be seen.

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

WILL ORGANIZE GARMENT WORKERS ON PACIFIC COAST

New York (N.Y. Bureau).—Max Gorenstein, now one of the chief organizers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, formerly manager of Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, local 19, has left for the Pacific coast for an extensive tour of organization in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and other cities on the Pacific slope.

There are about 10,000 waist, dress and cloak makers in that territory who wish to be organized, and the international is sending out Gorenstein as one of its best men to do the job. He expects to be gone a year.

MUSICIANS RAISE WAGES

New York.—Wages of several thousand organized musicians have been raised. Negotiations covering several months nearly came to the breaking point when these rates were agreed upon. Dramatic productions, \$45 a week; musical shows, \$57; burlesque, vaudeville and motion picture theaters, \$56 to \$70.

NEW SCALE AND BACK PAY FOR PORTLAND TYPOS

Portland, Ore.—The national arbitration board maintained by the International Typographical union and the National Publishers' association has raised wages of local newspaper printers \$3 a week for day men and \$1.50 a week for night men. The scale is now \$48 for day work and \$51 for night work and dates back to the first of the year.

FIJI ISLANDS NEW FIELD OF EXPLOITATION

Will Nations Protect Natives From Skinning Methods of World Capitalists? (By W. Francis Abern, Australian correspondent, The Federated Press) Sydney, N.S.W.—Capitalism today is looking afar for fresh fields to conquer. Its greedy hands are reaching out across the Pacific Ocean where there are still millions of native child-like people who have not as yet felt the breath of twentieth century capitalism.

We know that in their native state, the Pacific Islanders are capable of carrying out a system of primitive agriculture, and even rising to some height in the matter of secondary industries. With assistance they are capable of a much higher development. There are instances in the Pacific where the native races, untouched by outsiders, have evolved a form of government suited to themselves, and which in many respects puts our own civilization in the background.

The cruelest feature about the Fiji business is the guilty silence of the religious bodies who for long years sent us glowing reports without a single reference to the shameful oppression and the hideous immorality prevailing there under a law which apportions only one woman to every three men.

There is no doubt that this has been done in the interests of British imperialism, but what effect it will have on the matter of getting recruits for the navy remains to be seen.

Australia and New Zealand have been given mandates over Pacific Ocean territory taken from the Germans. They are shouldered with the heavy responsibility of seeing that the natives are allowed to live in their own virgin paradise, free from the taint of commercialized civilization.

Bookbinders Gain. Norwalk, Ohio.—The Bookbinders' union has established its first minimum wage scale in this city. Males are advanced \$4 a week and women have been granted a \$16 rate.

Indianapolis.—Officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders report a good standing membership of 24,188. During June there was a gain of 368. Join the Labor Party.

Stage & Music

SAMBO AND THE HORNETS' NEST

(By Jay Fox, in Machinists' Journal) Sam was a negro, mule driver, and he could handle a whip as artistically as any "mule skinner" that ever came down the pike.

Having the privilege of riding with him, I was entertained by many examples of his marksmanship. He took delight in picking insects off the leaves of flowers with the lash. Once, after making an especially fine swing that killed a bumblebee while exercising its constitutional right to dig its dinner from the recesses of a wild flower, I discovered what I thought would be a splendid chance.

Here, I thought, is a chance for Sam that comes but once in a lifetime, and to some men not at all. He can put over a stunt that will immortalize him in the eyes of the sporting world.

"Sam," said I, "here is your one chance to embrace Miss Opportunity. She will not return again. I'll step back out of your way (it was safety first with me) and you swing on those fellows and scatter them and their nest helter-skelter with a few swings of your skillfully handled whip."

"When Ah makes a pass at a bunch of flies, those Ah don't hit beats it to safety, leavin' th' dead and wounded to lick out foh themselves, with no care fo' th' sick and no revenge foh th' dead. Each fly he looks atfah his own bunch o' flyness an' don't care nuffin' foh all th' udder flies, 'cept to hang 'round with them during times of peace. So Ah can just smash into them thah flies whenever Ah wants to have mah fun, an' show you what Ah can do with mah whip."

"But when it comes to ho'nets, boss, dat's different. Ah's neutral thar. Ah don't want to fool with them thar birds. Ah respect thar right and 'Ah show my respect' by passin' 'em by without so much as raisin' mah whip so there won't be no misunderstandin' 'tween them and me."

"Then," I said, "do you allow these pesky hornets more right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness than you accord to the flies? Haven't the flies got the same natural rights as the hornets?"

"They have, Ah shud 'spect so, th' same rights, but they ain't got the same 'mount o' common sense to defend their rights. Ah has no time to fool 'way lookin' atfah th' rights of flies; they got to take care o' their own rights, an' when they don't, how does Ah know that they want to have any rights?"

"No one has any rights in this yah world 'cept those what can maintain them. Thah's what Ah read in a pome an' what Ah proved along this yah road."

"Then," I said, "just because nature did not give the fly a sting like the hornet, he has no rights?"

"You is mistaken, boss. It's not the sting that makes me respect the rights of the ho'net. The bumblebee has a sting just as long an' as sharp as any ho'net, and Ah's got no mo' 'spect foh his rights as Ah has foh the fly."

"Then what is it about the hornet that you dread and makes you so respectful of his rights?"

"Ah'll tell you, boss, what it am. Them 'are ho'nets is shu' organized. If Ah hits one with mah whip all the udders come right atfah me jus' like Ah had hit them. They fights fo' each udder. They 'tend each udder's nest. They are all brudders in thar yar nest, and each one will 'tend the rights of all th' udders to de las' trench and you can't sick me on to them, boss, even if Ah do be a good whip-cracker."

SEATTLE LABOR ASSUMES CONTROL OF PICTURE HOUSE

(By The Federated Press) Seattle.—Organized Labor here has assumed control of a downtown moving picture theatre which can be counted upon to display no pictures containing anti-labor propaganda.

UNION TEXTILE WORKERS HAVE HARD FIGHT ON

Mills All Over the East Are Closing Down Indefinitely

New York (N.Y. Bureau).—Union textile workers have set their jaws for the heaviest fight in the history of the industry, as mills all over the east follow the example just set by the American Woolen Company in closing down indefinitely.

The United Textile Workers have begun their drive for a million dollar defense fund in Providence, R.I., where they will attempt to raise \$50,000. Labor leaders are planning to open offices in the largest of the State's textile centers from which the drive will be conducted, and thousands of workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor whether or not they are textile operatives, will be asked to contribute to the success of the drive.

Leaders here have stated that the sole purpose of raising this million dollar fund is to enable textile operatives to fortify themselves against the predicted move on the part of textile manufacturers to get their workers back later at longer hours, minus the 15 per cent increase in wages granted in June, prior to the slump in the woolen industry.

At the New York headquarters of the Amalgamated Textile Workers it was announced that no defense fund is contemplated so far, although the union realizes it is in for a long hard fight. Until the industry is more completely organized it will be at the mercy of the manufacturers, leaders declared.

Practically the only mills now working in the east are those in Pennsylvania, which are unorganized and to which much work has been shifted during the frontal attack upon the unions.

Further curtailment in the mills belonging to the Passaic Wool-Council has occurred. Four of the mills inaugurate short work weeks June 11, and early in July two mills closed down altogether.

It is reported that the decision for a general shut-down was made at a secret meeting of manufacturers, which would clearly constitute a combination in restraint of trade, coming under the Lever Act. So far the investigation which the department of justice is making in this regard has come to nothing, and there is a feeling among manufacturers that it will continue to come to nothing.

SOUTHWEST MINERS RATIFY CONTRACT AT KANSAS CITY

Miners and operators of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas completed the ratification of the new contract for the southwest in Kansas City at the conclusion of a conference that had extended over a month.

The commission named during the progress of the conference to fix the price of explosives will at once take up that work. The price of \$2.02 a keg for powder, which the miners are now paying, is temporary, and remains in effect until the commission renders its decision.

The contract is as of date of April 1, 1920, and will expire March 31, 1922. It will make comparatively little change in the situation in this field as the award of the national fuel commission, giving the miners a 27 per cent increase, has been in effect since April 1. The contract merely works out the details of the application of the national award to this particular field.

FREE SPEECH RIGHTS

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—A meeting to test the right of free speech will be held in Waterbury, Conn., by the American Civil Liberties Union in co-operation with the International Association of Machinists, it was announced at headquarters here. This decision was made following the persecution by manufacturers of the 11,000 striking brass workers in that city 2,000 of whom are members of the Machinists' union.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNITE

Edgewood, R.I.—Textile workers have organized two locals at this place. They are chartered by the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Join the Labor Party.

DINNER PAIL EPIC

(By Mr. William Lloyd, commonly called "Bill," writer for The Federated Press)

It ain't so often I've the gall to spring this high-brow stuff at all, but when I look around the shop, I sometimes feel I gotta hop upon the neck of some few rubes and tell 'em that I think they're boobs.

And one sure way to make a gink is the abuse of printer's ink, and make him take at one fool gulp and awful waste of good woodpulp.

One wise owl said he didn't care who wrote the laws, if he could share in writing songs the people sing, for then they'd fall for anything. Now with the magazines and papers, those gangsters cut up awful capers. They try to see that you don't think, by artful use of printer's ink.

Now honest, I don't pose to be no teacher; I am twenty-three. The very best that I can say is that I wa'n't born yesterday. And I'm awishin' and a-hopin' that you will get your eyes wide open.

(The editor ain't asked to pay for what I am about to say.)

Just get this number and address; you must chip in for your own press, and if you want the labor news, instead of cap'talistic brews, don't glue yourself tight to your dollar and then let out a mighty holler because old "Collier's" and the "Post" hand labor such an awful roast. They can afford to be darned rude, by advertising breakfast-food.

And then too, I don't like the looks of very many of the books with which some chaps dilute their brain, when they otta try to gain a knowledge of the human show and how the working-class should go, and how we otta get control of the machine and our own soul. To bun a new society is more important than to see the lady in Bob Chamber's book escape her husband's jealous look.

I ain't no preacher. Goodness knows my wings ain't through my underclothes; and now that I have had my say, this high-brow pose I'll lay away.

After a five-weeks' strike boiler-makers of St. Louis have won their demand for improved working conditions.

FARMER'S VIEW ON PENSIONS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

No Difference Between Position of Civil Servants and Ordinary Worker

It is seldom that we have to take issue with the criticisms of the editor of Turner's Weekly, says Geo. F. Stirling, writing in the Western Labor News, but we cannot quite understand why he should be so strongly opposed to a curtailment of the powers of the servants of the people.

The reason is no doubt that the editor has become impregnated with the false idea of the position and powers of legislators. Members of parliament have become so obsessed with the idea of their importance that they have come to look upon themselves, not as servants but as rulers. The words "Minister, and Ministry" have long since ceased to be appropriate, and the rank and file of parliament are beginning to feel uneasy under the collar and prefer to represent their own unbounded wisdom rather than the consensus of opinion of their constituents.

The U.F.O. did not elect the Drury government to rule them, but they were elected to carry out the policy of the U.F.O.

Consequently it is perfectly legitimate for the provincial executive to call upon the members of the U.F.O. in the government to vote against a measure which is wrong in principle, and undemocratic.

In the words of the Farmer's Sun, the organ of the U.F.O.: "The principle of pensioning civil servants is wrong. This is class legislation, and we are distinctly opposed to this, no matter whether farmers or factory hands, fishermen or foresters, clerks or civil servants, derive the benefit. The principle of having one class pay for the upkeep of another class is wrong."

We are not against the idea of pensions, far from it. We believe that every person who is incapacitated, whether by age, or by infirmity caused by peace or war should be supported by the state, not as a charity, but as a right, but when you discriminate with your pensions, when you say that a war widow, whose husband was killed in battle shall receive a pension, and a peace widow whose husband was killed by an explosion in a munitions factory shall not receive an equal pension, you are treading on dangerous ground. The U.F.O. therefore rightly dissents from the principle of pensioning.

The editor of Turner's Weekly takes the view that civil servants are not in the same position as ordinary workers, in that they are prohibited from striking. They are prohibited from striking, but they strike all the same. Industrial workers are also prohibited from striking, and they strike too. If there is any difference between the position of the civil servant and the ordinary worker, that difference is all in favor of the civil servant. The ordinary worker is continually haunted by the spectre of hunger caused by unemployment, but the civil servant may keep his job for life. His employer never fails.

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ing civil servants whilst others who are doing equally important, and often more important work are not pensioned.

The editor of Turner's Weekly takes the view that civil servants are not in the same position as ordinary workers, in that they are prohibited from striking. They are prohibited from striking, but they strike all the same. Industrial workers are also prohibited from striking, and they strike too. If there is any difference between the position of the civil servant and the ordinary worker, that difference is all in favor of the civil servant. The ordinary worker is continually haunted by the spectre of hunger caused by unemployment, but the civil servant may keep his job for life. His employer never fails.

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— Edited, Controlled and Published by
THE EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL
Issued at Edmonton, Alberta, Every Saturday
ELMER E. ROPER, Editor Adams Building
Phone 5595
VOL. 2, No. 16 JULY 24, 1920

"EDMONTON IN 1921"

The caption of this article will be the password among Edmonton Trade Unionists from now until the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in September. It is to be hoped that the slogan will have an added meaning from that time on.

It is reasonable to suppose that the Congress will decide to meet in the west next year. In fairness to the prairie provinces they should be given the privilege of entertaining the Dominion body in 1921. And if the convention in Windsor decides to favor the west in this way, no better choice could be made than the capital city of Alberta for the seat of the Dominion gathering next year.

Edmonton is a live Labor city. It has more and larger and better hotels than any eastern city of its size. It has natural beauties superior to any other western city. It possesses a staunch and progressive body of trade unionists, and takes second place to no other Canadian city in the matter of working conditions that exist within its borders. The hospitality of Edmonton people has been established through the entertainment of many conventions of various kinds.

This city should have a large delegation at the Windsor convention. Unions and groups of unions should plan to send representatives. The Trades Council should receive the co-operation it desires from the city council and other local bodies, in placing this city's advantages before the trades unions of Canada. It is proposed to send literature of some description to every union in the Dominion, and it is impossible to conceive of a more profitable field for intelligent advertisement of Edmonton's superior qualities. Through the "Edmonton in 1921" campaign this city can be brought to the notice of a most useful and intelligent class of Canadian citizens—the organized work-people of the Dominion.

Edmonton in 1921!

SPORTSMANSHIP

There is not likely to be a Dominion election for some considerable time. At least it would appear so, unless the Journal and other unionist papers are endeavoring to make us so believe for the purpose of keeping us unprepared. Mr. Spinney who is a member without portfolio of the Meighen cabinet believes that an election would precipitate a situation which it is desirable to avoid at all costs. In other words we suppose it is desirable to, "at all costs," avoid the defeat of the "national" party government. The desirability of avoiding such a "calamity" may not strike the ordinary Canadian citizen with very much force.

The Journal tells us that "we have not settled down sufficiently from our war experiences" to make an election desirable from the Journal's point of view. What might be said is that the people of Canada are at the present time too politically conscious to allow any chance for the return of a reactionary government under the leadership of a stand-pat Tory. But has the Journal any hope that in two years the temper of the people will be different? If so we predict the blasting of such an illusion. On the contrary we believe that the present political outlook of the people is but a stage in the evolutionary progress of political consciousness, and that in two years from now a Tory Premier with a reactionary following will have less chance than at present to secure the confidence of the voting public of Canada.

We are asked to display our "sportsmanship" and give the "new" government a chance to show what it can do. We would like to point out that the people of Canada have been somewhat "sporty" for a considerable time. They have, in fact, allowed the big business interests of the country to operate a "sure thing" at their expense. The time has arrived, however, when the talk of "sportsmanship" should not draw the attention of the people from their duty politically, to themselves and to the nation. The administration at Ottawa is not "new," and it is the most discredited and unpopular government that Canada ever had. Under those conditions a considerable lack of sportsmanship is shown by a determination to hang on to office as long as the law will allow. There should be an election before another session of parliament.

POLITICALLY CLASS-CONSCIOUS

We are repeatedly told, and the Free Press agrees, that it is unnecessary in a country like Canada, where we have an almost universal franchise, to resort to any other than constitutional means to secure social justice for the workers. We have the privilege, we are informed, of electing to parliament the men who will represent our views and carry out our political desires.

A very strange thing, however, is the fact that the people who are most insistent upon the virtue of political methods of righting social wrongs, are those that are equally antagonistic to independent political action by the workers. We are advised to use constitutional means, and when we proceed to do so we are criticized for "class" organization.

Now why are so many opposed to Labor and Farmer parties? We are inclined to believe that the opposition is against, not the principle of economic class organization, but against the election of a worker or farmer. And the reason is that an industrial worker or Farmer will, if elected, naturally seek to further the interests of the class he represents. Naturally, we say, because the economic factor is the dominating influence of political as well as of social, life. The fact that the business interests are opposed to working class political organization, shows very clearly that they believe a Labor member of parliament would only represent Labor interests. Which shows further that the business and professional people are politically class-conscious. When the workers realize, as completely as do the employing class, that only representatives of their own economic group can truly represent them, the political life of the country will be on the high road to social justice and equity. The Labor Party is the logical political organization for every worker to be affiliated with.

THE PEOPLE PAY THE PIPER

While preaching efficiency to the workers, and expounding, the virtues of economy and thrift as applied to the toilers, the business interests in control of things have exhibited very little evidence of their sincerity. Waste and inefficiency, as a matter of fact, seems to be the rule rather than the exception.

Take as an example the timber resources of the continent. United States Secretary of Agriculture Meredith recently stated that, "timber depletion has not resulted from the use of our forests, but from their devastation." "There are," he said "463,000,000 acres of forest lands of all classes in the United States, including burned, culled or cut over. Of this amount \$1,000,000 acres is an unproductive waste. Unless timber growth takes the place of devastation from forest fires and destructive methods of cutting, our consumption of lumber must drop to the level of European countries, where wood is an imported luxury." What applies to the U.S. timber supply is equally applicable to the lumber resources of Canada. Exploitation has been the policy, and economy and conservation has been a negligible factor. Scientific methods of production have been utterly ignored.

In connection with other natural resources the same wasteful policy has been pursued. The province of Alberta itself supplies one of the most glaring examples of shameful exploitation. In this province there has been no attempt to conserve the coal deposits that are of such tremendous importance to the whole of Canada. Any Tom, Dick or Harry has been permitted to sink a hole in the ground and gouge out the precious heat producing substance without regard to any approved methods of mining. The result is ten times too many mines in the province and six tons of waste to every four tons of coal that has been marketed. When competitive business calls the tune the people of the nation must pay the piper.

THE CHRISTOPHERS INCIDENT

Every thinking trade unionist will look with indignant displeasure upon the perpetration of mob violence upon the person of P. M. Christophers, the O.B.U. organizer, at Bienfait, Saskatchewan. On Sunday night, July 4th, a crowd of armed men entered his hotel, made him dress, took him in an automobile to Noonan, North Dakota, told him to keep going and threatened him with dire penalties should he return to Canada. Christophers, it might be mentioned, is a Canadian citizen.

In this district in Saskatchewan the U.M.W.A. was crushed in 1913. It can be said without fear of contradiction that the mob that ran Christophers out of town, would have taken similar measures to end the activities of an

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organizer representing any other union. The action was without doubt inspired by the mine operators of the district, and carried out by their agents. Trade unionists are not going to be deceived into thinking that there is any love for the workers in outrages of this kind. The fact that a mob attacks an O.B.U. organizer will not bring any joy to even the most earnest opponents of the secessionist movement. On the contrary organized Labor is unalterably opposed to violence and mob law, and will not fail to protest the perpetration of such outrages.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Edmonton in 1921!

On Tuesday next Nova Scotia elects a new legislature. Will the Ontario and Manitoba doses be repeated?

What is the cause of high prices? Read Philip Snowden's thoughtful article on this subject.

The time to prepare for political action is not after the election campaign is on. The trade unionist can be prepared now by joining the Labor Party.

Monday, August 9th, is Civic Holiday. But that is only an incidental, for the day will go down in history as the date of the big Labor picnic and concert.

If it were not so serious it would be funny to read of a U.S. judge ruling that cloth is not wearing material, and so a firm against whom profiteering was proven is permitted to go free because of technicality in the act under which the prosecution was instituted.

The reader who is desirous of obtaining some inside information regarding the peace conference and the treaty, cannot do better than carefully peruse John Maynard Keynes' "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." Mr. Keynes was on the "inside" and writes from first hand knowledge. The book is at the library.

Of course no person who will honestly express their convictions will claim that by "open shop" anything other than non-union shop is meant. The Denver Labor Bulletin reproduces a fac-simile of an employment application form used by one of the Denver "open shoppers." The concluding sentence reads: "I hereby agree that if dissatisfied with shop rules or my position, to take the matter up with the superintendent. If still unsatisfied, I agree to leave the company's services without interfering with or agitating other employes."

McBRIDE ON THE WAR PATH GETS LITTLE SYMPATHY

Ontario Labor papers are unanimous in condemnation of Mayor McBride of Brantford, who has openly declared war on the Labor-Farmer government in general and Hon. Walter Rollo in particular. Says the New Democracy, Hamilton:

"Watch the two R's. Raney and Rollo," says McBride, and then watch the Montreal Gazette and the Financial Post, a fine combination for a Farmer-Labor government." Poor "Mac" seems to be up against it. Evidently nobody wants to purchase his silence. It is said that "hell hath no fury like that of a woman scorned." We believe that this saying is particularly applicable to the old ladies of both sexes.

Join the Labor Party

ENGINEERS OF HAMILTON ARE TURNED DOWN

Contractors Decline To Consider Their Requests—
Showdown Coming

The Building Contractors' association has declined to consider the requests of the portable and hoisting engineers of Hamilton, even when pressure was brought to bear by the carpenters' representative. There is an agreement in existence between the carpenters, the bricklayers, and the steam and operating engineers' international unions, which calls for joint action where the question of the closed shop is involved. Matters must soon come to some sort of a show down here.

Join the Labor Party

HIGH POINTS OF A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Summary of Action Taken
By Great Gathering
in Montreal

During the next two or three weeks the Labor press throughout the continent will be filled with actions of the 40th annual convention of the A. F. of L., which adjourned at Montreal on June 19th to meet again at Denver, Colo., in June, 1921.

The high points of this great convention are about as follows:

Declaring in favor of government ownership of railroads.
Declaring in favor of the League of Nations without reservations.
Election of Samuel Gompers for the thirty-ninth time president of the federation and re-election of Vice-President Woll, Secretary Frank Morrison, and Treasurer Tobin.

Increasing the salary of president from \$10,000 to \$12,000 and the secretary from \$7,500 to \$10,000.
Condemning the Republican national

platform.

Endorsing the non-partisan political campaign inaugurated by the federation.

Demanding the immediate curbing of profiteers and the jailing of food and clothing profiteers.

Insisting on the right to strike and abolition of compulsory arbitration and anti-strike legislation.

Demanding that Uncle Sam keep hands off Mexico.

Retreating positive right to collective bargaining through trade unions.

Return to the absolute right of free speech and free press.

Condemning compulsory military training.

Increasing of the legislative committee from eleven to fifteen.

Enacting of child labor laws.

Repeal of the Esch-Cummins railroad law.

Removing the color line in all trades.

THROWING IT AWAY

Seattle—More than a quarter-million cans of salmon unfit for human food were seized in waterfront warehouses by U.S. Agents. This is the eighth seizure of this nature.

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