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TRADES COUNCIL TAKES ACTION ON WINNIPEG VERDICT

Requests Labor Congress To Take Action Toward Securing Re- lease Winnipeg Brothers

That this council communicate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, requesting that the executive council of that body get in touch with the Department of Justice immediately with a view to obtaining, if possible, the release of the brothers convicted of seditious conspiracy in Winnipeg, and that the federal members of parliament representing Edmonton be also similarly addressed, and further that a copy of this resolution be sent to all other Trades Councils in Canada, requesting that they take similar action.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted by the Trades and Labor Council on Monday evening. The resolution was moved by Delegate Roper and seconded by Delegate Findlay following an animated discussion on the executive committee's report regarding the non-participation of the council in the Good Friday protest mass meeting.

During the discussion the executive was criticized for their action by some delegates while others very strongly endorsed the Board's stand. The report was finally adopted after it had been explained that the defense committee in Winnipeg had not communicated with the Trades Council as they had with other local bodies.

Mass Meetings Futile. In speaking to his resolution Delegate Roper expressed the opinion that mass meetings were futile to accomplish the end in view, but referred to cases where the Trades congress had in the past been successful in securing the release of men convicted under similar circumstances. He deplored the criticism of the jury in the case just closed, and believed all agitation should be directed in the direction of altering the laws under which men can be imprisoned for expression of their political views. Delegate Findlay spoke along similar lines.

A letter from the Plumbers' local union No. 448, protesting against what they termed the apathy of the Trades Council in connection with the trial jury concluded, was ordered filed on motion of Delegate Latham in view of the resolution which had been adopted.

See Deacon About This. A communication was received from the Oakland California Boiler-makers' Union informing the council that M. E. Bankhead, one of the hall players signed by the Edmonton club, had been a notorious strike-breaker in a recent dispute in Oakland. The Edmonton council was asked to take the matter up with the management, and a committee consisting of Messrs. McCormack, Hawkins, and Heron, were appointed to interview Deacon White on the matter.

The teamsters, chauffeurs and stablemen sent in their agreement with the master bakers for the approval of the council. This was referred to the executive for action.

A copy of the Civil Service Bulletin was one of the documents laid on the table, and in receiving it, Delegate Hawkins moved that the civil service union be invited to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Council, an idea that the council approved of.

The Allied Printing Trades council wrote requesting local unions to insist on the union label when buying printing.

Bemedy Excessive Rent. Chairman Francis of the legislative committee presented a report which dealt with the question of excessive rentals and the security of dwellings. The committee proposed that the provincial government be urged to provide legislation that there be an annual revision of rentals, by which the rate set at the beginning of the year prevail throughout the twelve months, and suggested that the city council be requested to effect a plan for restoring as many as possible of the vacant houses in all parts of the city, even to the extent of doing this itself if the owners refuse to do so.

So was the item in regard to hospitals for tubercular patients, in which the committee stated that inasmuch as many patients were isolated in the interest of the common health the necessary care and expense therein should be met by the government. Delegate Francis also intimated that the legislative committee met on the second and fourth Thursday of each month and requested all interested to take note.

In accordance with his motion of which notice was given at last meeting, Delegate Findlay brought in a new draft agreement between the council and J. H. Roche, publisher of the Free Press. Delegate Smith seconded the motion. It was pointed out by Delegate Roper that the draft proposed by Delegate Findlay was practically the same as that now in existence, with the exception of a clause giving thirty days

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FIRE FIGHTERS AT ST. CATHARINES, ONT. TENDER RESIGNATION

St. Catharines, Ont., is without firemen as a result of the city council's refusal to grant a 25 per cent increase in wages to the men. Every fireman with the exception of the chief and the assistant chief, on Tuesday, tendered their resignation to take effect on Thursday at noon.

LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS GET RAISE IN PAY

Alex. Ross Opposes Increase Be- cause Civil Service Not Pro- perly Remunerated.

The sessional indemnity of the members of the Alberta legislature was, on Monday night, increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000 by an amendment to the legislative assembly act. Only one dissenting vote was cast—that of Alex. Ross, Labor member for Center Calgary.

Mr. Ross moved that the amending clause be deleted from the bill of statute amendments. He said:

"My reason for introducing this motion is that I am not disposed to ask for an increased indemnity at this time, in view of the fact that the civil servants of this province are not properly remunerated. As a member of this house I consider it my duty to see that those dependent on the government receive a living wage. If the remuneration of the province are not adequate for this, then I do not consider that the members who do not depend entirely on their indemnity for their living have a right to an increase."

Mr. Ross pointed out that the attorney-general, supported by the house, had struck out the clause in the bill of amendments to the Factory Act, which would have given girls in restaurants, theatres and hotels the protection and benefit of the minimum wage board. If these girls couldn't get an assurance of a living wage, he did not want any increase in his indemnity.

Moreover, he continued, in the last two or three days the legislature had been considering poll tax and rental tax to improve what was considered the straightened circumstances of the public of the province. These things were a direct and oppressive tax on wages and families. The legislature apparently had no hesitation about taxing such people, but they increased their own indemnity without saying much.

James Weir was the only private member to debate the resolution. He said that the members had had no increase since 1912, and that the taxes to which Mr. Ross referred were for town purposes.

Premier Stewart made a statement, in which he declared he was ready to take the responsibility for both the civil service and the indemnity increase. He said that the civil service had received substantial increases, and that 300 of them had received attention as was shown by the votes each year since 1914. The civil service was paid as well as elsewhere. He announced the government proposed to give immediate consideration to a report from the efficiency officer, Mr. Reid, which would give substantial bonuses, bringing increases up to \$1,800.

BOYLE AGAIN MUTILATES THE FACTORIES ACT

Females Employed in Hotels, Res- taurants and Theatres Again Excluded.

(By Our Own Correspondent)

The Factory Act has again been mutilated by the Attorney General. It is not fair to put the entire blame on the gentleman who is entrusted with the enforcement of law and order in the province. He did go so far as to prepare a bill which did in some measure aim at protecting females engaged in certain occupations. During the passage of the bill, however, he was approached by his confederates who were interested in the employment of cheap labor. This is the second time that an effort has been made to extend the act to include females employed in hotels, restaurants and theatres. In 1917 an effort was made to include these other institutions but when the final test came the Attorney General was conveniently absent. This year he capitulated gracefully by mutilating the act at the last moment. It is impossible to get reasonable amendments to the Factories Act until the executive council and many of the members cease to be interested in cheap labor.

Gossip is a deadly gas that is often fatal to friendship.

SIX HOUR DAY IS OBJECTIVE TOKYO STREET CAR MEN

"Joker" in Former Settlement Is Declared to be Cause of New Demands.

(By the Federated Press)

Tokyo, Japan.—The six-hour day is the objective toward which the street car employees of Tokyo are working, now that they have won their strike for eight hours. A "joker" in the settlement with the government board in charge of the car system, is declared by the strikers to be responsible. It is claimed that the agreement required eight hours of actual work each day in addition to the two hours allowed for change of clothing, rest and the intervals between the runs.

The car strike is only one phase of the situation which has been brought about by the spread of sovietism in Siberia. Even the policemen are threatening to strike for higher wages than the \$50 a month at present allowed them. A strike is already in progress in the military arsenal at Koishikawa and the naval arsenal of Tsukiji.

TEACHERS' STATUS MUST BE RAISED IMMEDIATELY

Their Status Is More Important Than Their Remuneration, Says W. E. Edmonds

"The status of teachers must be immediately raised—not some time in the future—but in 1920," asserted President Stanley of the Teachers' Alliance, in his address before the Teachers' Convention at Calgary this week.

In his talk on the teacher's work, Mr. Stanley said that the alliance had been put on a solid financial basis; its membership has increased 250 per cent during the past year; normal school students have been organized into locals; an attempt has been and is being made to procure more adequate salaries for the members; endeavors are being made to obtain better protection for teachers, including sick pay and pensions; a bureau of information has been established; many conferences were held with different bodies. These are some of the things done and being done by the Alliance, said Mr. Stanley.

"Heretofore cheap talk on the dignity of labor and the joy of service has been accepted in lieu of coin of the realm, but it is no longer legal tender. I have not seen any statement that \$1,200 is too much for the job. If it would close schools we would not ask for it, but for every one closed because there is no salary to pay the teacher, ten will be closed because there is no teacher to pay the salary to."

If it is a part of one's duty to teach school for \$840 a year why not let all of us get in on it? If it is a patriotic duty, it is a national duty. It should not be necessary with the wealth of the country, to pauperize the children and it is not necessary for us to formulate means of raising money. We pay legislators to do that.

BOYLE AGAIN MUTILATES THE FACTORIES ACT

Females Employed in Hotels, Res- taurants and Theatres Again Excluded.

"The legal status of teachers is absolutely wretched. School boards can be unfair and yet act within the law. I believe it can be improved by changes in the contract. It contains a record—every school board which has broken the law or which has been unfair to teachers."

Mr. Stanley concluded his address with a request that teachers exhibit professional conduct in their dealing with one another, with school boards and the public.

W. E. Edmonds, in an address which was loudly applauded at frequent intervals, declared that "The nation which will succeed in the new era is that which will make teaching the most attractive of professions. The day is not far distant when the teacher will receive as much for his labor as a lawyer or physician. Teachers have grown tired of listening to platitudes on the nobility of their profession. Better salaries and a higher status must be their watchword; their status is more important than their remuneration."

The Alliance now has a total of 1,765 members. The election of officers resulted in H. C. Newlands of Edmonton being elected president by acclamation, and C. E. Peasley of Medicine Hat, vice president. The following committee was elected: District No. 1, W. W. Scott, Calgary; No. 2, Miss Shadwin, Edmonton; No. 3, W. S. Brodie, Red Deer; No. 4, Mr. Robinson, Camrose; No. 5, W. C. Crawford, Lethbridge. Those elected were constituted the executive for the coming year.

Women employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington claim that they are doing skilled and semi-skilled work for less wages than these paid unskilled laborers.

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This Session's Labor Legislation "Boyled" Down

(Extra Special to the Free Press by Alex. Ross)

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The session is now on its last lap. Contrary to the expectations of the wisecracker the session has been not only a lengthy but an arduous one.

Compensation Act.

The compensation act came up for review the other day and met with severe criticism. The bill provides for amending the present act to enable any employer of labor to apply for inclusion with the consent of the majority of his employees. A few of the farmer members were afraid that the amendment opened the door for farm laborers to apply for protection, and became very insistent that the bill be changed in order that they would be no doubt that farm laborers were to be excluded. The arguments in favor of the total exclusion of farm laborers from the scope of the act were very mediocre. One can hardly imagine a reasonable objection which would prevent the farmer or his hired man from deciding whether they should take advantage of the act or not. The farmer members who spoke were quite solicitous about the welfare of their constituents and evidently had little faith in the ability of the farmer to decide such an important matter for himself. Just why farm laborers should be excluded was never explained, or rather the explanation of the child was given, "just because." At the present time the only protection the farm laborer has is the common law. If a farm laborer gets injured and commences litigation for damages under his common law rights, he has to prove before the courts that he did not contribute to the accident. It can be readily seen how difficult it would be in the event of his getting kicked by a horse to prove that he did not contribute in some way. He may have gone too near the horse or he may have done something wrong. The courts are considered by the farmer to be contributory. A census of accidents amongst farm laborers was taken in Germany in 1912. It was then discovered that forty per cent of the total accidents occurred on the farm. A very competent authority on compensation stated before a commission of enquiry some years ago that less than ten per cent of injured workmen were never able to secure compensation under their common law rights. The percentage would be much less on the farm because the farm laborer has no organization to fight his battles for him. Besides the difficulty of securing damages under the common law there is another reason why agricultural laborers should be included. Farming in Alberta is carried on in a different way to what it is in Germany where the census was taken. In Alberta there are a large number of farmers who use mechanical appliances exclusively with the result that there is more hazard in the industry of agriculture here than in the majority of countries. During the debate it was stated that the farmers had no desire to be protected by the act. The statement is not altogether true because I have in my possession several letters from farmers, expressing their regret that they were not given the option of protecting their employees by this act. It appears that many farmers now insure their employees with private insurance companies, and are not at all satisfied.

ARE TEACHERS BENEFITED BY ORGANIZATION?

Results of Organization Shown By Present Salaries of Ed- monton Teachers.

By John W. Barnett,
Secretary-Treasurer Alberta Teachers' Alliance

By recent resolution the school boards of Edmonton and Calgary have granted the \$1,200 minimum salary for grade teachers which was asked for by the Alberta Teachers' Alliance in the Provincial Salary Schedule. (Editor's note:—The Calgary school board of first intimation that they were in favor of the \$1,200 minimum, but when the motion was put before the board to vote upon, it was defeated, thus leaving Edmonton as the only city, so far, that has granted the \$1,200 minimum.) These are the first school boards in Canada to place the minimum so high and the Alliance feels justly proud of its success in establishing it and at the same time congratulates the Edmonton and Calgary school boards on their far-sighted policy in taking this step; it must be considered the finest thing that has been done for education in Canada during recent years.

The question naturally arises as to whether the Alberta Teachers' Alliance should take all the credit. Some teachers have not yet been imbued with the spirit of organization; they think that advances in the cause of education can be made without the help of organization; but the experience of the local alliances of the cities of Alberta, at least, is general that without intensive, active co-operative effort it is impossible to effect any considerable changes in the status of the teacher, either as regards salary or in any other respect. In regard to this one may quote from the Edmonton Free Press: "The position of the teacher with regard to salary is very much in the public notice at this time. Would it have been so if the teachers had not expressed themselves through organization?" A member of one of the city school boards, who participated in the fight, remarked to one of the alliance officials: "You teachers won because you fought unitedly."

SIX STRIKE LEADERS WILL FIGURE IN NEXT MANITOBA ELECTIONS

Four of the convicted Winnipeg strike leaders were nominated for seats in provincial legislature at a meeting of the Winnipeg branch of the Socialist Party of Canada, Wednesday night. The four men are R. B. Russell, George Armstrong, W. A. Pritchard and R. J. Johns. Rev. Wm. Ivens is on the tentative slate of nominations made by the Dominion Labor Party last week, and Ald. John Queen, it is understood, will be the nominee of the social democratic party. This makes six of the seven strike leaders convicted that will figure in the next Manitoba elections.

CONCILIATION BOARD RECOMMENDS INCREASE FOR N. S. CO. EMPLOYEES

An increase in the scale of wages paid to employees in the coal mines of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company is recommended in a report made to the minister of labor by the board of conciliation between the company and men. In recommending the increase, the members of the board state they wish it distinctly understood that the ew scale is not as high as it would have been to fix. It is based, however, on the company's ability to pay.

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CALCUTTA MASONS ARE DEMANDING EIGHT HOUR DAY

Masons' Union Formed Six Hours Before Strike Called and Men Walked Out.

(By the Federated Press)

Calcutta, India.—Twenty-five thousand masons in Calcutta have gone on strike, demanding an eight hour day and 48 cents a day wages. The present working day is 12 hours and wages amount to 36 cents a day.

A number of the leading contracting firms, owned by English interests, are severely affected by the strike. The strikers made concessions to native contracting firms upon reaching an immediate satisfactory settlement, and returned to work.

The Masons union was formed but six hours before the strike was called and the men walked out. Two thousand masons, among them representatives of different firms, assembled in a big field to discuss their condition. A call for the strike was issued at once and a strike committee placed in charge of the situation.

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BRITISH LABOR SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

Mr. Morley Writes Further About Conditions in Britain.

(By Felix Morley)

Staff writer, the Federated Press.

ARTICLE 2—INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London.—In the framework of present industrial organization there is found one of the few striking parallels between the labor movements of Great Britain and the United States. Here, as in America, the basis of organization is still one of crafts or trades, with a vast multiplicity of minor unions more or less completely independent in policy and action. Here, as in America, the same cross purposes and antagonisms exist. Strikes fail for want of concerted action, there are frequent jurisdictional disputes, and other evidences of faulty organization. While the coming of the Triple Alliance promises to sweep away many of these obstacles in England the industrial field still shows a lack of unity in marked contrast to the general harmony and co-operation of the British labor movement.

The most recent example is the long drawn out strike of the three moulders' unions. All labor now recognizes that had the employees of the whole engineering industry worked together in this struggle half as well as have the employers' federations the strike would have seen the unions stronger instead of crippled for a long time to come, and would not have entailed anything like the loss to the country that has actually taken place.

For years past the weakness and disunity of craft centralization has been a source of anxiety to the labor leader.

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HAMILTON MACHINISTS ARE GRANTED FIFTEEN PER CENT INCREASE

Fifteen members of Local No. 414 International Association of Machinists, employed at the Hamilton Bridge Works company have been granted a fifteen per cent increase, effective April 1; also a nine hour day. This will make the minimum wage 75 cents per hour.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES GET NEW AGREEMENT

Motormen-Conductors Will Re- ceive 72½ Cents Per Hour and Get Nine Hour Day

Edmonton Street Railway employees have completed a new agreement with the city commissioners by which they will receive 72½ cents per hour for motormen-conductors. As it has been decided to carry on the railway on the one-man car system this will cover the majority of the men on the cars.

The schedule agreed to is as follows: One-man car operators, first 6 months, 57½ cents per hour; second 6 months, 62½ cents; third 6 months, 67½ cents; fourth 6 months, 72½ cents. The majority of the men will have the full increase at once.

Two-man car operators: First 6 months, 52½ cents; second 6 months, 57½ cents; beginning second year and after, 62½ cents.

A nine-hour day is to be worked, and time and a half for overtime will be paid after 9½ hours have been worked. Time and a half will be paid on statutory holidays.

In regard to spare men the commissioners refused to give a guarantee of six hours but one hour will be paid if no run is given, if the run is less than two hours, 1½ hours extra will be paid if it lasts more than 2 hours and less than four, one hour extra will be given, and if the run extends over four hours and up to six hours, one half hour extra will be given.

The men have free transportation and there is also the uniform given. Car repairs are increased from 50 cents to 72½ cents; car cleaners, from 30½ to 60 cents; flagmen, \$85 to \$105 per month. All the barn men work eight hours per day and the new schedule is retroactive to February 15th.

Power house and pumping station employees are included in the same agreement as follows:

W Y Power house: Second class engineers, \$154 to \$185 per month; assistant engineers, \$123 to \$150 per month; water tenders, \$123 to \$137.50; firemen, 52½ cents to 65 cents per hour; ash handlers, 50 cents to 60 cents; laborers, 60 cents.

Pumping station: Second class engineers, \$130 to \$170 per month; assistant engineers, \$135 to \$145.

LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

- (Continued on page 7.)
- Sunday, April 11.
 - Dominion Express Employees, No. 14.
 - Monday, April 12.
 - Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stabblers and Helpers, No. 514.
 - Boiler Makers, No. 279.
 - Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129.
 - Tuesday, April 13.
 - Dominion Labor Party.
 - Bookbinders, No. 188.
 - Wednesday, April 14.
 - Garment Workers, No. 120.
 - Electrical Workers, No. 544.
 - Thursday, April 15.
 - Machinists, No. 559.
 - Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers, No. 648.
 - Canadian National Railway Federation.
 - Edmonton Co-operative Society.
 - Friday, April 16.
 - United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1325.
 - Dunvegan Carmen, No. 530.
 - Retail Clerks Association, No. 1176.

STEAM OPERATING ENGINEERS DECLARE FOR NEW WAGE SCALE

Steam Operating Engineers at Hamilton, Ont., last week declared for the eight hour day and a new wage scale varying from 67½ cents to \$1.05 per hour, to take effect on May 1. At present the men work from eleven to thirteen hours daily, the hourly rate of wages being from 50 to 80 cents. The new agreements are being prepared to be submitted to the employers.

(Continued on Page Two)

SUMMARY OF ROBSON REPORT WINNIPEG STRIKE

Judge Robson Finds Strike Was Natural In Origin and of Legitimate Purpose

A summary of the report of Judge Robson upon his investigation into the Winnipeg strike has been given out for publication. He finds that the strike had a natural origin in the conditions which existed at the time and had a legitimate purpose in the establishment of the principle of collective bargaining. He finds that certain advanced thinkers used the turmoil and popular excitement for purposes of propaganda. The drawback of the report from a purely scientific point of view is that he does not mention the band of profiteering reactionaries who used the turmoil and popular excitement for the purpose of smashing organized labor.

The summary follows in part: The commissioner finds that the specific and immediate cause of the general strike was the refusal by the employers in the iron contract shops to recognize the demands of their workers for agreement by those employers on the method of collective bargaining indicated by the Metal Trades Council on behalf of those employees. The general concurrence of labor therein and the determination upon a general strike were due to the mood in which workers of all classes were at that particular time. Labor considered that the refusal of the demand for collective bargaining as claimed by the Metal Trades Council, was a blow struck at labor organization. The general strike was an attempt by direct action to secure the demand of labor.

Strike All-embracing. The all-embracing nature of the strike is dealt with and it is stated that 12,000 members of trade unions struck, and were accompanied by about 25,000 who were at the beginning of the strike unorganized. The commissioner finds that there was general discontent in the ranks of labor in May last, and that many of the active leaders of unions in and about Winnipeg perceiving this condition, decided that it afforded a favorable opportunity to apply "direct" or "mass" action to bring the pressure of government and the community upon the metal trades employers to concede the plan of collective bargaining demanded by the metal trades unions. The commissioner finds that the dissatisfaction among working people at the condition in which labor then found itself was a material element in their supporting the general strike and deals in detail with the causes of the discontent which is found to have been very acute in and about Winnipeg.

Evidence was given before the commission amongst others by James Winning, who was president of the Winnipeg Trade and Labor Council at the time of the general strike, and six pages of the report are taken up with a verbatim report of a portion of the evidence given before the commission by Winnipeg, which the commissioner finds to give a true and unexaggerated delineation of the mind of labor in Winnipeg.

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TORONTO STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES - WANT MORE PAY

Employees of the Toronto Street Railway company are contemplating a demand for an increase in wages. The present agreement with the company expires June 16 and according to Controller Joseph Gibbons, business agent for the Toronto Street Railway Employees' Union, the city will have to come across with some more money. The present maximum is 55 cents an hour with 66 cents for the men on the civic lines.

RESOLUTIONS BY NEW BRUNSWICK FED. OF LABOR

Adopts Number of Resolutions Submitted By St. John T. & L. Council

In the New Brunswick Federation of Labor convention, held at Fredericton recently, resolutions dealing with the following matters were introduced:

The prohibition of private employment agencies; regulations for steam and operating engineers; a minimum living wage to each class of school teachers; the schools open in all districts; consolidation of small districts; pensions for widows and orphans whose bread winners are not covered by compensation act; proportional representation in provincial and dominion elections; abolition of property qualification for offices of mayor, alderman or county councillor.

The following resolutions submitted by the St. John Trades and Labor Council were adopted:

Requesting the Provincial government to legislate against storing of food products more than 30 days in cold storage.

Requesting legislation establishing centralization of administration of all labor laws; requesting uniform system of sanitary plumbing based on modern standards combined with examination and licensing of master and journey-men plumbers; motormen and conductors to have 14 days training; to simplify recall of commissioners in St. John; requesting union label on all government printing; to amend laws so as to guarantee workers' wages without forcing the latter to go to law; election of civic and municipal officials now appointed by council and government; union or prevailing rate of wages to be paid all workmen on government work; free school books and supplies up to Grade 8, inclusive; urging upon local and Dominion governments immediate necessity of taking over and controlling all necessities of life to prevent any further exploitation of the people; requesting provincial government to appoint representatives of workers on all public boards; requesting American Federation of Labor to put more organizers in this field; calling for labor convention to organize independent labor party and decide upon constitution.

Mrs. Ethel Parks, who is in charge of the financial department of the Democratic national committee, studied law before entering politics.

BRITISH LABOR SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

(Continued from Page One)

ers on this side, and is particularly so now that labor's political power is fast outstripping its industrial development. The reason is clear if one stops to consider the results of a Socialist labor government trying to function in a state where all industry is fast in the grip of capitalist control. Labor will be in control of the government of England in a few years, but it can never stay in control until the political organization is complemented by a much more unified industrial power.

A glance at statistics shows that this critical situation is appreciated and that much in the way of union co-ordination and amalgamation has been accomplished, even though much more still remains to be done. In 1896, there were in the United Kingdom 1,310 separate trade unions with a total membership of 1,800,912. By the end of 1914 the number of separate unions had shrunk to 1,123, their membership increased to 3,959,863. At the present time the number of distinct unions is under 1,100, their total membership close to 5,500,000. The figures fail to reveal the full significance of the amalgamation tendency. In the first place it is the big and powerful unions that are merging and federating, the weak and unimportant organizations which maintain a feeble independence and swell the total of separate unions into hundreds. Again the decrease in number is in net figures, meaning a decrease in spite of the addition of new unions, many of professional workers, created in recent years.

The general trend today is distinctly in the direction of industrial unionism, with a growing section of executive leadership and of the rank and file alike urging along that road. The reasoning of the English labor leaders in pushing this doctrine is crystal clear. In the words of J. H. Thomas, now president of the Trades Union Congress "national unionism has become obsolete. Not only must future organization be on industrial lines, and its marking of the units of industry pay some regard to the employer, but there must be co-operation between the various industrial unions."

It is evident that this philosophy is something far more fundamental than anything contemplated by the present administration of the A. F. of L. Nor, on the other hand, does the British theory of industrial democracy bear any but the most superficial resemblance to that of the I.W.O. The idea of violent social revolution is not seriously considered in the development on this side. Industrial unionism is something new for England and is intensely practical step to insure greater power and solidarity for the workers. Not as a weapon for invoking revolutionary general strikes, but as a tool to insure fewer strikes with a much higher percentage of success. To summarize in the words of a prominent union organizer—"the philosophy of industrial development seldom concerns our people. It is always the next thing that counts." The phrase illustrates the practicality of the entire British labor movement and sums up the reasons of its remarkable successes.

A good deal has been printed in America about the Triple Alliance, but little has been said about the most vital result of its creation—the tendency towards a closely-knit and homogeneous industrial organization which it has brought about. For years past trades union congresses have advocated and furthered the amalgamation of unions catering for similar occupations, and much has also been done in linking up local unions in national federations so centralized as to be virtually national unions. Yet the amalgamation process has in general been slow and inadequate to meet the more rapid and efficient way in which the employers have federated. It has been left for the Triple Alliance to point the way for an invincible organization of labor on the industrial field.

The Triple Industrial Alliance of British Miners, Railwaymen and Transport Workers has recast the future of the labor movement in this country. Still to have its first great trial of strength, it is the belief of many that the development has assured the eventual transformation of unwieldy and weak trade unionism to a solid, logical and all-powerful basis of industrial unionism. The Triple Alliance is regarded in many circles as the greatest example of constructive labor statesmanship since the launching of the British Labor Party. As a result of its establishment assertions are made that capitalist centers of basic industries will be eliminated side by side with the oncoming of capitalist control of government by the labor party. Certainly the Triple Alliance has given tremendous influence and promise to nationalization propaganda.

The membership of the Triple Alliance is now about 1,600,000, divided into 800,000 miners, 440,000 railwaymen, and 350,000 transport workers. The president is Robert Smillie who is also chairman of the consultative committee, composed of two officers from each of the constituent federations. While the miners' federation is the only one of the three which is built up throughout on an industrial basis, both the railwaymen and the transport workers have now embraced the principle of industrial organization. It is significant that the admission of other federations to membership in the Alliance has been made to depend on the

factor of industrial instead of trade unionism, and that the post office employees, who have adopted a strike clause, and units in the textile trade, are agitating for a change in organization to fit in with this requirement.

As indicated above, the vast power resident in the Triple Alliance does not mean an underlying revolutionary purpose, and it appears that the executives are as keenly awake to their responsibilities to the community as they are to their strength. The Alliance has never yet acted as a unit on the strike field, although there is a possibility that concerted drastic action may yet be taken on the nationalization of mines issue. The chances of its constitution show how jealously the Triple Alliance guards its power. They are summarized by the 1919 Labor Year Book as follows:

1.—Matters submitted to the joint body must be of a national character in the opinion of the body raising them and such as necessitate joint action.

2.—Co-operation is not to be expected until the matter in dispute has been endorsed by the national executive primarily concerned. No movement shall be instituted by any of the affiliated bodies if it is likely to involve the others, until it has been submitted to the joint body for consideration.

3.—Periodical meetings of the three full executives to be held at least yearly.

4.—Consultative committee of six, two from each executive, who may call a conference at any time, and must call one on application by any one of the three bodies.

5.—Every effort shall proceed among the three sections to create effective and complete control of their respective bodies.

6.—Autonomy reserved to each body to take action on its own behalf.

7.—Joint action can only be taken when the question at issue has been before the members of the three organizations and decided by such methods as the constitution of each organization provides, and the conference shall then be called without delay to consider and to decide the question of taking action.

8.—No obligation to act shall devolve on any of the three bodies unless these conditions are complied with.

The briefest discussion of the Triple Alliance, however, would not be complete without mention of the section of labor thought which still favors an improved trade union organization, and holds that the Triple Alliance may easily become the autocratic and unrepresentative tyrant of the whole industrial field. Others, and they are the majority, hold that the Triple Alliance will galvanize the whole industrial side of the labor movement into a more aggressive and well-fortified stand, without itself dominating the field after the present transition period. There must, of course, be a strong, forward-looking executive council of labor to hold the balance between the Triple Alliance and the rest of organized labor during this transition period, and it is obvious that the Triple Alliance has already resulted in general agitation for a stronger and more uniformly progressive personnel on the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress.

(Editor's Note.—This is the second of a series of six articles on the British Labor Movement by Mr. Morley. The third will appear in an early number.)

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ARE TEACHERS BENEFITED BY ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page One)

Without the compelling force of your organization you would not have succeeded in obtaining your requests even from the most advanced educationist in the province.

We believe that this movement for a high minimum for grade teachers will spread throughout the Dominion, and a vigorous campaign is at the present time being launched by the other Western Alliances. The cities will obviously experience the results of organization first, but the small town and rural school boards will be compelled to follow suit; for, heretofore, it has been recognized that the larger school boards always were able to obtain teachers at a slightly lower initial salary than the small town and rural school boards, this being obviously due to the tendency of teachers to make some monetary sacrifice for the comforts of city residence, nearness to educational facilities, and the attractions and glamor of city life. We feel safe, therefore, in believing that the achievements of the Alliance in the cities will have immediate and far-reaching beneficial effects on the teaching profession in every corner of the province. Much space might be occupied in touching upon the active campaigns for salary increases in other parts of the Dominion; of the adoption by the other Western Teachers' Alliances of the basic \$1,200 minimum, initiated by the Alberta Teachers' Alliance; of the agitation in Winnipeg and dissatisfaction at the school board's favoring a \$1,000 minimum; of the signs of success due to united and forceful requests for economic consideration made by the teachers in the other cities of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia. The experience to date unquestionably proves that the seriousness and consideration shown towards the demands of the teachers both by school boards and departments of education are directly proportional to the intensity, unity, and thoroughness of the teachers' organizations, and the conscious power developed by organized effort has resulted in a favorable reception of requests which, but for the backing of the organization, might perhaps have been treated as preposterous, if not laughed to scorn. The teachers have been able to impress the fact on the powers that be, that they are now in a position to bargain—not necessarily compelled to accept what the other party considers they ought to take.

Now that the salary question may be considered as on the way towards settlement there must be a follow-up policy. Other matters must be taken up with vigor and enthusiasm; for, important as the economic advancement of the teacher may be, it is not all-important. Self-determination of the profession must figure prominently in its future, especially in so far as teacher representation on school boards is concerned. Important advances in this direction have already been made in the Albertan cities and the idea is being taken hold of by school boards themselves.

Who, if not the teaching profession itself, should tackle the question of reform in the curriculum? But how may the profession make its voice heard without an organization? It has been suggested that the Alliance create a bureau of experts who will serve as a light and guide to our future educational policy, and whose expert information might be at the disposal of our members.

and some common policy must be developed whereby the evil may be mitigated. Here, again, an organization may help the educational system by insistently impressing upon the minds of the public that all who are at present engaged as teachers are not teachers.

The decision as to the establishment of an official organ of the Alliance will be made at the next annual general meeting, and many are of the opinion that, in the near future, the Alliance must take upon itself the obligation of running an employment bureau.

Considerable progress has been made along the line of security of tenure of the teacher's position and here probably a strong, vigorous organization may do more than a little towards bringing pressure to bear on both the department of Education and the school boards to remedy the present deplorable and intolerable state of affairs, for until this evil of insecurity is remedied it is indiscreet, to say the least, for any teacher to exercise the full privileges and duties of citizenship. And the establishment of arbitration boards, as suggested, to deal with questionable cases of dismissal, suspension, etc., would render the existence of an organization imperative—not necessary, but not least. This is the age of organization and whatever advances are ahead of us will be the result of organized effort. Organized bodies will bring pressure to bear on governments and school boards on matters intimately concerning the teaching profession, and if the teachers are anxious to be taken into consideration at all it will be rendered possible only by meeting these organizations as fellow-organizations—the individual in the very nature of things will be crushed to the wall. The Alliance has been conscious of an atmosphere of good will, even of fraternity, whenever it has been able to meet any of the large organizations of the Province, notably the Alberta Federation of Labor and the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. There is an anxious call to the teachers as a body to meet, co-operate with, and even ad-

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WORK COUNCILS OF I.H.C. BUY CLOTHING MADE IN ENGLAND

Fifteen thousand suits of men's clothing originally intended for sale by the British government for its demobilized soldiers were purchased at Chicago recently when representatives of the 22 work councils of the International Harvester Company met with Harvester officials. The International Harvester Company will act as business agents and bankers for the 22 councils, which have more than thirty thousand members. It will be delivered in about six weeks and will cost the individual purchaser about \$18 each. It was estimated that suits of like quality would cost about \$30 in the domestic market. The clothing was manufactured in England.

TORONTO BUILDING TRADES PROPOSE HOUSING SCHEME

Council Will Guarantee Labor If Municipality Will Supply Land and Material

Toronto Building Trades Council have a plan to reduce the cost of building homes, and have asked the city government to provide the necessary money. The scheme is somewhat similar to that of the building trades crafts of Manchester, England, but it does not allow for a profit.

Briefly the proposal is that the Building Trades Council, which controls the monopoly of building trades mechanics in Toronto, will guarantee the required supply of labor at normal prices if the municipality will provide the material and the land. The scheme has taken hold among the officers of the Building Trades Council, and James T. Gunn was deputed to interview a firm of architects on the proposal, which if endorsed by the city council will reduce the cost of \$4,000 dwelling to \$3,200, by eliminating the profits on labor and material.

This firm of architects is composed of returned soldiers, and have volunteered their services on a salary basis. If the municipality endorsed the scheme the Building Trades Council will guarantee to mobilize within one month a sufficient number of workmen to commence the erection of 100 dwellings. The scheme has been gone into thoroughly with housing experts, and it is estimated that the cost of supervising and designing the dwellings will not be more than \$50 per house. If the scheme is properly undertaken, it is estimated that 100 houses can be built as cheaply as 20. They will eliminate the profits on labor and material, allowing for the present productivity of labor.

Mr. Gunn believed that the building trades' union would readily agree to accept the normal rate of wages or demand nothing more than what might be determined as a cost of living increase. In return for these guarantees from the Building Trades Council, it is stated that the Council expected that the municipality would use its influence to prevent the erection of buildings which might be termed as luxuries. Reference was made to the large number of moving picture houses, theatres and dance halls which were being erected in Toronto at the present time.

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COAL OWNERS' PROFITS CAN MEET WAGE INCREASES

Figures Show Labor's Share in Dollar Decreased While Operators' Increased.

President Wilson has made public the majority and minority reports of the coal commission appointed by him after the recent coal miners' strike was called off. The majority report, with a 27 per cent wage increase, almost doubles the award of Fuel Commission Garfield, which was rejected by the miners.

The award includes the significant statement that the coal industry is "speculatively over developed." The miners have insisted that coal owners' profits can absorb wage increases.

A recent report of the federal trade commission furnished ample material to back up this statement, the miners said. "In the central Pennsylvania coal field, for example, this report shows that there was an advance in the cost of the labor required to produce a ton of coal from 82 cents in 1916 to \$1.36 in 1918, or 54 cents, while the amount realized by the operator for the sale of coal advanced from \$1.56 to \$2.49, an increase of \$1.13, or more than double the increase in the cost of labor during the same period.

"According to the figures of the federal trade commission, has brought out in the exhibit, labor's share in each dollar paid by the public has actually decreased by 16 per cent since 1916, while the operator's share has more than trebled."

"In a time like this," he said, "when we are so much in arrears of work, and when there is a crying demand for a greater abundance of commodities and the needs of life, it is a pathetic thing that we are considering in this house not the question of how to turn labor to a better account, but how to provide money in order that idle labor shall be kept in being."

Reynold's Newspaper, one of Britain's leading liberal publications, declares that Clynnes' statement is "a clear criticism of principles and is a challenge that has got to be answered. 'The system under which we lived before the war,' says this newspaper, 'and under which we shall probably live again if we let ourselves drift, is one based on the keeping down of wages and the standard of life by means of a reserve of unemployed workers, which could be larger or smaller as it suited employers. What we want is, not so much something which makes such a state of things a little less terrible, but something that will do away with it altogether. The bill is good so far as it goes; but it does not go nearly far enough. It touches, indeed, but the outer fringe of the subject which is one of the most important and fundamental with which statesmen can deal."

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COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ON A NATIONAL SCALE

New York.—Collective bargaining will be introduced on a national scale throughout every branch of the clothing industry this year, according to the announcement of Sidney Hillman, general president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

BRITISH PLAN TO PAY OUT-OF-WORK BENEFITS NO GOOD

J. R. Clynnes, British Food Controller Says Plan Won't Solve Problem.

The British government's plan to pay out-of-work benefits was ridiculed in the house of commons by J. R. Clynnes, British food controller during the war. "In a time like this," he said, "when we are so much in arrears of work, and when there is a crying demand for a greater abundance of commodities and the needs of life, it is a pathetic thing that we are considering in this house not the question of how to turn labor to a better account, but how to provide money in order that idle labor shall be kept in being."

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BUSINESS MEN SEEK ENDING OF LABOR DISPUTES

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Would Establish Basis For Friendly Relations.

The Cleveland chamber of commerce recently mailed its members copies of the tentative declaration of principles establishing a basis for proper labor relations in Cleveland. A committee's report is thus submitted in order to obtain comment and suggestion from members prior to final action by the directors to make it the official pronouncement of the chamber.

The manifesto advocates collective bargaining under the form of representative negotiation, which is defined as that form of collective bargaining which provides for negotiation between an employer and duly accredited representatives of his employees regarding hours, wages, and all other matters properly affecting their relationship.

The statement advocates the setting up of machinery to develop and crystallize public opinion in accordance with the facts in industrial disputes and to effect the suspension of strikes or lockouts until the facts of the disputes have been established.

The declaration proper begins by calling for increased production as a prime factor in reducing prices and decreasing restriction of output either by workers or employers, in order to increase wages or prices.

The eight-hour day is "recognized" as having been adopted in many industries and the plan of paying extra for overtime when necessary is endorsed, though overtime work is discouraged.

William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, are among the twenty-six members who signed the report.

During the whole Lithuanian marriage ceremony it is rigid etiquette and custom for the bride to weep. If she does not the older women scold her until she does.

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Loose Leaf Systems and Printing of all descriptions.

The ESDALE PRESS Ltd.
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Well built five-room house with living room, kitchen, dining room, pantry and two bedrooms; electric light but no water and sewer connections. Water and sewer in lane. Location, Fairview. Price \$1,300. Cash \$800, balance easy. For further particulars see—

OWNERS' AGENCY
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"Means Your Satisfaction"

HUMBERSTONE RETAIL SALES CO.
Distributors for Edmonton
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Yard Office: 1492

SERVICE



Why You Should Vote Yes!

MONDAY, APRIL 12th

FOR THE

TELEPHONE BY-LAW

If you are in doubt as to whether you should vote Yes or No, consult one or two of the 800 applicants who are waiting for Telephone Service—or pay a short visit to the Office of the Department and listen to the never ending cry: "When can we expect our Telephone installed?"

YOU MAY BE THE NEXT TO MOVE

We are holding a large number of moves in congested districts. Due to prevailing conditions you may be forced to move into one of these overcrowded districts and be without the service you have enjoyed for years.

THE CITY HAS NO TELEPHONE SERVICE

If the Telephone By-law is defeated, no extensions can be made. This By-law affects not only the 800 would-be subscribers but a large percentage of the present subscribers. VOTE YES and the City will continue to grow. Vote No and we are at a standstill.

YOUR VOTE IS NEEDED, 2/3 MAJORITY NECESSARY

Don't forget to get out and Vote and get your property-owner friends to do likewise. Money by-laws require a two-third majority to carry. Imagine your plight if your Telephone Service was suspended.

DOES NOT AFFECT YOUR TAXES

The passing of this by-law will not increase your Tax Bill, in fact it will have a tendency to reduce. Why? Because good service invites Industry—Industry, more population. This in turn distributes the Tax burden.

TELEPHONES PAY ALL CHARGES

The revenue from the telephones pay all charges against money by-laws—as well as all other charges. Look back over the history of the Department and the problem is solved. Your Votes will all be "YES."

OPPORTUNITY FOR APPRECIATION

Take this opportunity of expressing your appreciation for the moderate priced service you are receiving. Don't depend on the other fellow to get out and Vote—DO IT YOURSELF.

City of Edmonton Telephone Department

and even ad-

and even ad-

and even ad-

and even ad-

and even ad-

and even ad-

and even ad-

The Locals' Page

IF IT'S A Suit, Raincoat, Shoes Or Anything in Men's Wear

Pay us a visit and be convinced that our Prices ARE RIGHT, and our merchandise is second to none in quality, backed by our GUARANTEE FOR SERVICE.

We have a beautiful range of Men's Clothing in all the newest models and fabrics, from

\$27.50 to \$65.00

Our Shoe Dept. is always well stocked with Popular Shoes at Popular Prices—both Work and Dress Shoes, from

\$6.50 to \$18.00

(High Grade Makes Only)

ACME CLOTHIERS, LTD. MEN'S OUTFITTERS

Store No. 1—
10146 101st Street
Phone 4833

Two Stores:

Store No. 2
Corner 101st and Peace
Phone 1977

TRADES COUNCIL TAKES ACTION ON WINNIPEG VERDICT

(Continued from Page One)

notice of discontinuance of contract and one making the subscription price uniform to all at \$1. These were referred in an amendment by Delegate Roper to the executive to take up with Mr. Roche, and the remainder of the draft was dropped.

Home for the Aged.

As representative of the council on the hospital board Delegate Findlay reported on the urgent need of proper ac-

commodation for indigent and aged persons. In fact, a suitable home for persons of this class who are dependent on the city for support is a thing unknown and the neglect of the need is most lamentable, said Delegate Findlay. What can be done in this emergency is yet to be determined, and the council offered no proposal.

Another thing that Delegate Findlay brought up was the inspection, or rather lack of inspection of passenger elevators in public buildings. So far as he could make out, in his investigations, there had been no official inspection of these elevators since 1917, when as a matter of fact they should be inspected every year. Another delegate corroborated this, and added that in some cases mere boys were in charge of elevators, when there might at least be crippled war veterans employed. This matter was referred to the executive.

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52
The boy who played hockey from church, when asked by his parents, could not tell what the sermon was about. Take heed, members of 52, some questions may be asked of you. Let this be a bumper meeting, Friday, April 9th.

Bro. Neal last week, took a week of his holidays and we are wondering what he did during that cold snap, and whether he corralled the spring weather we should have had, and took it with him.

Bro. Lee of the Telephone Dept. went home sick two weeks ago, and was on the operating table yesterday. We all wish him a speedy recovery and hope to see his smiling face with us again soon.

The Social Committee meet tonight, Wednesday, to decide on the nature of our next social function to be held on the 15th inst. Don't make any date for that evening.

The Co-operators are already in possession of the biggest flour milling plants in England. Get busy Edmontonians.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page One)

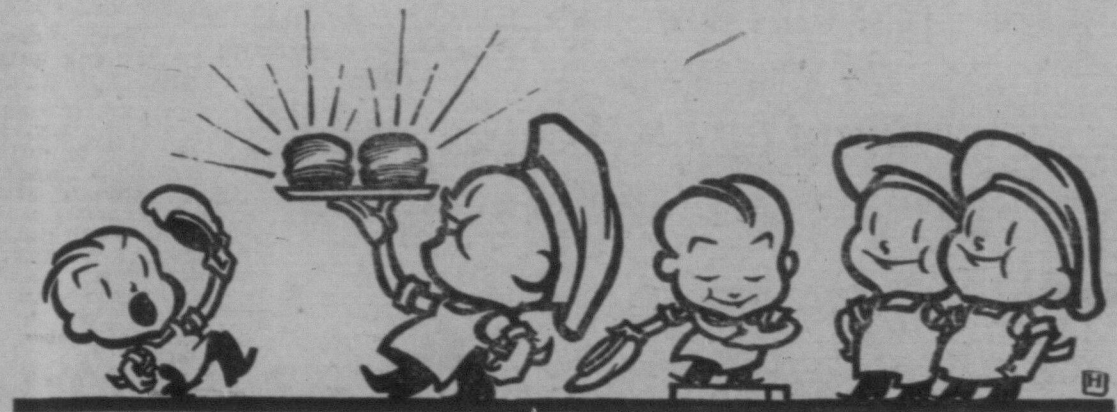
than alive. The members of the cabinet are very vacillating when discussing legislation of this description, and capitulate very readily when they meet with opposition from the reactionary members within the ranks. The liberal members speaking generally have now developed into the most conservative type.

Minimum Wage Bill.

A minimum wage bill was passed as an amendment to the factories act without very much discussion. The bill as originally submitted by me to the government made provision for the appointment of a provincial commission of five persons. The powers of this commission were to investigate and report to the executive council as to a reasonable minimum wage and conditions of employment for females in stores and factories. The bill originally provided for the protection of females employed in restaurants, hotels, and theatres, but it has now been "Boyled" down with the result that it is of very little value. It transpires that some of the executive council are financially interested in business that would be interfered with by including hotels and restaurants, so they were ordered to be excluded. The rental tax exemptions were again in evidence. A survey of the crowd that are upholding this vicious and obnoxious tax reveals the fact that they are generally composed of land speculators who are desirous of making some one else pay the taxes. These members have been very persistent in their efforts during the session and have been successful in imposing this tax on at least one city in the province. The poll tax has become quite popular with the same gentlemen. I would not be surprised to see an effort made to impose a provincial poll tax next session. Reviewing the whole question of taxation as exemplified in the legislation passed during the session, it is questionable whether more discriminatory legislation was ever passed in a Canadian legislature. The favorite argument for the poll tax was that the wage earner was receiving high wages and therefore ought to contribute directly. Here again the socialist and the conservatives agree. The wage slave does not pay the taxes. Who does pay the taxes?

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Friends interested in starting a meeting house in connection with the above, will kindly communicate with A. Bristol Purdy, 514 Tegler block Phone 1856, or Arthur Dayton, 10345 Jasper avenue. Phone 4321.



The Value of Bread

Just suppose there were a "Bread Law"—and you couldn't get any bread!

Can you even picture how at-a-loss you would feel—how helpless in trying to plan nourishing food at a moderate price for your family!

Wouldn't you go to any length—almost break any law to get it?

Yet most people don't half appreciate bread—or give half enough thought to it.

That's the only reason they don't eat half enough of it.

Bread is the one food that is good itself at all times and makes all other foods better.

Bread alone is a complete ration, capable of keeping you in fine health—even if you ate nothing but bread.

A pound-and-a-half loaf of bread will do the work of six pounds of tenderloin steak—and do it better.

Half-a-loaf a day of good bread will keep every member of your family well and vigorous without meat or other high-priced foods.

Eat more bread—twice as much as you are now eating.

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



Eat Two Slices For One

Edmonton Master Bakers' Assn.

CLOTHING

FURNISHINGS

Watch This Space

A NEW ADVERTISER STARTS WITH THIS ISSUE. WE EXPECT IT WILL PAY US TO ADVERTISE HERE. WE KNOW IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL WITH US.

A. E. AITKEN, LTD.

THE SERVICE STATION FOR MEN
101st Street at 101a Avenue

HATS

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THE MEN'S STORE



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We carry a complete range of G.W.G. SHIRTS, OVERALLS and PANTS. Every garment is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.



JIM MARTIN

The Store for Working Men

Jasper at 97th Street

The Farm Page

LABOR AND FARMERS SHOULD NOT DIVIDE

Intelligence and Co-operation and Good Will Can Accomplish Much.

Washington, D.C.—"It is not difficult to see why those who stand between the farmer and the worker, taking a toll from both, are interested in preventing relations of understanding and helpfulness," says President Gumpers, writing in American Federationist.

"Between the workers of the farms and the workers of the cities there are those who make it a business to deal unjustly with both. The produce of the farm goes through many hands and thereby suffers many manipulations before it reaches the home of the worker in the city. Prices are multiplied between the point of production and the point of consumption. It is the same the other way around. Plainly the farmers and the industrial workers need to bring to bear their combined intelligence to remedy a great many evils which affect not only their own, but the welfare of the whole nation.

"Workers and farmers must both be alert to distinguish those who come sowing distrust and dissension. Intelligence and good will and co-operation can accomplish much. Blindness to facts, misinterpretation of principles, distrust accomplish nothing.

"If it costs the city worker some 80 per cent more than it did four years ago to get for his table the products of the farm, and if, meanwhile, the wages with which he must buy those products has increased but 55 per cent, the situation is one which is sane both to the worker and to the farmer. If, on the other hand, the farmer is not getting as much as he could four years ago, and if his machinery and materials have increased in cost, the situation is of interest to both the farmers and the workers.

"Obviously, in working out their individual problems they have a good deal of common problems to meet. Just as obviously no common problem was ever solved until the parties thereto learned to work together."

CINCINNATI PAINTERS GET NEW WAGE SCALE ADVANCING RATES

The Master Painters' association at Cincinnati, has signed the new wage scale of the painters' district council. Rates are advanced from 75 cents an hour to 87 1/2 cents.

The ostrich feathers the nest of the owner.

Voting on Money By-Laws

Notice is hereby given that the questions numbered seven and eight have been withdrawn, and that the other questions, of which due notice has been given, viz: Questions one to six inclusive, and nine and ten, will be submitted to the Burgees of the City of Edmonton on Monday, April 12th at the following places:

- 12809 123rd Street, Calder and Elm Park.
- 9222 118th Avenue (McKeever's Bakery).
- Parkdale School, Parkdale and Delton.
- 12806 Fort Trail, North Edmonton.
- 12119 Jasper Avenue, west of 121st Street and south of 122nd Avenue.
- Victoria High School, H.B.R.
- Norwood School, Norwood.
- McCauley School, 101st Street to Government.
- 121st Street, Cromdale and the Highlands.
- 9566 Jasper Avenue, east of 97th, including Fraser Place and Forest Heights.
- Market Hall, Dominion Square, 101st Street and 97th Street (including certificates).
- Separate School, 103rd Street, 101st to 106th Streets.
- Corona Hotel, 105th to 109th Streets.
- 114th Street Garage, 105th Street to 121st Street.
- 10822 Whyte Avenue, Garnson and Parkdale South.
- 8230 Main Street (Pioneer Press), 104th to 107th Streets.
- King Edward School, East of 104th Street to Mill Creek, including Galbraith Place and Vye Road.
- King Edward Park Store, East of Mill Creek.

The voting will take place between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
CHAS. ED. R. COX, Returning Officer.

Public Announcement

We have at considerable expense, obtained the formulas of a well known Custard and Egg Powder. These will be shortly on sale under the name of

DEL-I-CO CUSTARD AND EGG-O-LENE
THE FINEST SUBSTITUTE FOR EGGS

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

Rudder Manufacturing Coy.

EDMONTON
Manufacturers of the well-known Liquid Cedar Wax Polish

FARMERS, LABOR AND BUSINESS MEN UNITE IN CO-OP. SCHEME

(By the Federated Press)
Olivia, Minn.—Business men, farmers and union labor are uniting in Revville, near here, to organize a giant co-operative milling company. The enterprise is said to be strongly enough financed by local business interests to be able to compete with the established milling companies.

The new project marks an advanced stage in the co-operative movement for which Revville county is already conspicuous. In Olivla the farmer forces have already in operation a model crumery, a co-operative store, newspaper and printing plant, and a farmers' elevator. A co-operative milling company is to be started here in a short time.

MARINE WORKERS OF AUSTRALIA ARE SURE OF VICTORY

Ship Owners of Australia Are Having Pretty Rough Time At Present.

(By the Federated Press)
Melbourne, Australia.—The nearness of the victory of the striking marine engineers has been indicated by the drastic action of the government in reviving the war precautions set in an effort to compel them to return to work.

Recent conferences between owners and men looking to a settlement failed. The engineers have tied up all the shipping around the Australian coast, and as the steamship owners cannot get strikebreakers, it is expected that shortly all the men will be back at work with a substantial increase in wages and better conditions.

Marine cooks, butchers and bakers, engaged in the Australian shipping service, have also demanded an increase in wages. After a little parleying the employers granted them approximately \$9 per month increase in wages as from November, 1919, with 12 cents per hour increase in the overtime rate. The men are also to receive overtime while working in all ports on Sundays and holidays.

Marine stewards and pantrymen have now put in claims for higher rates. Stewards' claims vary from \$115 to \$200 per month; with lesser rates for second stewards and other classes of employees. Substantial rates are also claimed for cadets, ranging from \$225 to \$500 per month.

The men are also claiming compensation against death while at work up to \$5,000 to the next-of-kin; full wages while sick until able to resume full duties, including all costs for medical attention, etc.

They are also asking for \$5 per day for work done in quarantine areas, including sea pay and overtime at the rate of 72 cents per hour. The men say that unless these demands are granted they will cease work, but there is every likelihood of their demands being met.

The latest group to issue claims for increased rates and better conditions against the ship owners in Australia is the Merchant Service Guild. In regard to passenger boats they are asking from \$200 to \$255 for captains, \$155 to \$195 for chief officers, \$130 to \$175 for second officers, and \$115 to \$165 for third officers. For vessels other than passenger steamers they are asking slightly reduced rates. Where fourth, fifth and sixth officers are employed they are asking \$105 per month all according to tonnage.

NEW YORK CITY MAY PROVIDE FOR OPERATION OF BUSES

The municipal board of estimates of New York City recommends that \$1,000,000 be appropriated to provide for the city operating 200 buses.

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF FEED BUT UNAVAILABLE

The Great Hay Lakes of the North Produce Enormous Quantities of Hay.

The scarcity of hay and feed for stock in various parts of the province brings to the attention of those interested in livestock, the need for developing the great Hay Lakes of the North, where hundreds of thousands of tons of hay is yearly going to waste, and the possibility of obtaining this valuable product for the promotion of the great livestock industry of the province. The Peace River Record contains a description in detail of this district known as the Great Hay Lakes, which is as follows:

In this season of scarce hay and famished livestock any region or district within reach that is known to produce hay in abundance and with certainty attracts unusual interest. Time was, and not so very long ago, when marsh or hay lands were avoided by prospective settlers. But in recent years, with increasing herds of cattle and decreasing rainfall, hay producing marsh lands are at a premium. The hay marshes along the south shore, and at the west end of Lesser Slave lake have been a godsend to the stockmen of the south during the past two years. But they are not enough to fill the gap in seasons of scarcity; and the northern map is anxiously searched for other likely and large tracts of hay marsh.

An Indian Story
For many years there has been a tradition that great hay marshes existed on the Hay river, which rises somewhere between the Peace and the Nelson and flowing northerly enters Great Slave lake at the most southerly point of its shores. Until very recently the maps of the north country indicated that the Hay river was unexplored. Its course had not been surveyed. Only the location of its outlet had been accurately defined, and the lower forty miles of its course from the Alexandra falls to the lake, above the falls the location of the river, and of its famous Hay lakes was sketched in by guess, and as it turned out, inaccurately. A trail from Fort Vermilion on Peace river reached the Hay river at a point about 100 miles northwesterly from Fort Vermilion. The famed Hay lakes were somewhere upstream from this point—a Hudson's Bay trading post—but no one knew just where.

The Hay River.
The Hay river is an important stream, about 450 feet wide at the trading post, which is about 150 miles south of its outlet in Great Slave lake. It is very favorable for canoe navigation. The trading post known in earlier days as the "Torse Trade," was a meeting place for trade purposes of Indians from the Great Slave lake—even Yellow Knives from the east end of the lake—who came upstream from the lake, and Indians from Nelson river who came down stream. These latter say that one of the sources of the Hay is so near the Nelson that the spruce along both rivers can be seen from one certain point.

The mystery of the Hay lakes was finally solved by the visit in the summer of 1917 of F. H. Kitto, D.L.S., of the Natural Resources branch of the Department of Interior, Ottawa, whose report on the Peace River district was published in 1919. The survey of the 6th principal meridian and of the 29th base line has made it possible to accurately locate the hitherto elusive Hay lakes. They are found to be about thirty-five miles northwesterly of where Hay lake was marked on the earlier maps. To be exact, they are in townships 111 to 113 in ranges 5 to 9 west of the 6th meridian.

Hundreds of Thousands of Tons of Hay.
The situation is very peculiar. The lakes are three in number. The river passes north of the most westerly one and south of the other two, not entering either of them. Of the hay conditions Mr. Kitto says: "About these lakes lies an extensive plain, level and fertile, and producing yearly hundreds of thousands of tons of hay. Much of this area, however, is low and wet and subject to annual flooding, which renders it unfit for grazing the year round."

Mr. Kitto found the most easterly lake about half a township in extent. The other two were each a little larger than a township. Mr. Kitto's visit settled the question of the existence, location and hay producing possibilities of the lakes. He reached them by Indian pack trail which followed the Hay river 75 miles southwesterly and upstream from the Hay river post.

Excellent Summer Grazing.
Speaking of the country along the trail from Fort Vermilion on the Peace to the post on the Hay river, Mr. Kitto says: "Along the wagon road from Fort Vermilion to Hay river post for the first 50 miles, is found the finest wheat land one could wish to see, Buffalo prairie being a particularly beautiful stretch of country. The divide between the Peace and Hay watersheds is high and stony, and stony land is also found for the remainder of the distance to Hay river post, but it is covered with a luxuriant growth of wild hay and peavine. It is well watered and would make an excellent ranching district."

Where the Lakes Are.
Hay river post is between townships 115 and 116 in range 22 west of the 5th meridian. Fort Vermilion is in township 108, range 12 west of the 5th. The post is about 100 miles northwesterly from Fort Vermilion. To Hay river post the course of the stream is north of easterly. From the post to Great Slave lake it is east of northerly.

PRES. WILSON'S COAL COMMISSION GRANTS INCREASE

History of Contest Which Has Resulted in 25 Per Cent Increase for Miners

President Wilson's Coal Commission has given the bituminous coal miners a wage increase of 27 per cent. The miners declare that this includes 25 cents a ton average increased expense. The operators say that the wage increase will mean an advance in the price of coal at the pit mouth of 65 cents to \$1.25 a ton. Both are probably correct.

The original demand of the miners was for a 60 per cent advance in wages to meet the increased cost of living. To enforce this demand a strike began November 1, in spite of a restraining order issued by Judge Anderson on the headquarters officials U.F.M., Friday, October 31.

Tuesday morning, November 4, the officials obeyed the order. The strike went on. Saturday, November 8—The order was made permanent. The strike went on. Friday, November 14—Secretary of Labor Wilson went into conference with operators and union officers. The strike went on. Friday, November 21—This conference resulted in a suggestion by Wilson of 31.61 per cent increase; accepted by the union officials an offer of 20 per cent. increase by the operators. No compromise was effected, the operators calling in Fuel Administrator Garfield as representing the cabinet.

Tuesday, 26th, the cabinet met for six hours in discussing the position. On the evening of the 26th, Fuel Administrator Garfield presented the ultimatum of the U.S. Government to the union officials.

Wednesday, December 3—Eighty-four leaders of the U.M.W. were indicted for contempt, capias were returnable December 9.

December 6—President Wilson made his appeal to the U.M.W.

December 9—Contempt cases continued, pending consideration of president's appeal.

December 10—Strike settled on president's appeal to miners.

The President's Appeal.
President Wilson appealed to President Lewis and Secretary Green to use their influence to have the miners return to work upon a temporary advance of 14 per cent, with an immediate commission to investigate the circumstances of production and redistribution and the cost of living for a final settlement. A wage advance was promised as soon as coal prices could be adjusted to meet the advance. The basis of the president's appeal to return to work upon such an advance as the operators would grant without raising prices was that it tended to avert a national calamity.

The present award represents the result of the president's undertaking.

CARL JENSEN FOR INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT OF TYPOS.

In connection with the forthcoming election of officers of the International Typographical Union, the Progressive Campaign Club of Winnipeg, No. 191, has just issued the election circular of Mr. Carl Jensen, of Winnipeg, candidate for second vice-president. Mr. Jensen's qualifications for the office are tersely set forth, and an appeal is made for support for the full progressive ticket as a means of securing recognition of Canada's claim for representation on the executive board. Progressives in every state and province are lined up for the campaign. The contest will be keen.

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matum of the U.S. Government to the union officials.

Wednesday, December 3—Eighty-four leaders of the U.M.W. were indicted for contempt, capias were returnable December 9.

December 6—President Wilson made his appeal to the U.M.W.

December 9—Contempt cases continued, pending consideration of president's appeal.

December 10—Strike settled on president's appeal to miners.

The President's Appeal.
President Wilson appealed to President Lewis and Secretary Green to use their influence to have the miners return to work upon a temporary advance of 14 per cent, with an immediate commission to investigate the circumstances of production and redistribution and the cost of living for a final settlement. A wage advance was promised as soon as coal prices could be adjusted to meet the advance. The basis of the president's appeal to return to work upon such an advance as the operators would grant without raising prices was that it tended to avert a national calamity.

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PANTAGES

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"THE HABERDASHERY"

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'THUNDER MOUNTAIN' AND 'BROADWAY ECHOES' PANTAGES HEADLINERS

Two headliners of unusual distinction are presented as the features of next week's Pantages vaudeville bill, in "Thunder Mountain" and "Broadway Echoes." The former is a tremendously interesting dramatic sketch of the Canadian Northwest with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police of ten years ago as the central figures. This act is especially noteworthy because of the scenic effects used, which include a big storm in midsummer made doubly realistic by Langdon McCormick, who produced "On the High Seas" and "The Forest Fire." The company presenting this dramatic gem has as its stellar figure Charles Bartling, the distinguished Frohman actor who will be favorably remembered here as the principal figure in "The Breath of Old Virginia" and "Detective Keen," two of the foremost dramatic efforts that have appeared at the local Pantages. The other headline offering is

"Broadway Echoes," a music and girl revue with really gorgeous costumes and scenery, and a coterie of principals with genuine talent, surrounded by a comely chorus. Barry and Layton are known as "The All-Around Boys," and as such they sing, dance and make merry to the great pleasure of their hearers. Mabel Harper is one of the original vaudeville nut comedienne, and Lohse and Sterling present Frolicsome Follies.

Coming to the Pantages for the week starting April 19 is Lieut. Harrington Reynolds, a member of the A.E.F. Tank Corps Welsh Fusiliers, British Expeditionary Forces, who appears as the star of "The Haberdashery," an unique experiment in up-to-date musical acts.

TO PUBLISH DAILY

Fort Smith, Ark.—Organized labor is here raising \$100,000 to finance the publication of a daily labor paper. A company to be known as the Interstate Printing Co. has been formed for that purpose.

Stage & Music

CANADA'S MUSIC WEEK IS ANNUAL NATIONAL EVENT

'Give More Thought to Music' Is Object of Campaign of Canadian Bureau of Music

The necessity of giving more thought to music and the place of music in child life, home life, school life, church life, and national life, is being brought prominently to the attention of the public. The Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music, under whose auspices "Music Week" is being held, April 5 to 12, has planned for co-operative advertising and agitation for the public to "Give more thought to music."

The Bureau has enlisted the support of local educationalist, music teachers, clergymen and other leaders in public, educational and social life, in bringing before the people the advantages of a musical education, and these educationalists were approached for their co-operation in making the week of April 5th an outstanding week musically, and one that will be remembered throughout the year as "Canada's Music Week."

Last year was the first attempt at a concerted movement to promote Canada's "Music Week" and make it an annual national event. The public took so spontaneous an interest and was so appreciative of having attention concentrated on music for one whole week that it was unanimously decided by the committee primarily responsible for the idea of Canada's Music Week being adopted, to hold Music Week again this year.

The promotion of greater interest in music is a worthy movement and children should be shown the privilege they enjoy in their musical chance and also that music has a practical value in their lives, and is not merely an accomplishment that they could get along without.

It was the late Sir William Gladstone who wrote, "Music is one of the most forcible instruments for training, for arousing, for governing the mind and spirit of man."

U.M.W.A. REQUEST INCREASE OF CAN. COAL COMMISSION

A demand for a 60% wage increase to cover the present cost of living and for a 30 hour week to absorb unemployment has been made by the United Mine Workers of America before the Canadian Soft Coal Commission. The wage figure of the union was based on the recent surveys made by the U.S. commissioner of labor and others as to the amount necessary to support a man and his family in reasonable health and comfort—or \$2,400 a year for five persons.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES PAID MANY BENEFITS

Last year the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees paid 821 death claims, aggregating \$427,617.23. The benefits averaged \$520.85. Old age benefits to the amount of \$6,400 were also paid. This benefit is paid to members 20 years in good standing, who are 65 years old and are unable to continue the occupation.

WHY DON'T CAN. FACTORIES HAVE SINGING CHORUSES

We Hear Much About Music In the Home; Why Not Have Music in the Factory?

How many Canadian factories have singing choruses, says a writer in "Musical Canada." We are informed of none. Perhaps the trouble may be only that we are not informed.

But, anyhow, are Canadian workers less musical than those of the United States? Surely not. Is it necessary to have a big German population in order to have factory sing songs? Probably not. Can you hear the average British or for choral work? Is it not a fact that Britain is the world's leader in great choral societies, in small town brass bands? Have we not heard the Black Dyke and other bands here? Haven't we thousands upon thousands of Britishers in Canadian factories who know how to sing, men and women with their tonic-sol-fa leaflets and good voices and all trained to sing from their youth up? Look at the thousands of workers in such factories as the Angus shops, Dominion Textiles, Massey-Harris, Canadian General Electric and Canada Foundry, Willys-Overland, Sunlight Soap, Cowan's Ceceos, Toronto Carpet Co., Dominion Iron & Steel—you would need a page to hold the names of all such factories counting thousands upon thousands of workers of whom the majority are able to sing. Why are they not singing? Because there is nobody to organize them. Because our singing teachers are all busy in nice comfy studios teaching by the individual method at \$3 a lesson and upwards. We talk about making Canada a musical nation. Is that the way to do it? We have singing teachers in the schools. And when children quit school most of them quit singing. We have hundreds of church choirs, but most of them are trying to sing their heads off on music which they seldom understand.

In spite of all the money spent on lessons, concerts, choral societies, organs and mechanical music, Canada is not becoming a really musical country because the people at large are not singing. "Community sing-songs" are merely spasmodic. They accomplish little or nothing because there is no organization at the back of them to keep people singing. The only way to develop good singing in the mass is to organize it. And the only way to organize is to get the singers together regularly for rehearsal.

This is a matter for organization from the head office. There is no reason why the musical season of any town or city in Canada should not have for one of its biggest events a huge choral competition lasting three evenings between choruses, bands, string quartets, soloists, and small orchestras from a certain number of factory groups who have the talent and the organization. There is no reason why a final concert should not be given by a combination of all the instrumentalists from one group of factories and a chorus made up by voluntary selection in each factory chorus. Such a cycle of factory concerts would be a sensation. It might even make some of the starch-front choral societies jealous. Many of the best voices we have are among the industrial workers. A regular rehearsal in any room in the factory, or anywhere else, of all men and women able to sing would do something to help along the social life of the factory; serve as much as billiards, reading rooms, gymnasiums and cafeterias which are all necessary, but none of them more necessary or helpful or humanly enjoyable than good singing. And if the workers could be got to sing in places where they work, we might have less friction between the workers and the head office. Music is the one art, and singing the greatest part of it, that unites people. It is the one touch of nature that makes the world kin. Languages, customs, laws, flags, manners and conventional usages divide people. Music is the universal language.

Won't some broad-minded Canadian superintendent walk into the general manager's office with a proposition to organize a singing society in the works? He can soon get a man or a

PERCY HUTCHINSON IN "GENERAL POST" AT THE EMPIRE

Edmonton To Be One Of The Few Cities in Canada to See This Production.

Beyond the fact that Mr. Percy Hutchinson, admittedly one of the most popular of British actors, and a prime favorite in Edmonton, will present one of the most successful of his comedies at the Empire theatre for three nights starting April 12, a fact in itself, to attract unusual attention, is the fact that Edmonton is to be one of the few cities in Canada to see "General Post."

This is probably the only occasion when a metropolitan success of the stature of "General Post" has been presented by the original producer and cast in Western Canada. More flattering still is the fact that it is for just this play that the New York critics clamored when they saw Mr. Hutchinson in his dramatic vehicle "The Luck of the Navy." It was not difficult for them to discern through his melodramatic role his ability as a light comedian, and the call went up for one of the many plays in which Mr. Hutchinson has starred in comedy.

London critics have it that Mr. Hutchinson has produced the two most successful way plays. "The Luck of the Navy" was one and "General Post" is the other. From a financial point of view, they certainly have been the most successful. "General Post" from the pen of Harold E. Terry, the eminent British playwright, deals with the war not from the trenches, but from the point of view of the drawing room. It is a whimsical presentation of the results of the war in British circles. It takes for its demonstration a titled family, and deals with the shuffling of social values which advancement in the army, navy or in the civil service, caused.

Thus at the end of the piece a tailor is found to command the respect due his rank of brigadier-general, while an equally patriotic nobleman has, like a multitude of his peers, become a private.

Throughout the piece there runs a current of love interest which forms the basis of the plot.

Mr. Hutchinson will present the part of the tailor whose real merit has been brought to the fore by the war, and who returns to his native town to be welcomed by those who, in pre war days, were counted inaccessible socially.

Supporting Mr. Hutchinson will be six members of his company whose ability is already known to Edmontonians through their presentation of the principal roles in "The Luck of the Navy." Elsie Stranach, Mildred Cottell, Aubrey Mather, Patrick Ludlow, Barry Whitcomb and Ap. Kaye.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH TRADE UNIONS TOWARD EX-SERVICE MEN

Much has been written about the attitude of the Trade Unions towards ex-service men, in Great Britain. Many important facts of which the public generally is ignorant were brought out in the discussion between members of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, representatives of the ex-service men's organizations, and the Ministry of Labor recently.

It was then pointed out by the Trade Union speakers that about 3 1/2 million discharged soldiers were now actually working under the Trade Union rules, against which there had been such an outcry. The agitation really means that the rules which protect the discharged men now at work should be suspended for the sake of the much smaller number who are still unemployed.

It was also pointed out that the Trade Unions had co-operated in the preparation of over 70 training schemes which applied to nearly every skilled trade in the country, and have also helped to draft schemes for the continuation of apprenticeships for men whose apprenticeships started before the war, and are now able to come back to their trade without suffering any penalties as regards wages owing to their interrupted apprenticeship.

The ex-service men's organizations in short, see practically eye to eye with the Trade Unions on these matters, and are not asking for anything which the Trade Unions themselves do not desire.

The United States Department of Justice is considering the advisability of appointing women as special agents to detect profiteers.

woman who can take charge of rehearsals. There are bandmasters enough in this country who can't get hands to rehearse without pay because people won't pay to hear the performance. Band concerts are all right. But they are like baseball—played by a professional team while the others listen. Singing is everybody's business. If some big industry in Canada will start a singing society we might have a score of them by this time next year.

We have heard a lot about music in the home. Why not music in the factory?

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SUMMARY OF ROBSON REPORT WINNIPEG STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

peg immediately prior to the strike. The commissioner states that he considers that the views advanced by Winnipeg should be given more prominent form than the passing newspaper reports which were made at the time. The report considers in detail the grounds of discontent stated to exist by Winnipeg.

Strike Unanimous

The report finds that the method of taking the strike vote was not in accordance with the constitution of the various lodges affiliated with the Trades and Labor council. The constitutional method required that each lodge should take a separate vote by ballot, and the actions of the members of that lodge would then be guided by the result of that vote. The ballot printed and distributed by the Trades and Labor council contained the statement that all the ballots would be pooled, and the majority would prevail. This was contrary to the constitutions of these lodges, but the unions acquiesced in the mass action movement which had commenced, and which was led by forceful men. An investigation of the proceedings in eighteen of the striking unions was made by counsel for the commission. This disclosed that the ballot taken was not a secret ballot in the usual sense of the term. In some of these lodges, the ballots were given out in general meeting and then collected as soon as they were marked and no ballot boxes were used. In others, the ballots were given out to the men at work, and then collected from them. The investigation made verified the fact that though there was some opposition to the general strike vote, that the large majority voted in favor of it, and the figures published in regard to it were substantially correct.

Causes of Discontent

The report then examines the nine principal grievances advanced as the cause of the discontent in the ranks of labor. These were described before the commission as being:

1. Unemployment.
2. High cost of living and failure of the government to give adequate relief.
3. Inadequate wages.
4. Profiteering.
5. The growing intelligence on the part of the working classes of economic inequalities in modern society.
6. Long hours of employment.
7. Undesirable working conditions.
8. The refusal on the part of the employers to recognize the right of collective bargaining.
9. The refusal on the part of some of the employers to recognize the right of the employee to organized labor.

These grounds as stated, are those advanced by Mr. Winning, who was at the time of the strike president of the Trades and Labor council. Each of these grievances is examined in careful detail by the report. It is pointed out that items 6, 7 and 8 are matters that might well be adjusted under the Industrial Conditions act.

The commission, in dealing with the high cost of living, points out the expensive system of distribution at present in vogue in Canada, by which the original manufacturer's agent, the wholesaler and the retailer, all make profit upon what is merely a method of distribution from the original manufacturer to consumer. Each of these distributing mediums has heavy expenses, all of which are added to the price paid by the consumer for the goods. The commissioner recommends on this question the investigation of co-operative methods by the joint council of industry under the Industrial Conditions act, and recommendations to be made by them, whereby this distribution expense could be very materially reduced.

General Conclusions

The commissioner deals with the question of class distinction and proportion of reward, and finds that in regard to this a radical change of attitude on all sides can alone overcome

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—IN—
"THE TRIFLERS"

this and reach a stable and satisfied condition. Recommendations are made to overcome the educational disadvantages of labor and for the provision of free medical assistance and supplies for those who are by unemployment, illness or otherwise, unable to obtain these necessities. The recommendation is also made that provision should be made for subsistence for those who are liable to suffer distress during the coming winter by reason of unemployment. The report contains this statement: "There should be no difficulty in deriving the means for the carrying out of the specific objects above mentioned. It is submitted that there should be a scheme of taxation of those who can afford it and application of wealth to the reasonable needs of the others in the community whose lot in life has not been favored."

The commissioner concludes the report by a reference and recommendation regarding the Industrial Conditions act which, though passed and proclaimed, has not been placed in operation by reason of the refusal of labor to co-operate in its application or submit names for appointment to the joint council of industry. It is pointed out that if this act had been in operation in May last, that all the specific labor disputes and grievances would have been published, investigated and, no doubt, adjusted by arbitration. The act declares that the board may hold investigations into all matters relating to industrial disputes and make reports thereon. Investigations may be made into the cost of living to employees; into the number of persons employed in industries; the rates of wages paid; housing conditions; home conditions of women and children; sanitary conditions; educational facilities and the use made thereof; apprenticeship; opportunities for recreation, and possibility for provision of employers for the future and generally all matters pertaining to the demand for labor and the relation of employees to employers. There are also other general and beneficial provisions.

The commissioner states that he considers that it is highly in the public interest that this act be brought into operation immediately, and that the interests concerned co-operate therein. He states that it is unquestionable that labor cannot be prejudiced, but will be greatly benefited by the operations of a joint industrial council, and that the manifold scope of its inquiries brought into play immediately, would be most advantageous.

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Social unrest is caused by social injustice—and agitation follows in the wake of social injustice as naturally as the exhaust follows in the wake of the engine.—Detroit Free Press.

EDMONTON FREE PRESS

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APRIL 10, 1920

THE TRADES COUNCIL'S ACTION.

The decision of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council to endeavor to enlist the active sympathy of the Dominion Trades Congress on behalf of the Labor men convicted in Winnipeg of seditious conspiracy, is one that will commend itself to members of organized Labor who are really interested in having the imprisoned men released.

There may be some little publicity or propaganda value in the holding of mass meetings, but in a matter of this kind their utility in accomplishing the desired end has been proven many times beyond any cavil. On the other hand the method suggested by the Edmonton council has been successful in a number of outstanding instances. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the parent body of Organized Labor in Canada. If any organization of Labor in the Dominion has any influence with the Government and the Department of Justice, the Congress by reason of its position and strength is the body which could wield such influence. If the Congress executive can be induced to approach the proper authorities in an attempt to have the convicted men released, there is a possibility of success; if the Dominion body could not accomplish that end, it is folly to believe that any other body or any other methods will be successful.

In a personal way Tom Moore, P. M. Draper and other members of the executive, owe nothing in the way of kindness or generosity to the convicted men. The Congress officials have been subjected to a barrage of endless abuse and calumny during the last few years by some of the very men who today stand convicted. But going beyond the personal and looking at the larger issue, the Free Press believes it to be the duty of the Dominion Executive to intervene on behalf of the men who were convicted for the expression of political ideas. It would be a gracious act, the very magnanimity of which is likely to make it successful.

LABOR AND PROHIBITION

An American magazine recently sent a questionnaire to trade union officials throughout the United States on the question of prohibition. The result is significant and interesting. Out of 526 officials who replied, 345 favor prohibition; 143 do not believe prohibition has benefited the worker; 31 are doubtful and seven think it has not been given sufficient trial to admit of an intelligent decision.

A phase of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages that Labor is quick to take cognizance of, is the economic factor. Apart from being a waste in a direct manner, it is a fact that the brewing and distillery industry pays a smaller percentage in wages in proportion to the capital invested, than does any other industry. The greatest objection to the drink evil, however, is the baneful influence of the saloon and the demoralizing effect of liquor on the workers. We are inclined to agree with one American Labor leader who blames industrial unrest on prohibition. It is true that the workers can best realize the position they hold in society if they are free from the numbing influence of drink. The illustration drawn from Ward as quoted by Alex. Ross in the Free Press of last week pictures the effect of alcohol on the workers, not only in ancient Rome but through the ages. It has blinded them to their slavery.

The Oregon Labor Press, one of the largest and best Labor papers in the States, comments on the prohibition issue in part as follows:

"While the declarations of the American Federation of Labor have been opposed to prohibition, there has been a marked sentiment for prohibition in many sections, particularly on the Pacific Coast. The saloon was much more than a place for dispensing intoxicating drinks. It was the recruiting office for most of the lower walks of life, and the saloon keepers were not satisfied to conduct their business as other business is conducted, but on all occasions sought to control the communities in which they were operating for the sole profit of the saloon business. Whether it will be possible to reintroduce the sale of intoxicants is doubtful. How labor will stand in such a contest cannot be determined. Workers as well as those in other walks of life, will be divided, but labor will, with unanimity, oppose any action looking to the return of the saloon."

TRADE UNIONISM ONLY EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION

There certainly can be no objection to the closest relations of a co-operative nature between employer and employee in the shop, but these relations must never take on such a form as to separate the workers in one shop from the rest of their fellow workers in the industry. That is the principle objection to "shop committees" and "company unions." Such organizations are fundamentally wrong in principle. The organization of workers in independent shop units is a menace, for the reason that it organizes the workpeople away from each other and puts them in a position where shop may be played against shop. Organizations of this kind, as a matter of fact, in no sense serve the real interest of the workers, but readily lend themselves to the designs of the employers hostile to trade unionism, and are, in fact, almost without exception creatures of the employers.

There must be organization of workers, and the workers should be interested only in the manner of association that will be most effective in serving the interests of the membership. No "shop committee" or "company union" can give the workers the active representation, freed from any influence of any kind except the judgment and needs of the membership, like that supplied by the trade union. The interests of the workers engaged in any industry are identical, and all the workers in every shop in any one industry should be found in one organization which would serve only the best interests of the membership, and be free and untrammelled from any other influence.

Any machinery proposed for the successful extension of the principles of democracy in industry, must provide for the free organization of the workers. The fact is that the trade union affords the workers the only bona fide and effective system of representation thus far evolved in the industrial life of any country.

ORGANIZATION THE VITAL NECESSITY.

Trade unionism is the first step toward the democratization of industry. By organization only can the workers attain industrial freedom.

Previous to the introduction of the factory system of production which established capitalism, the industrial workers, master and employee, were socially and economically on the same plane of society. The master depended very greatly upon the good will of his workmen. Working together as they did, there was a personal contact that fostered a mutual understanding and sympathy. But with the change brought about by the invention of great machines that could not be acquired by the workers, the employers and employed of industry became separated from the former relationship, and the owners of the means of production assumed control of the lives of the toilers. The change in the system of production meant to the workers a transition from industrial freedom to that of the most abject dependence and slavery.

There was only one remedy—combination. Individually the workers were helpless to better their condition; by exerting united effort it was found possible to exercise an influence on behalf of the workpeople, that gave them some say in the determination of working conditions, and the return which Labor should receive for productive effort. With the growth of organization this influence has increased, and the measure of industrial freedom which any class of workers enjoy is determined almost altogether by the effect-

Springtimes Reflection in the Mirror of Fashion Is Portrayed at the Bay

The joyous month of April—when nature starts to bedeck herself in Spring attire—there comes an infectious joyousness in the very air—the joy of living. The whole store has been transformed into a bower of Spring loveliness—presenting the season's newest conceptions. A visit to the store tomorrow will suggest many additions to the wardrobe and home. NOTICE—The undermentioned items marked with a star are extraordinary value and are for SALE SATURDAY ONLY.

Footwear for Men, Women and Children



Your new Spring Suit will not be complete without a pair of stylish shoes to go with it. We are offering tomorrow some exceptional values in new spring Footwear that are bound to appeal to economical men and women.

Women's Fancy Lace Boots. Regular \$12.50 and \$15.00; Extra Special at \$9.45

There are 50 pairs only to be closed out at greatly reduced price. They are made from fine quality kid in shades of grey, brown, chocolate and field mouse, 9-inch lace tops. Several nifty styles to choose from, in all sizes. Regular \$12.50 to \$15.00. Extraordinary value at... **\$9.45**

Women's Black Kid Boots. Regular \$15.00. Extra Special \$9.45

There are just 60 pairs in this lot. Made of a fine quality black kid with nine-inch tops. The well-known "Gold Standard" make, featuring the very newest lasts. All sizes. Regular \$15.00. Extra special value at... **\$9.45**

New Spring Styles in Oxfords and Pumps at Prices Which Are Unbeatable

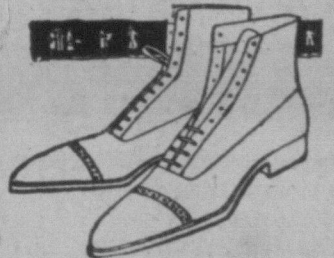
These have just been opened up. No less than 20 different styles to make selection from, including every kind of leather. The newest styles of toes and heels. We have made the price wonderfully attractive in order to lower this immense stock as soon as possible. All sizes. Exceptional values at... **\$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.00 and \$10.00**

Men's Drssy Boots at a Big Sacrifice

You will need a pair of these to go with your new spring suit, why not take advantage of this special offering and secure a pair of these tomorrow. They are made from fine quality black and tan leathers in the season's very newest styles. Very neat in appearance and comfortable fitters. All sizes and all widths. Regular values, **\$8.45** to \$11.00, for...

Boys' Dressy Boots at \$4.95

The boys must not be forgotten for they will need sprucing up just as much as dad. Bring your young sons along tomorrow and let us fit them with a pair of these new spring boots at a big saving in price. Made from superior quality leathers. Goodyear welted solid leather soles and heels. Sizes 1 to 5. Regular \$6.50 and \$7.00. Priced specially at... **\$4.95**



HUDSON'S BAY CO.

iveness of their organization. Trades Unionism will bring about industrial freedom, and industrial democracy cannot be brought into being until freedom is first secured for the workers throughout the field of industry. The work of organization is still the great need of the Labor movement, and the logical and consistent route toward the democratic control of industry.

Labor is not only in sympathy with but never fails to support all movements for the conservation and betterment of humanity.

The suggestion of the legislative committee of the Trades Council regarding rents has merit. It is that the rent paid per month on any premises at a certain time in the year should prevail without increase for twelve months. It would tend to do away with undue profiteering in the event of a serious house shortage.

Organized Labor's mission is the economic betterment of the workers. Social betterment follows as a matter of course.

WAGE SCHEDULE IN METAL INDUSTRY HAS BEEN ADOPTED

Arrangements Made To Extend Jurisdiction of Council To All Canada.

The new wage schedule and terms of working conditions of men employed in the metal industry, marine engineering firms, and shipbuilding plants, from Halifax to Port Arthur, affecting 400,000 workers, have been adopted by the one hundred delegates who assembled in convention at Montreal recently.

The terms to be presented at once, and in some cases to go into effect April 1st, in others on May 1st, embrace an eight-hour day, or 44 hours a week with the Saturday half holiday. The wages demanded are 90 cents an hour for mechanics, 65 cents for helpers, and 60 cents for laborers.

Arrangements are also in progress to extend the jurisdiction and demands of the metal trades council (the name adopted through the amalgamation of the metal and marine trades) from Port Arthur westward, so as to include all Canada.

The new organization will operate in conjunction with the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor. It is claimed that the amalgamation of the two organizations which will at present take in all shipbuilding plants of the great lakes, St. Lawrence River and Atlantic seaboard, as well as all marine engineering shops from Halifax to Port Arthur with immensely greater territory and numerical strength when the rest of Canada is included, will have a beneficial effect on the general situation of the marine engineering and shipbuilding industries, and will lead to more harmonious relations and better conditions generally. The officers are Harry Kirwin of Toronto, president; W. F. Cash, of Halifax, vice-president; W. J. Colley, of Montreal, secretary-treasurer.

"Millionaires who keep profiteering when they already have more money than they can spend remind me of Blanc.

Luxurious Suits for Men and Young Men

\$40.00, \$50.00 \$60.00

NEW ULTRA STYLES FOR THE YOUNGER CROWD; GRACEFULLY DRAPED IN NEW SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED MODELS. MEN'S SUITS WITH EVERY GOOD NEW FEATURE. MEN AND YOUNG MEN WILL BE GRATIFIED TO FIND HERE VALUES THAT AT THESE PRICES, MEAN REAL ECONOMY IN CLOTHES BUYING.



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