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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1920

TRADES COUNCIL WILL GIVE DANCE EVENING SEPT. 6

Will Hold Special Meeting
Monday Evening,
August 23

Not content with providing a great entertainment on Civic holiday, Edmonton Labor will again give Edmontonians an opportunity to enjoy a pleasurable and profitable evening on Labor Day, September 6th. It is planned to have a concert and dance on that evening under the auspices of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council and a committee to prepare for the event was appointed at the meeting of the council on Monday evening last. This committee, which is composed of President McCrae, Secretary McCormick and Delegates Thompson, Campbell, Murray, Connors, Geary and Hart, will report to a special meeting of the council on Monday next. It is planned to have an address from a special speaker, and the name of Mr. Alex Ross, M.L.A. of Calgary was mentioned in that connection.

ASSISTANCE TO MOULDERS

The council appointed a special committee to interview the employing molders of the city in an endeavor to effect an equitable agreement between them and the men on strike. This action was taken on the suggestion of Delegate Findlay who stated that the strike might be settled if a body such as the Trades Council put forth an effort to bring about an understanding.

Del. Wilson, of the molders' union, stated to the council that at the end of eight weeks little had been done towards a settlement, and the men felt that they had made every possible reasonable proposal, with no result. Secretary McCormick, for the special committee of council acting in the administration of the fund for the families of the strikers, stated that so far all needs had been supplied to these families, and the president had expressed satisfaction with the assistance given by the council and the local unions. Circulars had gone to each local union and even before receiving same, a number of locals had responded in generous manner.

The committee appointed to interview the employers is composed of Delegates Findlay, Neale and Murray, To See Street Railways

To another special committee was allotted the task of approaching the street railwaymen's union with the object of securing its re-affiliation with the trades council. Del. Findlay suggested that it was no doubt owing to their disconnection with the central body that their arrangements with the city council were not as favorable as they might have been had the union had the support of the Trades Council. The special committee is composed of Delegates Campbell, Findlay, Latham and Murray.

It was reported in connection with the negotiations between the meat cutters and the packing companies that a settlement had not yet been reached in Edmonton. A delegation of the meat cutters had accompanied A. Farmilo to Calgary to interview the head of the P. Burns company in the matter.

President McCrae reported regarding the new policy of the postal authorities in eliminating the lock boxes, that it would be necessary to make some new provision for the reception of mail matter. Del. Latham proposed a set of boxes in the labor hall itself for use of the various unions, but the executive committee was left to handle the situation.

Farmilo to Represent Council

Many of the local unions are sending their own delegates to the convention of the Trades Congress of Canada in Windsor next month. A Farmilo will be in attendance also as representative of the A. F. of L., and it was decided to give him credentials from the council, with instructions in its behalf.

In answer to a complaint by Del. Thompson that the Free Press failed to reach a number of subscribers, Del. Roper stated that these complaints had received attention and the addressed papers checked as being delivered in the post office, but no one could understand why the subscribers themselves did not get their papers.

The council's attention was called to the presence on the minute book of the city council of a resolution passed in May, 1919, providing that no civic employee should be allowed to engage in any other employment with remuneration in his own time, without permission of the commissioners. The secretary was authorized to write the city council requesting that this resolution be rescinded.

The council will hold a special meeting on Monday evening next, August 23rd, when resolutions will be presented by the legislative committee for the approval of the council before they are submitted to the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. At this meeting also Delegate Latham will present resolutions on the Polish war situation, in support of British Labor's stand. The same delegate will also bring forward a resolution on the Irish question.

Join the Labor Party.

DIST. 10 U.M.W. ACCEPT NEW SCALE OF 20% INCREASE

Seattle—Coal miners of District No. 10 have accepted a new wage scale giving an increase of approximately 20 per cent. The scale was based on recommendations of the federal coal commission for the state of Washington. The scale is to be effective for two years.

Join the Labor Party.

LAW CLERKS IN ENGLAND ASKING WAGE INCREASE

London (By mail via N. Y. Bureau).—Law clerks are putting up a fight for increased wages. They are among the most sweating of the "black-coated" workers. Their demands call for 18 shillings a week for boys of 16 years, and for men at 25 years they ask only 4 pounds 10 shillings a week. The Law Society offers only 3 pounds 5 shillings at 25, and 9 shillings more at 26 years—a wage that utterly precludes marriage. A strike is considered likely.

FOUR IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO LEAGUE PROPOSED

Scandinavian Countries Suggest Amendments For Consideration

Four important amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations have been suggested by Denmark, Norway and Sweden for consideration at the first meeting of the League Assembly on November 15th, according to an announcement made Wednesday at the headquarters of the League of Nations, at London. The four proposed amendments were announced as follows:

"(1)—Providing for a fixed annual meeting of the assembly and proposing that ten members of the league can demand and secure a special meeting at any time at the seat of the league.

"(2)—Seeking to regularize the method of selecting the four non-permanent members of the council. It is proposed to accomplish this by providing that the assembly, after making the first selections of four to serve respectively three, four, five and six years, shall name a new state year after the third year to serve four years and not be subject to re-election for the following period. It is suggested that this method would secure successive representation on the council of a large number of states and would maintain continuity in the composition of the council.

"(3)—Making the obligation for arbitration more absolute by omitting the word "generally" from Article XIII in the paragraph beginning "disputed" and ending "submission to arbitration."

"(4)—Permitting the council to authorize a state in the vicinity of a state against which an economic blockade is in force to maintain a degree of intercourse with the latter, provided the council considers this necessary in order to prevent the blockade state from attacking its neighbor."

EXPULSION OF BRIT. DELEGATES AIDS BOLSHEVIKI

Will Do More Towards Extending Direct Action Than Year's Propaganda

Marcel Cachin, Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is reported as stating that the expulsion from Paris of William C. Adamson, Labor member of the British parliament, and Harry Gosling, leader of the British transport workers, would do more for establishment of councils of action in France than a year's propaganda. M. Cachin, who has just returned from Moscow, strongly advocates that the French Socialist party join the third Internationale.

Referring to the incident when Adamson and Gosling, who had come to Paris for labor conferences, were requested to leave, M. Cachin said:

"It is the entire British working class which has been insulted. Our British friends had come to Paris in accord with the French workers and in order to consider the most efficient means to prevent war and conclude a definite peace with Russia. If our rulers believe that by expelling British delegates, they can prevent us from concerted action, with British labor they are mistaken. Nothing can prevent an international union of proletarians. Decidedly were our ministers in the pay of the Bolsheviks, they could do little better work for them than exasperating the working classes of both France and Great Britain."

(By The Federated Press)

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Resolutions asking Secretary of State Colby to investigate the presence here of former Premier Tuszar of Hungary, who is held responsible for the White Terror against Hungarian labor, Socialists and Jews, and asking Colby to co-operate with the Department of Labor in deporting Tuszar as a dangerous enemy alien, having been adopted by the executive board of the Federation of Hungarian Jews in America, meeting here.

Join the Labor Party.

WINNIPEG STRIKE LEADERS' CAUSE TAKEN TO GOV.T

Deputation, Headed By F. J. Dixon, Waits Upon Two Members of Gov't

A deputation, headed by F. J. Dixon, lawyer in the Manitoba legislature, waited upon two members of the Dominion government Tuesday to plead the cause of the imprisoned Winnipeg strike leaders. The two members of the government to whom the delegation went were Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, solicitor-general.

It was stated by the delegation that the recent election in Winnipeg demonstrated the people's confidence in the imprisoned men, and served to show that the bulk of public opinion is behind the attitude of the men in forcing a general strike, also that few people believe the imprisoned men had any seditionist intentions.

The above case was laid before the two ministers who said they would discuss it with their cabinet colleagues. It is believed by friends of the imprisoned men that there is every prospect of an early release for the men.

BERTRAND RUSSELL DENOUNCES WILSON'S RUSSIAN POLICY

Says World Must Eventually Trade With Russia

(By The Federated Press)

Washington.—In a special interview given the London office of the Universal Service, Bertrand Russell denounced the Wilson policy on Russia as expressed in the note by Secretary of State Colby to the Italian ambassador here.

"President Wilson is talking nonsense when he says there is anarchy in Russia," declares the famous British pacifist. "It doesn't exist. There is less anarchy in Russia than in the United States. Personally, I would like to see a little more anarchy in Russia, by which I mean a little more liberty."

Russell recently toured Russia and lately concluded a series of articles in which he sharply criticized the rigorous discipline which attend the efforts of the Soviet government to resist foreign aggression, and complained of the lack of democracy during the period of transition to peace and communism. Following an unintended use of his criticism by Premier Lloyd George and the publication of the Colby note, Russell sent the message to America, in which he says:

"When President Wilson speaks of withdrawing foreign troops from the true boundaries of Russia he is right, but when he speaks of not recognizing Bolshevism he is prolonging whatever is objectionable in the Soviet regime."

"You cannot cure Russia by these methods. The world must recognize Bolshevism and trade with Russia. There is no other form of government there. It is the natural result of the chaotic conditions which followed the revolution.

Eventually there will be a less dictatorial form of government there, once you have cured the economic ills of Russia by free trade and intercourse and removed the external dangers.

"I am not altogether in sympathy with Bolshevism, but it is the only practicable form of government in the present situation.

"I would like to see the Americans attend the London conference if they attend with a view to opening trade and recognizing the Soviets, but if they come here with a view to prolonging the insane, cruel policy of the blockades they may as well keep away."

"Bolshevism cannot be deprived of its appeal to Russia nationalism so long as the leading capitalistic powers show their empty by refusing to recognize and trade with the Russians. The present federation of states established on the basis of nationality is the only logical solution open to Russia."

HUNGARIAN JEWS ASK DEPORTATION FORMER PREMIER

(By The Federated Press)

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SPECIAL MEETING TRADES COUNCIL MONDAY EVE.

The Trades and Labor Council will hold a special meeting on Monday evening next, August 23rd, when business of very special importance will be dealt with. Every delegate is earnestly requested to be present.

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waited upon two members of the Dominion government Tuesday to plead the cause of the imprisoned Winnipeg strike leaders. The two members of the government to whom the delegation went were Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, solicitor-general.

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The above case was laid before the two ministers who said they would discuss it with their cabinet colleagues. It is believed by friends of the imprisoned men that there is every prospect of an early release for the men.

VETERANS CALL MASS MEETING TO DISCUSS UNION

Labor Men, Farmers and the General Public Will Be Invited

The Calgary branch of the Grand Army of United Veterans, at a meeting in the labor temple Monday evening, decided to call a mass meeting at 2:30

Sunday afternoon inviting all returned men, labor sympathizers, farmer sympathizers and the general public, for discussion of the amalgamation and consolidation of returned soldiers' bodies. A special committee will interview the city authorities with a view to obtaining the use of Victoria ball park if possible, or failing that, Mewata park, with St. Georges Island as third choice. It is proposed to have a band and parade to the place of meeting.

G. W. Hincks, president of the Calgary branch of the G. A. U. V., stated that "the other returned soldiers organization will be given an opportunity to defend the stand which they have taken on the question of amalgamation, and speakers from the G. W. V. A. and A. and N. V. will be invited to address the meeting."

The members of the committee appointed last evening are, G. W. Hincks, A. Davidson, S. Potts and W. Martin.

BELGIAN WORKERS TO PREVENT TRANS- PORTATION TROOPS

The Belgian state workers' syndicate has decided to prevent the transportation of from or through Belgium of troops or munitions intended for Poland. This decision follows similar action by the Antwerp dockers.

BIG CONVENTION OF LABOR AND UNITED FARMERS

Desire Expressed For Understanding Before Next Federal Election

The Belgian state workers' syndicate has decided to prevent the transportation of from or through Belgium of troops or munitions intended for Poland. This decision follows similar action by the Antwerp dockers.

The executive of the Railway Trainmen's Union have issued a statement declaring that certain evidence regarding the five-hour day, as given before the Dominion railway commission, in connection with the application for increases in freight rates, has been misunderstood and used to make it appear that the trainmen, by their demands, have been exploiting the public, and are responsible for the further rate increase. The statement is as follows:

"(1)—The basic five-hour day for passenger engineers is not equivalent in any way to the eight-hour day in industrial life. It is a minimum guaranteed day measurement for special occasions, very seldom used. The general rule is that engineers in the passenger service are paid on a mileage basis. Their hours of work are most irregular, often extending from twelve to eighteen hours on a single trip.

"(2)—There is not a great deal of overtime in the wages of trainmen. Engineers operating passenger trains do not get time and a half for overtime. The only men who receive this are the trainmen and engineers on the slow freight service which is not the rule.

"(3)—It is one of the factors that partly determine pay, and that delay is sometimes paid for. But this is only on special occasions and it is untrue to say that there is any inducement for engineers to run slowly or to strive for delays. The inducement is all for operating on time.

"(4)—The present salaries for engineers run from \$200 to \$250 a month. Their hours are usually very long and irregular and they are the poorest paid of the highly skilled mechanics according to the men engaged in that kind of work.

July 20th, 1920.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Following consultation with the leaders of the United Farmers of Ontario, the desire being expressed for a national convention at which a clear understanding could be reached before the next Federal elections. The circular sent out by Mr. Simpson reads as follows:

"I would like to see the Americans attend the London conference if they attend with a view to opening trade and recognizing the Soviets, but if they come here with a view to prolonging the insane, cruel policy of the blockades they may as well keep away."

"Bolshevism cannot be deprived of its appeal to Russia nationalism so long as the leading capitalistic powers show their empty by refusing to recognize and trade with the Russians. The present federation of states established on the basis of nationality is the only logical solution open to Russia."

Join the Labor Party.

BRITISH MINERS PREPARED FOR A STERN FIGHT

On New Wage Demands and On Nationalization of Mines

by Robert Smillie and Frank Hodges at the annual meeting of the Northumberland miners indicated that the Miners Federation is prepared for a stern fight on the new wage demands and on nationalization and that the Federation will refuse to work under the Mines Bill, now before Parliament, which is aimed at its destruction. Smillie scoffed at reports in the press that nationalization is dead, saying that nationalization might come in another way than through a government elected for that purpose. "The miners of this country may make up their minds to refuse to produce coal any longer for the maintenance of private interests," he said.

Frank Hodges said that unless some

great transformation took place the economic well-being of the miners and others dependent upon them would be seriously prejudiced. The determination of the miners that the people of the country should not pay the 14s. 2d increase was, he said the greatest example of their moral relationship to the country. "Be prepared for the hardest fight in your history," continued Hodges. "Be prepared in your organization; be prepared with your commissariat and your cooperative movements; be prepared financially; be prepared for anything that may happen in the near future. We are sure that the forces that are at work are such that we are in for the gravest period of our history."

Mr. Hodges appealed to the members of the printing and kindred trades' federation of England, said he had spoken to a labor man and a believer in labor principles. He declared the use of the word "Bolshevism."

"Bolshevism," he said, "is no menace if the press does its duty. If the press sits on the safety valve of public opinion something is bound to happen, and the outlet is in the form of the L. W. W. and O. B. U. and in revolutionary societies. If the press fails to recognize the aspirations and the ideals of the common people, it is playing into the hands of the extremists."

The heart of labor in Great Britain and in this country is just as solid for the British empire as in any other class."

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TO HIRE
A 20-40 H.P. TRACTOR FOR
THRESHING SEASON.

Can handle a 26 to 32-inch Separator.
Will hire by day with engine, or fur-
nish a Separator man also and handle
both ends on shares. Apply to
PERCY FELL,
Residence, S. ½ 24-40-23. Mirror P.O.

**COLBY'S NOTE TO
ITALIAN MINISTER**

**KITCHEN THINGS
THAT COUNT**

for easier work and better living.
Isn't that an ambitious world
while? So easy to realize, too.
Just come here to our kitchen
utensil department and you'll
find pots, pans, kettles, and what
not made just right and at the
right prices.

Reed's Bazaar

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—All pre-
dictions that the organized clothing
manufacturers of the country, and
particularly those in Rochester, would
declare war upon the Amalgamated
Clothing Workers of America, have
been discredited by the renewal of the
agreement between the employers and
the Amalgamated for a period of two
years from June 1. In spite of the
unfavorable condition of the market,
and in the face of a much-advertised
decision of a Rochester court that the
union must pay heavy damages for its
"restraint of trade" in theabor of one
hostile shop, the employers have signed
up for peaceful adjustment.

Sidney Hillman, general president of
the Amalgamated, told The Federated
Press today that "only slight modifi-
cations" are made in the old agree-
ment at Rochester.

"A great number of people opposing us
spread rumors that because of
slackness in the industry the employers
would take advantage of that con-
dition and not renew the agreement," he said.
"We are gratified to find that
very few of the employers are looking for
a test of strength with our organiza-
tion, and that collective bargaining
has been well established in the in-
dustry. Our agreement provides per-
manent machinery for the discussion
and adjustment of grievances."

"In all of our agreements, there is
incorporated an emergency clause that
permits us to make up a change in
wages, hours or conditions at any time
we deem it necessary. We don't have
to violate our agreements; it is not
the purpose of industrial agreements
to bind the wiser to impossible con-
ditions. Under this clause we have
signed up in the other clothing man-
ufacturing centers this year for new
conditions. The Rochester agreement
was the only one that expired."

"We are taking up with the arbitration
board at Rochester, of which Dr. Wil-
liam Leiserson is the impartial
chairman, our proposals for increased
wages and for a guaranty of contin-
uous employment."

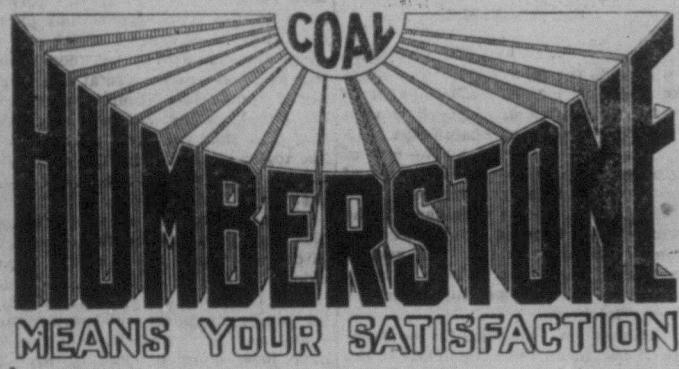
"Our success in the Rochester ad-
justment has demonstrated that in-
junctions are of no value so far as re-
lations between labor and capital are
concerned, and the United Garment
Workers are no factor in the situa-
tion."

**PAPER URGES U.S.
LABOR TO FOLLOW
BRITISH LEAD**

Seattle.—The Union Record last
week published on its first page an
editorial urging the workers of the
United States to call a labor congress
that will crystallize the protest of
American workers against war on
Russia in the same way that the British
workers have made known their
views to Premier Lloyd George.

Join the Labor Party.

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CO., LIMITED**
FOR
FORD CARS



ARE YOU THIRSTY?

Do not suffer; there is no need. Besides, thirst makes you cross and grieve and trouble dog the footsteps of ill-temper. Avoid them by eating.

Velvet Ice Cream

It will quench your thirst and restore you to health and comfort of body and mind. Ask for it in any good store or call

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G&G
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

PANTS

they're made
stronger

**THE
GREAT WESTERN GARMENT COMPANY, LTD.**

POLISH SITUATION HAS TAKEN ON DRAMATIC TURN

British Labor Declares No
Munitions For Use In Po-
land Must Be Shipped

(London Herald Cable to The Fed-
erated Press)

London.—The Polish situation has
taken on a dramatic turn which indi-
cates that all efforts are being made
by the capitalistic governments of
England and France to bring about
war with the Russian Soviet Govern-
ment. The Hyde Conference between
Premiers Lloyd-George and Millerand
was the chief agent in the issuance of
deliberately untrue semi-official state-
ments designed to create an atmos-
phere favorable to a declaration of war.

Hostile action against Russia is
said to have been definitely decided
upon.

Lloyd-George, acutely conscious of
the tremendous waves of feeling in
England against war, did succeed in
persuading the French representative
that it is impossible to send troops to
Poland but he apparently acquiesced
in the proposal to send more money and
munitions, besides expert assistance,
and to reimpose the blockade against
Russia. This is tantamount to
keeping England and her Allies on the
thin edge of war until the full state
of war has supervened.

The House of Commons Bonar Law has openly
renounced Lloyd-George's pledge of
last week to consult the House before
taking any hostile action, and rumors
are now current that eve nthen mobiliza-
tion orders were being issued to the
fleet.

At a joint meeting held between the
parliamentary committee of the Trade
Union Congress, and the Executive
Committee of the Labor Party and labor
members of parliament, any doubt as
to the attitude of labor was swiftly removed.

Moderates and Extremists were absolutely solid on reso-
lutions declaring their determination to
call a general strike throughout Great Britain and to take whatever
direct action is necessary to compel the
British government to abandon plan for
hostile action of any nature against Russ.

A provisional committee of fifteen
has been named to carry this resolution
into effect and to take all necessary
steps for superintending a direct
general strike movement.

The sum total of the developments
indicates that if the government makes
war a revolutionary situation will
exist in this country. The London Daily
Herald declares also in a defin-
ite challenge to the government that
the course of labor is clear—no munitions
of war intended for the British or French
fleet or armies, or for use in
Poland, or for the use of General Wrangle,
must be transported or handled. In such a case labor, it is
declared, will lay down its tools.

While the action of the government
in letting it be known that no hostile
measures will be taken against Russia until after the Minsk meeting is re-
garded as a complete victory for United
Labor, still labor leaders realize perfectly
that the struggle is not yet quite over and that the advantage must
be driven right home.

One incident which shows the tem-
per of the working people was when
the South Norfolk division, comprising
mainly agricultural laborers, elected
Edwards, the labor candidate, to par-
liament in a big victory, turning the
coalition majority of 5,000 into a labor
majority of 2,000.

Allied imperialism has again been
exposed as a menace to the peace of
Europe and the world. We rejoice that
the German workers have refused to
permit the transport of troops and
munitions across German territory.

We rejoice that the British and French
workers stand ready to invoke a gen-
eral strike if allied capitalism decides
on another war in the East. We re-
joice that the Italian workers have
forced their government to seek peace
with Russia.

In solidarity with the workers of
these countries the Socialist Party of
the United States, representing the
class-conscious workers of the nation,
send greetings of unity. We only re-
gret that the official labor movement
of the United States is so backward
in understanding its international duty
in this crisis that it raises no voice in
protest against the sinister in-
trigues of allied imperialism.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES MUST PRODUCE FACTS

Salt Lake City, Utah.—A workman
is entitled to correct information as to
conditions obtaining in the place
where employment is offered by an
employment agency, according to William M. Knerr of the Utah State Industrial Commission. The commission as the state body regulating employment agencies has undertaken to see that the applicant has that information before he accepts a position. It was called to the attention of the commission that workmen had been brought to Salt Lake to take jobs in the building trades only to find after they reached here that there was trouble between the unions and the contractors. When the commission discovered this it sent letters to employment agencies reminding them of the regulation of the commission to the effect that where there is a strike or lockout in progress the employment ticket must indicate this condition.

Chicago.—Reports circulated here
say that Eamon de Valera, president of
the Irish republic, has gone to Ire-
land in disguise. He has been "mysteriously missing," according to local
newspapers, since he said good-bye to
Archbishop Daniel Mannix of Australia
at the gangplank of the liner Baltic
in New York.

Join the Labor Party.

SEATTLE OPPOSED TO EXTENSION OF AID TO POLAND

(By The Federated Press)

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Central
Labor Council by unanimous vote
went on record as being opposed to
the extension of aid to Poland in the
present crisis by the United States
government. The council appointed a
committee to draw plans for action in
the event that military preparations
are continued. The council calls upon
the American Federation of Labor to
announce its policy with regard to
American intervention in the Polish
situation. A telegram sent to President
Gompers Thursday asks him to call
the executive council of the A. F. of
L., now sitting in New York, into special
session to define the attitude of American
organized labor toward participation in
the conflict.

**NAT. EXECUTIVE
SOCIALIST PARTY
ISSUE STATEMENT**

On Russian-Polish Situation

—Send Greetings
of Unity

Chicago, Aug. 12.—The National Exec-
utive Committee of the Socialist Party, today issued the following
statement on the Russian-Polish situation:

"The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party joins with the militant sections of the working class movements in France, Italy, England and Germany in protest against the imperialistic allied powers in bringing the world dangerously near another bloody struggle. Saving the juniper set of Poland against deserved defeat at the hands of Russia would bring no relief to the suffering masses of Europe. It would only strengthen the French banks and investors in the Baltic States and sustain the Polish government of land owners in its greed for more territory.

"The Russian government of peasants and workers is clearly the victim of Polish aggressions. The Soviet armies fell back for many weeks after the first advances into Russian territory.

They were reluctant to spill the blood of Polish workers and peasants con-
scripted by the Polish government.

The allied powers acquiesced in the Polish raid and aided the Polish armes-
with war materials and technical assistance.

Western capitalism through its im-
perialist governments, saw in this la-
tis attack on Russia a bare hope of

success.

"But the Russian giant rose and
hurled the Polish vassals back to the
very gates of the Polish capital.

Alarmed at the prospects of the over-
throw of the Polish land owners and
militarists, the allied powers were ap-
parently ready to plunge us into another
bloody war. The generous terms of
peace made by the Soviet power to
the Poles, kept secret by Lloyd George
until exposed in the London Labor
paper, the Daily Herald, show that
Russia has no aims against Poland
that are inconsistent with her inde-
pendence.

"Allied imperialism has again been
exposed as a menace to the peace of
Europe and the world. We rejoice that
the German workers have refused to
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newspapers, since he said good-bye to
Archbishop Daniel Mannix of Australia
at the gangplank of the liner Baltic
in New York.

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RETAKE OF UKRAINA CAUSED SOME ANXIETY

To Rumanian Government
and Army Reserves Called
To Arms

Bucharest, July 1 (By mail).—The
retaking of Ukraine by the Red troops,
which pushed the Polish-Russian front
to the vicinity of Galicia caused little
anxiety to the Rumanian government.

The immediate calling to arms of the
army reserves is the first consequence
of this alarm. Already in the spring of
this year the Rumanian government
reckoned with the event of a war
against Russia. Undoubtedly the cir-
cumstances were ever so much more
favorable at that moment. It is a true-
fact that Rumania engaged herself in
war only at a moment when the issue
of the present mobilization is produced
by Rumania's real alarm. The Rumanian
divisions are approaching the Rumanian
frontier and the Rumanian government
is regretting now its failure to make peace with Russia, when
there was a chance of doing so.

The great Rumanian landowners,
the boyars, are fully aware that with
every mile that Lenin and Trotsky
battalions advance there grows also
the revolutionary discontent of the
small farmers and peasants in Bessarabia
and in the territory of ancient
Rumania. General Avarescu sup-
pressed in 1907 the Rumanian peasant
revolt, but Avarescu, the prime minister
will not have such an easy task,
where there is no longer the question
of an isolated peasant rising but of
an upheaval which affects upsetting
the whole feudalistic system still
prevailing in the East of Europe. The
mobilization of the Rumanian army is
an open confession by the Rumanian
government of the seriousness of the
situation.

Rumania remained passive in the
first Balkan war; in the second Bal-
kan war she obtained her share in the
booty without any sacrifices on her
part. She also lay in wait for two
years in the world war until she con-
sidered the moment propitious for her

respects.

Towards Soviet Russia, too, Rumania

is followed for a long time a vague
policy until in the spring when the
Polish offensive—evidently supported by
the Entente—was proclaimed with
much ado, there was a hope of the Red
army's downfall. And even at that
moment, Rumania did not decide on

a military intervention at the side of
Poland. The Rumanian government
had its hands full with troubles in the
home country and when an imperialistic
campaign offered a favorable occa-
sion to postpone the settling of so-
cial agrarian differences at home

everything remained at the stage of
military preparations only because it

very soon became evident that the Pol-
ish offensive was not very much more
than a farfaraone.

Whilst, however, the Rumanian war

preparations in the spring had no
other object than to participate in the
case of Polish victory in the spoils of

war and to ingratiate Rumania with the
Bolshevik fighter with the Entente.

Signed on behalf of the committee
by James East, Deputy Mayor.

James East, Alderman.

Committee: Rice Sheppard, Alderman.

R. C. Owen.

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**COLBY'S NOTE TO
ITALIAN MINISTER**

Referred Mostly To Domestic American Politics

(By Paul Hanna, Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

Washington (W.N. Bureau).—Domestic American politics figured more than any other consideration in the note on Poland sent by Secretary of State Colby to the Italian minister here.

Unless the league of nations and other "foreign" topics can be kept alive as the principal talking point of the presidential campaign, then both the old parties will be forced to talk about railroads, cost of living, labor's share in industry and similar things of real interest to the people.

Every step taken by the powers of Western Europe toward another general peace conference which would include Russia is a step in the funeral march of the treaty and covenant which the Republican and Democratic parties would have the voters believe are still alive and of paramount importance.

If such a second peace conference should convene at London or elsewhere between now and November it would figuratively tramp down the dirt over the coffin of our "outstanding political issue" here in America.

While such a conference might prove the wisdom of Republicans in having refused to enter a league which has perished so soon, it would be the final act in repudiating all that Wilson has stood for, and leave the Cox campaign naked before the winds of ridicule.

The Colby note was addressed to the Italian ambassador because Italy has taken the lead toward recognition of the Soviet Government and makes public declaration that she favors a revision of the Versailles Treaty. Forty-eight hours before the Colby note was issued the foreign minister at Rome announced that an exchange of representatives between Italy and Russia was soon to occur, and that Italy would give a cordial welcome to the Soviet envoy.

More alarming still, from the Washington viewpoint, the Italian statesman declared that communism must be allowed to develop without interference in Russia, to prove its worth or to fall from its own weakness.

Our state department is fully informed that Great Britain approves the Italian position, and while Italy is to a considerable extent dependent upon American raw materials for her industries, it is not believed the Colby note will break the British-Italian bloc which is working toward peace with Russia.

Less than three months remain in which President Wilson and his secretary of state can even pretend to speak for the United States, unless Cox should be elected in November. British, French and Italian statesmen know this, and while they have not absolute assurance that the Democrats will be beaten they cannot conceive of an overturn in the United States senate sufficient to effect a ratification of the treaty and league covenant as they now stand.

For this reason the Allied powers have clearly determined to ignore the Wilson administration and proceed to what must amount to a fresh settlement nearly all the way around. The Colby note is an academic protest against what cannot be prevented.

The new secretary of state has proved that his mind really does "run along" with Wilson's by signing his name to a document which makes him forever a stench to the dominant party in Russia and to the great bodies of men and women in all countries who have rallied in support of Soviet Russia and defied their rulers to declare war against the communist experiment.

**FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
FORM UNION
AT OTTAWA**

Ottawa, Can.—A large number of the civil servants in Ottawa have formed themselves into a body called the Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa and they held their first general meeting on August 9th. They are addressed by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The meeting also elected a delegate to the annual meeting of the Trades Congress at Windsor, Ont., in September and two delegates to the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council. They pledged themselves to take over the Civilian as their official organ and to use a certain amount of allotted space in the Canadian Labor Press for publicity purposes.

**HOTEL MEN ASK
MINIMUM WAGE
BE SET ASIDE**

Seattle.—The Washington Hotel men's association has asked the state supreme court for a permanent injunction setting aside the \$18 minimum wage allowed by the industrial welfare commission for women in house keeping trades.

Join the Labor Party.

**FINNISH SOCIAL
DEMOCRATS ASK
EXTRA SESSION**

Of Diet To Overthrow Present Gov't and Form New One

(By The Federated Press)

Superior, Wis., Aug. 12.—An extra session of the Finnish Diet in order to overthrow the present government and form a new one to get better peace terms from Soviet Russia, has been demanded by the Finnish Social Democratic party, according to a special cable to the Finnish Daily "Tyomies."

The Finnish White Guards have been ordered mobilized and are concentrating at Kemi, Finland, for the purpose of beginning an offensive against Soviet Russia. Peace negotiations between Soviet Russia and Finland have been again opened at Dorpat, Estonia, according to the cable.

The Soviet government asks the liberation of Red Finns as an answer to the Finnish demand for the liberation of Finns imprisoned in Russia.

(About a month ago the Soviet government declared autonomy for Karelia. A Soviet government was formed, headed by a well-known Finnish "red rebel," Edward Gylling, who was a member of the overthrown Red government of Finland. A Soviet Karelia constitutes a menace to White Finland and it also means crushing of the plans of Finnish imperialism which aimed to annex Karelia from Russia and create a Great White Finland with Murmansk as its northern port.)

London, Eng. (By mail).—Speeches

**ONE ABSORBING
TOPIC IS THE
MATTER OF WAGES**

When Is the Sky Limit on Prices Going To Be Reached?

H. J. Halford is the author of the following article in the Journeyman Barber:

The one absorbing topic of the day and the one which is drawing the attention of every individual not only on the continent of America, but the entire world is the matter of wages, and coupled with that, when is the everlasting rising of the price of the commodities and necessities of life going to cease, its tendency to reach the sky? When is the limit going to be reached, and will there ever be a stable condition any more, will this ever going round and round in a ring stop, or will the worker have to keep up the pace that the profiteers and money sharks set? Are we never again going to have a few minutes to think of something other than will today's wages pay for tomorrow's bread? We have been hoping and hoping against hope for a long time now, but a vanished hope is all that matters. And it seems the only answer to the question is, workers, you must grind, grind and grind your daily grind whether you like it or not.

Milwaukee.—Organization of Jack London clubs in the public schools is being advocated by Supt. Milton Potter. Members are pledged to leave any theatre when an animal act is put on, as a rebuke to the cruel methods used by trainers of brute actors.

Thus far the proceedings against the Federation have taken the form of a series of examinations, directed against the officers of the Federation, in an attempt to determine the attitude of the organization on various questions of moment. At the first session, the secretary (Jouhaux) was questioned regarding a trip into Italy that preceded the May strike. On the second occasion the question related to the activities of the Federation of Labor in connection with the general strike of May 1, 1919. In the course of the inquisition, the prosecutor went into the question of the attitude of the Federation toward amnesty, the Russian blockade, and the Peace Treaty.

The prosecution made much of the proposed strike of July 21, 1919. To these comments Jouhaux answered that the strike had not taken place. With regard to the attitude of the Federation toward such matters as the continuance of martial law and the Russian blockade, the secretary referred the judge to the proceedings of the Federation and of its committees.

The heaviest fire of the prosecution was directed toward the program of the Federation for the nationalization of the mines, the railroads and other forms of private capital. In reply to the attack, Jouhaux pointed out that since the passage of the Act of 1884, the union had been a legal form of organization. Even up to last March, the government recognized this fact by dealing with the Federation in an official manner. At that time the Federation had the same program for nationalization that it has today. Therefore, insisted Jouhaux, during the session of July 2, "As late as March the government found legitimate what it is proceeding against today."

The attitude of the Federation toward the recent strikes, and the part played by its officers in these strikes was the subject of inquiry during two sessions.

The judge called the attention of Jouhaux to the fact that during the strikes of last May the slogan of the Federation, like that of the railroad workers, had been "social transformation and war on capitalism." Jouhaux is, in reply, pointed out that during the past 20 years the workers of France had been celebrating the First of May, and that it was not until the last few years, when the workers had begun to show their power that the government had found it necessary to attack them. The slogan of the workers are old, but when it appears that there is some likelihood that they may be realized, then for the first time they are challenged officially. In this case the government, said Jouhaux, made no effort to compromise." It referred to attack the workers' organizations in an effort to destroy them, and these proceedings are merely a part of the general plan."

The attitude of the prosecution may be gathered from the character of its accusations. Why, asks the prosecutor, has the Federation taken the attitude that "the only way to get results is for the Federation to secure such a great moral authority that the government will be compelled to accept its ideas. It must enter upon a struggle with the government and with the present administration." (This from a speech made by Jouhaux.) At another point he referred to a speech in which Jouhaux had said (January 12, 1920): "During the period of revolution the Federation must become the organism destined to take in hand the direction of public affairs."

To these charges Jouhaux replied, in brief, that the government had cited many matters that were questions of opinion. As to the activities of the Federation of Labor, he contended that they were within the law of 1884. Thus the matter stands today. The conservative papers have made little comment on the proceedings. The Socialist papers, on the other hand have played them up. The fact that Miller and a former radical makes him formidable. He is attacking the Federation on its weakest side—the side of its professions—and paying less attention to its activities. The situation is

**DETROIT WILL
HAVE NO LABOR
DAY PARADE**

Detroit.—There will be no Labor Day parade in Detroit. The majority of local unions expressed themselves against parading on the first Monday in September, some expressing preference for May 1st as a real labor holiday.

The Federation of Labor went on record for celebrating Labor Day with the idea of boosting the building of a Labor temple. Affiliated unions, however, and especially the Building Trades Council voted against it, thus forming a majority of the opposition.

**ORGANIZED LABOR
IN FRANCE AND
ITS STRUGGLE**

French General Federation of Labor Is On Trial For Its Life

(By Max Worth, European Staff Writer for The Federated Press)

Paris.—The General Federation of Labor is on trial for its life. Since the May strike the government has been proceeding toward the dissolution of the Federation on the ground that it is in opposition to the general welfare. The proceedings against the Federation are apparently a part of a general plan to cripple the French Labor movement. The efforts to abolish the eight-hour day, and the attempt to prevent the organization of the state employees are a part of the same scheme.

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**MINE WORKERS
PROTEST CARVELL'S
COAL EMBARGO**

Nova Scotia Miners Insist On Wide Market For Their Produce

(By The Federated Press)

Ottawa.—In deference to the demands of Canadian manufacturers and others who claimed to be suffering from a shortage of coal supplies, F. B. Carvel, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners recently used his statutory authority to place an embargo upon the export of Canadian coal. The Executive Board of District No. 26 United Mine Workers of America who represent the Nova Scotia coal fields have sent the following protest by wire to Mr. Carvel:

"The Executive Board of District 26

United Mine Workers of America, protest against the government's embargo on the export of coal, especially the unreasonnable shutting off of coal already loaded at Port Hastings. This board still remembers the utter indifference of your government, when only a few months ago many miners in Nova Scotia were working less than half time and your government importing cheap scab coal from the United States. Members of your government, when appealed to to have the government buy Nova Scotia coal replied to the idle miners: 'Go and starve.' Members of the Railway commission also replied 'crush the wretches.' This is to inform you that this board shall use the powers of our organization to prevent you from destroying the markets now available and shall insist that as wide a market shall be open for our produce as for any other article produced in Canada."

(1) To establish a Commonwealth Industrial Court, with a roster of Commonwealth and State Judges.

(2) To give the court jurisdiction over so much of the Federal field as will enable it to prevent and settle disputes.

(3) To create industrial boards whose functions shall extend over the same part of the industrial field.

(4) To create industrial councils of representatives of employers and employees to bring about an agreement as to industrial conditions, including a general industrial council for the whole of the Commonwealth.

(5) To provide for collective bargaining by industrial agreements which bind both parts.

(6) To prevent strikes at least until after a procedure which ensures that the strike is the deliberate will of the majority after every effort at settlement has been exhausted.

(7) To give effect to basic wage.

(8) To create a common rule to be established in industry.

It is argued that if various State Parliaments grant these powers to the Central or Federal Government they will go a long way toward solving the present industrial unrest in the Australian Commonwealth.

Canada by investing in her securities.

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**VETERANS ASSO.
ENDORSE FARMER-
LABOR PARTY**

Washington, D.C.—The Rank and File Veterans' association has issued a statement endorsing the Farmer-Labor party and the candidacy of Christensen and Hayes. This organization is opposed to universal military training and peace time conscription.

AUSTRALIAN**Premiers Hold
A Conference**

Discuss Proposals for Easing Industrial Unrest In That Country

(By W. Francis Abern, Australian Correspondent of The Federated Press)

Sydney, N.S.W.—At a conference of the Premiers of Australia, held at Melbourne, Australia, recently, the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament (Mr. W. M. Hughes) put before the premiers of the various Australian States the Federal Government's proposals for easing industrial unrest in that country. Briefly put, the suggestions were that the various State Governments should pass legislation whereby they would have to the Commonwealth (Federal) Parliament power for the following purposes:

(1) To establish a Commonwealth Industrial Court, with a roster of Commonwealth and State Judges.

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TIP TOP TAILORS LOCATE IN CITY

Tip Top Tailors, known throughout Canada as makers of popular priced clothes for men, are opening in Edmonton in a few days, having located at 9975 Jasper Avenue. Mr. S. Rich, western representative, in the city this week and states that his company's business has shown an increase of 125 per cent for the first six months of this year over 1919.

Tip Top Tailors are very well known throughout the country for their service, and are one-priced tailors, making to measure suits and overcoats at thirty dollars, every garment, style and cut is guaranteed and made to each individual order. They are established in most of the larger centres from coast to coast, and are recognized as being able to give some of the biggest values in men's clothes one will find anywhere. Service is their motto. Mr. George Richardson of Regina has been appointed local sales manager.

"Does the ticking of a clock, annoy you at night?" asks an advertisement. Indeed, it does. We are easily annoyed. Almost any noise will annoy us, except the alarm.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Any of our subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will kindly report same direct to our office in the basement of the Adams Building, as we are desirous of ensuring prompt delivery of the paper.

WOMEN ASK BRITISH RECOG- NITION OF SOVIET

(By The Federated Press)

London, July 28.—(By mail via N. Y. Bureau).—After Margaret Bondfield had reported on her recent visit to Soviet Russia, and had praised in the highest terms the care given the children by the Soviet government, the National Federation of Women Workers, in biennial delegate conference last week-end, adopted resolutions calling for the recognition of the Soviet government by Britain.

Other resolutions adopted call for a capital levy, and provide measures for dealing with housing, unemployment, and old age pensions.

Join the Labor Party

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

"Observe a song bird on the fence rail, singing. With what a voice pours the unpremeditated melody! He believes in the natural goodness of things, and with a faith that shames the small science of the schools. He never learned voice production. Yet how his improvisation exceeds our painstaking! What a joy of being alive! What boughance! So careless and so lofty! Brother, there is something wrong if we hear of all the ages, high uplifted on the pinnacles of time, have to yield the laureateship to a bird on the fence rail."

"Would you listen to the recipe for a banquet of ambrosia? Good hunger, and a pot frothing at the fire. In the communion of spirited and liberal minds, a luxurious menu is impeded.

Brock White "The Free City"

Pack your basket with plain, wholesome food—tea, coffee, sugar and milk will be provided by your social committee and be on time at the C.N.R. depot tomorrow, Saturday morning, 9:30 sharp. Just consider the continuous sound of joy that will be yours on your annual picnic day. An expansive view of a wealth of grain—a record crop, we are told, is waiting to be harvested. Have you ever experienced that feeling of joy in the knowledge of a plenteous harvest? It can't be yours on that trip to Alberta Beach!

And just as a gentle reminder. Your union notice board is now permanently fixed on the ground floor of the Civic block opposite the elevator, where, in future, all notices will be posted in time for every member to get warning of happenings. Take a squat at your board as you leave the block in the evening; or any time you are in the block, if you happen to be in a departure outside the block.

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Earning is of money doesn't weaken a man much, but just barely earning a living soon makes him old and stoop shored.

FIRE FIGHTERS

Bro. Smith of No. 1 Hall has been for some time cleaning up his cowboy outfit as he intends taking his holidays down on the ranch this year. As Jake has had a lot of past experience, it will not be new to him but this year it will be pitching the sheaves of golden grain instead of hay. So Jake don't break the fork by leaning on it but by lifting.

The quoit challenge mentioned in last week's issue has been taken up by the athletic element of No. 2 Hall and the contest will be held at No. 6 quoit pitch. Bro. Wilson of No. 1 examined the pitch and pronounced it official. The team from No. 6 will be chosen from the following members: Capt. Martin' J. Goddard, S. Hemphill, H. Robertson, all of No. 1 plateau.

Bro. T. Steele of No. 6 Hall has left on an extended visit to Peers to learn the fine art of farming. We hope Tom will not make the mistake of putting the collar on the horse's tail instead of its neck, and remember, Tom, past experience and do not put you foot under his, for a horse is a weighty beast. There will be no one to take him off this time. Tom, we all hope you make a success of breeding those horses. We know you will at the rabbits.

Bro. "Sidecar" Charlie and Mrs. Main are to take a motorcycle tour of Southern Alberta. We will hope the weather is fine. Charlie, for those road graders on the Calgary trail have made an awful mess of it and after it rains it will take an aeroplane to land "youse" here.

WASH. LABOR LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR CAMPAIGN

Seattle.—L. W. Buck, secretary of the state federation of labor, has launched a drive for \$100,000 for expenses in connection with the state campaign to assure victory for the farmer-labor ticket. Buck was named as head of the drive by D. C. Coates, state chairman of the Triple Alliance of organized labor, farmers and railway workers, after conferences with executives representing various progressive bodies in the state.

Join the Labor Party

CALGARY TRADES COUNCIL ARE STILL "BOILING"

As Combat Now Stands
Labor Should Be Awarded
a Victory

The combat between the Calgary Trades and Labor Council and John R. Boyle, attorney general, is doing much to put life into the dog days in politics in these parts. It has not subsided with the one exchange of blows. The Trades and Labor Council led, and Mr. Boyle countered and thus ended the first round. The Trades and Labor Council has led again and Mr. Boyle has not had sufficient time for a come back. And there the encounter remains. If the bout were called at this stage of the proceedings, a just referee would have to award the victory to the labor people, because they did most of the leading or at the worst, give a draw.

The labor people complained because Mr. Boyle, attorney general, was unsympathetic to the labor legislation, particularly to the minimum wage, which was apparently forgotten about it. The labor people gave a reminder which was somewhat abrupt, by asking the premier to place in the hands of some other member of the government the administration of labor legislation.

Mr. Boyle came back with some vigor with the assertion that the labor people had appointed their representatives upon the commission on the day preceding their decapitating resolution, which was hardly giving a man a chance.

The labor people have returned to the encounter by explanations which seem to indicate that the attorney general has not been as speedy in this legislation as in some matters of which mention might be made.

The labor organization had never been notified of the passing of this legislation and had never been invited to select a representative. They had referred the whole question of minimum wage and this very legislation to the attorney general many weeks ago without encouragement and without recognition.

And there the matter lies. The combat became heated two weeks ago. It was then that the labor organization complained of the lack of interest of the attorney general and it was then that the attorney general made his famous come back.

But it does not take two weeks for a minister to select a chairman of commission, and as far as the public is aware the attorney general has made no selection as yet.

In addition to the interpretation of the attorney general of the legislation is unexpected. The act provides that the commission appointed may investigate conditions, report to the government which may take action. According to the remarks of the attorney general he expects the commission to meet some day or other, make recommendations to the government, which may or may not prepare legislation, which will be placed before the members of the legislature at the next session of parliament.

The encounter remains in statu quo. In the meantime the premier has not replaced the attorney general by any other minister in the department of labor.—Morning Albertan.

VETERANS WILL. UNITE FOR POLI- TICAL ACTION

Union for political action of Canada's two veteran soldiers' organizations, the Grand Army of United Veterans and the Great War Veterans' Association, is the formal proposal made by Wm. J. Morrison, president, and J. Harry Flynn, Dominion organizer of the Grand Army of United Veterans, in a letter sent to C. G. McNeill, secretary of the G. W. A. of Ottawa. The letter is an outcome of a meeting of the board of directors of the G. A. of U. V. held in Toronto last Wednesday at which a resolution was passed to take steps immediately to bring about an alliance of the two soldier societies for united political action regarding the payment of the two soldier societies for united political action regarding the payment of cash gratuities to ex-service men and other questions affecting soldiers and their citizens of the country generally.

Ottawa, Can.—The administration has decided to fulfil its pledges of the last Budget speech and appoint a tariff commission consisting of three members of the cabinet—Sir H. Drayton, minister of finance, J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and Gideon Robertson, minister of labor. It will hold sittings throughout all parts of the country and its opening session will be held in Western Canada about September 15. All parties will be welcome to present their views to the commission and Labor will likely make representations of its viewpoint.

Join the Labor Party

SOVIET RUSSIA—1920

By Bertrand Russell in The Nation

I went to Russia believing myself a Communist; but—

V. The International Situation

In the course of these articles, I have had occasion to mention disagreeable features of the Bolshevik regime. But it must always be remembered that these are chiefly due to the fact that the industrial life of Russia has been paralyzed except as ministering to the wants of the army, and that the government has had to wage a bitter and doubtful civil and external war, involving the constant menace of domestic enemies. Harshness, espionage, and a curtailment of liberty result unavoidably from these difficulties. I have no doubt whatever that the sole cure for the evils from which Russia is suffering is peace and trade. Peace and trade would put an end to the hostility of the peasants, and would at once enable the government to depend upon popularity rather than force.

The character of the government would alter rapidly under such conditions. Industrial conscription, which is now rigidly enforced, would become unnecessary. Those who desire a more liberal spirit would be able to make their voices heard without the feeling that they were assisting reaction and the national enemies. The food difficulties would cease, and with them the need for an autocratic system in the towns.

It must not be assumed, as is common with opponents of bolshevism, that another government could easily be established in Russia. I think everyone who has been in Russia recently is convinced that the existing government is stable. It may undergo internal developments, and might easily, but for Lenin, become a Bonapartist military autocracy. But this would be a change from within—not perhaps a very great change—and would probably do little to alter the economic system. From what I saw of the Russian character and the opposition parties, I became persuaded that Russia is not ready for any form of democracy, and needs a strong government. The Bolsheviks represent themselves as the allies of western advanced socialism, and from this point of view they are open to grave criticism. For their international program there is, to my mind, nothing to be said. But as a national government, stripped of their camouflage, regarded as the successors of Peter the Great, they are performing a necessary though unnamable task. They are introducing, as far as they can, American efficiency among a lazy and undisciplined population. They are preparing to develop the natural resources of their country by the methods of state capitalism, for which, in Russia, there is much to be said. In the army they are abolishing illiteracy, and if they had peace they would do great things for education everywhere.

If we continue to refuse peace and trade, I do not think the Bolsheviks will go under. Russia will endure great hardships in the years to come as before. But the Russians are inured to misery as no Western nation is; they can live and work under conditions which we should find intolerable. The government will be driven more and more, from mere self-preservation, into a policy of imperialism. The Entente has been doing everything to expand Germany to a Russian invasion of arms and leaders, by allowing Poland to engage in a disastrous war and compelling Germany to disarm. All Asia lies open to Bolshevik ambitions. Almost the whole of the former Russian Empire in Asia is quite firmly in their grasp. Trains are running at a reasonable speed to Turkestan, and I saw cotton from there being loaded on to Volga steamers. In Persia and Turkey powerful revolts are taking place with Bolshevik support. It is only a question of a few years before India will be in touch with the Red Army. If we continue to antagonize the Bolsheviks, I do not see what force exists that can prevent them from occupying the whole of Asia within ten years.

The Russian government is not imperialistic in spirit, and would prefer peace to conquest. The country is weary of war and denuded of goods. But if the Western Powers insist upon war, another spirit, which is already becoming dominant, will become dominant. Conquest will be the only alternative to submission. Asiatic conquest will not be difficult. But for us, from the imperialist standpoint, it will mean utter ruin. And for the continent it will mean revolutions, civil wars, and finally, as in Russia, an attempt to impose communism by force. This is bound to happen to the communist minority when, as in Russia, it acquires a million supporters.

(Continued on Page Six)

Everything but human nature has now been blamed for the high cost of living.

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**LABOR COUNCIL
WELCOMES PEOPLE'S
PRESS ASSOCIATION**

Minot, N.D.—The People's Press Association, an organization of progressive North Dakota editors, which met here elected John Andrews, editor of the North Dakota Non-partisan Leader, president; Peter Morgan, North Dakota Labor Leader, vice president; E. T. Sullivan, treasurer, and S. S. Haislett, of the Publishers' National Service Bureau, secretary. More than 50 editors were in attendance. The delegates were welcomed by the Minot Central Labor Union.

Join the Labor Party.

The Woman's Page

UNITED STATES GRANTS WOMEN RIGHT TO VOTE

Action of Tennessee House Is Turning Point For Women of U. S.

The amendment extending equal suffrage to women of the United States, on Wednesday was ratified for inclusion in the federal constitution, by the lower house of the Tennessee legislature. Action of the house made Tennessee the 36th state to approve the amendment, and it lacks only the formal certification by Secretary Colby of the United States state department to complete its acceptance by the country at large.

Should the vote be confirmed, or the house fail to take any action to reconsider the question, before adjournment, Friday, millions of women will receive the freedom of the right to vote at the next presidential elections in November.

**LUDWIG MARTENS
SAYS PEACE TO BE NEGOTIATED**

Between Great Britain and France and Soviet Russia Soon

(By Laurence Todd, Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

New York (N. Y. Bureau)—Great Britain and France are not going to make a new war upon Russia. They are going to make peace, and that peace is to be negotiated in London—probably within a few weeks.

Poland will make peace with Russia directly, within a few days. The Polish people are preparing to set up a Soviet republic, and the Polish imperialists are going to fight in vain against the terms of settlement, which will be welcomed by the mass of the Polish people.

These are the views of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, head of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau in America, expressed on Monday, when the first news of the abandonment of Warsaw reached here.

"It was the original aim of our Bureau, fully approved, of course, by the Russian Soviet Government," he stated, "that the centre of gravity of Russian foreign policy should be here in America. Owing to the attitude of the American administration we did not succeed in our endeavor, and England is now the place where Russian foreign policy is mainly concentrated.

"In the interests of Russia, as well as the interests of the United States—not only in the present but in the future—it would be of tremendous importance if Soviet Russia and America could agree upon questions of foreign policy. The door to such an understanding between these two peoples is not yet closed."

How significant is this suggestion is indicated by the New York Commercial's Washington dispatch of Monday morning, referring to a letter said to have been written by President Wilson within the past two weeks to a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in which the Franco-British policy of helping White Guard and other "marauding bands" in attacks upon Russia was denounced and American "moral support" for the Polish cause was definitely refused. The President is pictured as once more believing that Russia should be given a helping hand in working out her destiny.

This disclosure of the present state of the presidential mind, taken together with the pessimistic view taken by army experts as to the chance of Allied success against the Soviet forces, fortifies the belief that American official policy is shifting.

"In my view," said Martens, "it is evident that the United States is going to participate in negotiations with Russia. After all, the United States cannot keep away from it. There have been partisan maneuvers for political purposes, each party seeking to embarrass the other. But peace is coming.

"Soviet Russia will not be satisfied with a mere lifting of the blockade and resumption of commercial intercourse. She will demand complete recognition—political as well as economic. That is what the declaration of the Italian government as to its Russian policy means; there will be a complete peace.

Britain's readiness to negotiate is explained by her impaired situation in Asia. When peace is made, Russia will cease her offensive there, although the whole Asiatic political situation is in a state of flux. As for Central Europe, the Horthy government in Hungary and the Romanian monarchy dare not begin war against Russia without the backing of a powerful Allied force, which they cannot hope to get. Poland's experience is before their eyes. Czechoslovakia will never fight us. A majority of her soldiers who have come in contact with Soviet Russia are now Communists.

"Mr. Lloyd George is said to threaten renewal of the blockade. As a mat-

WHEN A GIRL IS YOUNG

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

Asking for a Job
(By Miriam Allen deFord, Staff Writer for The Federated Press)

A few words this time to the girl who is looking for her first position in an office.

I don't know anything much harder to do successfully than ask a stranger for work. And yet, do you know, three-quarters of the difficulty lies in ourselves. I don't know if everyone has the foolish self-consciousness I had as a young girl, but I imagine most girls do, and I hope it hasn't lost them as many opportunities as it has to me. How many times I've stood on the outside of an office door, praying for courage to turn the knob!

If that is your type, I should advise you whenever possible to apply for a position in writing. Your prospective employer will know without being told that you are frightened; and usually that will not prepossess him in your favor. When the circumstances are such that you must see him personally, write or telephone first asking for an interview, and then you will have at least a semi-appointment to give you courage.

I am not treating today of the means of finding vacancies and opportunities—the various methods of approach and advertisement. Perhaps some day I shall speak of those, and suggest the best methods. I am assuming now that somehow you have heard that Mr. Blank wants a stenographer or a clerk or whatever you are, and that you are en route, by mail or in person, to apply for the position.

Now, first, as to the letter of application. A good deal has been written on this subject, but it all simmers down to a few practical points. Here is the situation: you have certain capabilities, training and services, which you wish to sell for money. You are a salesman of a certain amount of your time and ability. The letter of application is really an advertising letter, and should follow the same principles.

Be as brief and concise as possible. Tell Mr. Blank first, as an introduction, how you know of the vacancy: "I saw in yesterday's — your advertisement"; "My friend Miss Smith tells me"; "I am informed by the president of this business college"—some such explanation as this. Then, in the next paragraph, give your qualifications—first, your training; then your experience; then any special claims to attention you may have; then a few general facts about yourself that he may need to know—your age, and the answers to any special inquiries he may have made as to nationality, etc. In the next paragraph tell him your requirements as to salary, if the compensation has not been previously stated by him, and any other conditions you prefer to make. Next tell him where you may be found, your address and your telephone number. Finally, ask for a personal interview.

"In order to house decently the present population of the United States," say the architects, "from ten to twenty billion dollars will have to be expended. Private initiative for this purpose has entirely broken down. The home, one of the main reasons for the existence of industry in any form, is and has been for many years practically unattainable for constantly increasing portion of the human race."

"In view of these facts, we, the architects, propose that housing for those earning low wages or salaries be legalized as a public utility; that the manufacture of this class of homes as a profitable industry should cease in theory as it has already ceased in fact, and that the government, national and local, should at once adopt measures making possible the supply of the prime necessary of life."

U. S. TEACHERS HAVE UNIQUE PUBLICATION

Chicago.—An unique publication in the interest of teachers' unions is being published from the office of the Co-operative Union Labor Press, 1802 South Racine Avenue, Chicago. It is called "Schools and People." Its purpose is to bridge over the gap between the schools on the one hand, and the people on the other hand. It is not a technical teachers' paper, but is intended to circulate among the people generally especially among members of organized labor. It is conducted so that the organized men and women shall be in a position to talk intelligently with teachers on the subject of unionization.

The new publication was formerly known as the Kansas School Journal, of Wichita, Kansas, and is edited by E. D. MacDougal, Kansas State Organizer of the American Federation of Teachers.

Now that prices are gently receding in certain lines, we are told that our dollar is climbing back toward its old position of dignity, and everything will be lovely for perhaps a week or ten days, when somebody will come along and tell us that while it is worth more, it is also harder to get.

ter of fact he has never lifted the blockade. It proved worthless to him. What can it do for him now?"

SARAH CONBOY ELECTED FIRST WOMEN DELEGATE

From A. F. of L. To British Trades Union Congress

(By The Federated Press)

New York (N.Y. Bureau).—Mrs. Sarah Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, and the first woman to be elected as a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trade Union Congress, was given a "bon voyage" dinner here by the executive council and many other officials of the Federation. Timothy Healy, president of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, who is likewise a fraternal delegate this year, was among the guests.

Mrs. Conboy promised, in response to suggestions from President Gompers and Treasurer Tobin as to the danger of her expressing views while abroad that had not been sanctioned by the Federation, that she would deliver its true message. She added that she had never "played with any of theisms" that have come in."

Mrs. Conboy represents the extreme right in the A. F. of L., while Healy, formerly of the same group, became prominently active this year in the railroad group supporting the Plumb Plan, which is left-centre.

In the course of his speech at the dinner, Mr. Gompers stated that he did not know whether the Federation could "fit in as one of the parts of what is called the international labor movement," and that "We must follow our own path, even if it means a break with the labor movements of the rest of the world."

WORKERS EARNING LOW WAGES MAY NOT BUILD HOMES

Phila. Architects Propose Housing for Low Salaries Workers

(By The Federated Press)

New York (N.Y. Bureau).—Throughout the entire world it is impossible to build a home for those earning low wages or salaries at a cost which will allow it to be rented or sold without a loss.

That's the hopeless situation reported, in so many words, by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The Philadelphia architects describe this as a "terrible indictment against the industrial system." They say "It is unquestionably true that an industrial system, or even any particular industry, which fails to make possible adequate shelter, food, clothing and recreation for all of its operatives is unworthy to exist."

"In order to house decently the present population of the United States," say the architects, "from ten to twenty billion dollars will have to be expended. Private initiative for this purpose has entirely broken down. The home, one of the main reasons for the existence of industry in any form, is and has been for many years practically unattainable for constantly increasing portion of the human race."

"In view of these facts, we, the architects, propose that housing for those earning low wages or salaries be legalized as a public utility; that the manufacture of this class of homes as a profitable industry should cease in theory as it has already ceased in fact, and that the government, national and local, should at once adopt measures making possible the supply of the prime necessary of life."

SEAMEN REFUSE TO TRANSPORT MEN TO WAR

In Future Government Will Have to Take Responsibility Themselves

(By W. Francis Ahern, Australian Correspondent of The Federated Press)

Sydney, N.S.W.—Australian seamen have informed the Dominion government that they will not be a party to carrying any Australian soldier to war in the future and that if the Australian government want to send soldiers to war in the future they will have to freight them overseas themselves. The union has also issued instructions to all members to resign from any military or naval organizations they may be members of. This attitude was assumed when the government refused to receive a delegation from the Seamen's union asking for a war gratuity for seamen similar to that paid to the Australian soldiers for the part they had taken in the war. They claim that but for their service the soldiers would not have been carried overseas to fight and that they ran risks which the soldiers did not have to face in the way

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AMERICA'S FIRST LABOR OFFICIAL IS BACK FROM RUSSIA

Max Pine Reports Condition In Russia After Three Months' Sojourn

(By The Federated Press)

New York (N.Y. Bureau).—America's first labor official to return from a tour of Soviet Russia is Max Pine, for many years secretary of the International Hebrew Trades of New York and vicinity. He entered Russia with Bob Williams, Ben Turner, and Tom Shaw who were members. He was there as a representative of the John Distribution committee of the American Jewish War Relief committee, and in that capacity spent three months in Russia, the Ukraine, Poland and Galicia.

"There are no distinctions between Jew and Gentile in Soviet Russia," he

reported to a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades on Monday night. "They are all citizens and they all share equally in whatever the government can offer in the line of food and clothing, education and other opportunities. The Soviet government has inflicted the severest punishment upon pogrom agitators, and any anti-Semitic propaganda is ruthlessly suppressed by the authorities."

On the other hand, economic conditions, due to the long and terrible strain of the war, are bad. With peace this trouble should disappear. So many men are required for the army that industries of all sorts are depleted, and public improvements are hindered, the government has forbidden shirking of labor, and has forbidden private speculation in foodstuffs, but its hands are so fully occupied with the war that private speculation is carried on nevertheless, in many lines.

Mr. Pine found that the Jews in Russia are not pro-Bolshevik, but that from the fact that the great majority of them are small traders, who have an interest in maintaining private business enterprises, it is evident that they are opposed in principle to the Soviet program. However, they must work and live, and great numbers of them are now employed under the Soviets. Trotsky is the only Jew in the Council of the People's Commissars.

In contrast to what he found in Soviet Russia was the tragic situation of the Jews in Poland, Galicia and the Ukraine, where the White Guard governments and their military forces have tortured, outraged and slaughtered men, women and children by the thousands.

UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL (1920)

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

PRESIDENT—R. McCreath, 9621 106A avenue. Phone 4959.

VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 90th street. Phone 71655.

SECRETARY—A. Farmilo. Phones: Office, 4018; residence, 72277.

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

Jewellers' Barbers' Local No. 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 433; meets 4th Tuesdays in Labor Hall.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Local No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinwall, Box 253.

Bridgers and Structural Iron Workers' No. 129, International Association of.

Secretary, B. Philip. Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.

Bolermakers' Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.

Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Secretary, W. J. Smith.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 182—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 100A street.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10926 72nd avenue. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

Domestic Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of—Secretary, S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.

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

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

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

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

Machinists and Fort Lodge, No. 1266—Secretary, J. S. King, 10244 105th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Labor Hall.

Machinists' Local 517—Secretary, H. E. Crook. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.

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

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, E. Jones, 12917 122nd street. Meets 1st Sunday of each quarter at Irma, Alta.

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

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

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 386, Amalgamated—Secretary, J. Barclay, 10658 98th street.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United—Secretary, Thomas Coxon, Box 792, Edmonton, Alta.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 360—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072. Meets 1st Saturday night each month, room 201 Sandison block.

Musicians' Protective Association, Local S890—President, C. T. Hutsivich, 94th street. Phone 2001.

Painters' and Decorators' Local 1916—Secretary, C. Sievers, 9745 100th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

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

Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 685, United Association of—Recording-Secretary, E. Libby, 11913 123rd street. Phone 82906. Meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72220.

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

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

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

Railway Carmen, Local No. 330—Meets third Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, R. Cuthbertson, 10739 84th avenue.

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

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

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

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

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 425th street. Meets in Alexander Bldg.

Canadian National Railway System, Employees' Local Federation—H. Hawker, Chairman; E. Owen, Secretary-Treasurer, 9446 106A avenue. Meets 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

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

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

Steam Shovel Dredgers—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street. Meets in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

Tailors' Union, No. 233, Journeyman—Secretary, J. A. Willis, 9313 95th street.

Temperance Chameurs, Stablers and Helpers, No. 514—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Labor Hall. Secretary, B. C. Brown, 11324 80th street.

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

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

STRIKE IN THE PRINTING TRADES WAS AVOIDED

(By The Federated Press)

London, July 21 (By Mail via N. Y. Bureau).—A strike in the printing trades was avoided by the temporary acceptance of the employers' offer of 10 shillings when the men's demands ranged from 20 to 30 shillings, but although they have not actually struck for the balance, the typographical unions in Manchester and Liverpool have placed a ban upon overtime until their demand for a further 10 shillings is granted—with a result that evening papers cannot be printed in either city. The employers threaten a general lockout.

Join the Labor Party

MINERS OF DIST. 10 ASK INCREASE 85 CENTS PER DAY

(By The Federated Press)

Seattle.—Increases of 85 cents to \$1 a day for miners in District No. 10 with the old prices of powder, fuses, caps and other supplies retained, have been agreed upon by miners representatives and heads of the Washington Coal Operators association. A state convention of miners is being called to pass upon the new scale.

The bituminous coal commission division left the Washington state mines where they were compelled to fight alone for an increase. There are 6,000 men affected by the new scale, if approved.

Join the Labor Party

SOVIET RUSSIA-1920

(Continued from Page Four)

tary dictatorship originally intended to be temporary. Given a few energetic and able men who have a great empire and a great army to play with, it is psychologically all but certain that they will find some excuse for not sharing their power more than they can help. And those who have most power always can, if they choose, also have most wealth. Sooner or later they will so choose, and the expected gains of communism will be lost.

For these reasons, as well as for reasons of pacifism, I cannot accept the bolshevist philosophy or believe in abandoning the slower methods of democracy and popular agitation.

Russia is a backward country, not yet ready for the methods of equal cooperation with the West is seeking to substitute for arbitrary power in politics and industry. In Russia, the methods of the Bolsheviks are probably more or less unavoidable; at any rate, I am not prepared to criticize them in their broad lines. But they are not the methods appropriate to more advanced countries, and our Socialists will be unnecessarily retrograde if they allow the prestige of the Bolsheviks to lead them into slavish imitation. It will be a far less excusable error in our revolutionaries if, by their unteachable methods, they compel the adoption of violent methods. We have a heritage of civilization and mutual tolerance which is important to ourselves and to the world. Life in Russia has always been fierce and cruel to a far greater degree than with us, and out of the war has come a danger that this fierceness and cruelty may become universal. I have hopes that in England this may be avoided through the moderation of both sides. But it is essential to a happy issue that melodrama should no longer determine our views of the Bolsheviks; they are neither angels to be worshipped nor devils to be exterminated, but merely bold and able men attempting, with great skill what is at almost impossible task.

VI. Town and Country

The problem of inducing the peasants to feed the towns is one which Russia shares with Central Europe, and from what one hears Russia has been less unsuccessful than some other countries in dealing with this problem. For the Soviet government the problem is mainly concentrated in Moscow and Petrograd; the other towns are not very large, and are mostly in the centre of rich agricultural districts. It is true that in the north even the rural population normally depends upon food from more southern districts; but the northern population is small. It is commonly said that the problem of feeding Moscow and Petrograd is a transport problem, but I think this is only partially true. There is, of course, a grave deficiency of rolling-stock, especially of locomotives in good repair. But Moscow is surrounded by very good land. In the course of a day's motoring in the neighborhood I saw enough cows to supply milk to the whole child population of Moscow, although what I had come to see was children's sanatoria, not farms. All kinds of food can be bought in the market at high prices. I travelled over a considerable extent of Russian railways, and saw a fair number of good trains. For all these reasons I feel convinced that the share of the transport problem in the food difficulties has been exaggerated. Of course transport plays a larger part in the shortage in Petrograd than in Moscow, because food comes mainly from south of Moscow. In Petrograd, most of the people one sees in the streets show obvious signs of underfeeding. In Moscow the visible signs are much less frequent, but there is no doubt that underfeeding, though not actual starvation, is nearly universal.

The government supplies rations to every one who works in the towns at a very low fixed price. The official theory is that the government has a monopoly of the food and that the rations are not sufficient, and that they are only a portion of the food supply of Moscow. Moreover, people complain I do not know how truly, that the rations are delivered irregularly: some w., about every other day. Under these circumstances, almost everybody, rich or poor, buys food in the market, where it costs about fifty times the fixed government price. A pound of butter costs about a month's wage. In order to be able to afford extra food, people adopt various expedites. Some do additional work at extra rates after their official day's work is over. For, though there is supposed to be, by law, an eight-hour day, he wage paid for it is not a living wage, and there is nothing to prevent a man from undertaking other work in his spare time. But the usual resource is what is called "speculation," i.e., buying and selling. Some men formerly rich sell clothes or furniture or jewelry in return for the buyer sells again at an enhanced price, and so on through perhaps twenty hands, until a final purser is found in some well-to-do peasant or nouveau riche speculator. As in, most people have relations in U.S.A. who visit from time to time, bringing back with them great quantities of flour. It is illegal for private persons to bring food into Moscow if the trains are searched; but by corruption and cunning experienced people can elude the search. The food market is illegal and is raided occasionally, but as a rule it is winked at.

In the attempt to suppress private commerce has resulted in many abuses. Buying and selling which far exceeds what happens in capitalist countries. It takes up a great deal of time, and might be more profitably

employed; and, being illegal, it places do not interest him, since his horizon is bounded by his own village. To a remarkable extent each village is an independent unit. So long as the government obtains the food and soldiers that it requires if does not interfere, and leaves untouched the old village communism, which is extraordinarily unlike bolshevism and entirely dependent upon a very primitive stage of culture.

The government represents the interests of the urban and industrial population, and is, as it were, encamped amid a peasant nation with whom its relations are rather diplomatic and military than governmental in the ordinary sense. The economic situation, as in Central Europe, is favorable to the country and unfavorable to the towns. If Russia were governed democratically, according to the will of the majority, the inhabitants of Moscow and Petrograd would die of starvation. As it is, Moscow and Petrograd just manage to live by having the whole civil and military power of the state devoted to their needs. Russia affords the curious spectacle of a vast and powerful empire, prosperous at the periphery but faced with dire want at the center. Those who have least prosperity have most power; and it is only through their excess of power that they are enabled to live at all. The situation is due at bottom to two facts: that almost the whole industrial energy of the population has had to be devoted to war, and that the peasants do not appreciate the importance of the war or the fact of the blockade.

It is futile to blame the Bolsheviks for an unpleasant and difficult situation which it has been impossible for them to avoid. Their problem is only soluble in one of two ways: by the cessation of the war and the blockade, which would enable them to supply the peasants with the goods they need in exchange for food; or by the gradual development of an independent Russian industry. This latter method would be slow and would involve terrible hardships, but some of the ablest men in the government believe it to be possible if peace cannot be achieved. If we force this method upon the Bolsheviks, it is an entire misconception to suppose that the peasants cherish any hostility to the Entente. The Daily News of July 13, in an otherwise excellent leading article, speaks of "the growing hatred of the Russian peasant, who is neither a Communist nor a Bolshevik, for the Allies generally and this country in particular." The typical Russian peasant has never heard of the White Guard or Petrograd. His arrest and deportation from England, under grotesque and mysterious circumstances, coupled with the threat that he would be sent to Finland where a death sentence at the hands of the White Guard government awaits him, made

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Franco-American Singing Comedienne

It Is All Quite Unnecessary

(By Anise, Staff Writer of The Federated Press)

It is very comforting for us to know that any INCREASE in PRICES is quite UNNECESSARY! Now that the railroads Under private management are getting A BILLION and a half More money per year Than they got before, (All of which comes somehow Out of US). Now that the freight rates Have gone UP 40% in the East, And 25% in the far west; And the passenger rates Have gone up 20%; And the cost of SLEEPING On the railroads Is 50% higher— Along comes Jett Lauck, Famous economist For railroad labor. And ASSURES us That all this rate-raising NEED NOT increase The cost of living At all! Unless The profiteers should want UNREASONABLE profits! Why, the extra freight On a suit of clothes

Made in New York And sold in Seattle Will only amount To about NINE cents! And the extra freight On a barrel of flour Made in the west, And sold in the east Would look like THIRTY cents Or a trifle more! And all our industries Could easily afford To CUT their wholesale prices A tiny little bit. To meet these extra charges, So that the PUBLIC Could pay The SAME as now! We see no reason to doubt These words of Lauck And they cheer us much, Because In the near future When we see the price of flour Go UP, And the price of clothes Go UP, And the price of shoes, And automobiles, And coal, And houses, The cost of being born, The cost of living, And the cost of dying ALL GO UP— We can cheerfully remember It is all quite UNNECESSARY!

New York (N.Y. Bureau).—Conceding union recognition and one standard union scale, the National Association of Motion Picture Industries has consented to negotiations with the laboratory workers who have been on strike for two weeks.

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Stage & Music**OHIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SYSTEM GOOD**

Pays More Awards and Has More Money In Reserve Fund Than Any Other

The Ohio workmen's compensation system insures more people, collects more premiums, settles more claims, pays more awards and has more money in its reserve fund than any other similar institution in this or any other country.

Since its inception \$46,000,000 has been paid into the fund. \$24,000,000 has been paid out in awards to workmen or their dependents, and of the remainder approximately \$12,000,000 is obligated and being paid out in weekly installments to beneficiaries.

More than 300,000 claims have been allowed, including 7,000 death awards. The number of insured workmen approximates 1,500,000. When circumstances demand, awards are paid in lump sums, and in thousands of cases homes have been bought, mortgages have been paid off, and injured workers have been given a start in new business after having been incapacitated for their former occupations.

Furthermore, reports of expert accountants show conclusively that the administration cost is the lowest of any fund in the world, only 3 per cent of the premiums collected being used for operation expenses.

The compulsory workmen's act was recommended to the legislature in 1913 by Governor James M. Cox, who since has defended it against all reactionary influences throughout his three terms as governor. The legislative author of the measure was William Green, then state senator, now secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America.

Under the Ohio system all employers of five or more persons must insure their employees. Employers must either pay premiums into the state fund, or they must file bond guaranteeing payment direct to the injured workman of any award the industrial commission of the state will fix. Of the 22,800 employers carried as risks, 22,000 pay premiums into the state fund while only 80 carry their own insurance subject to settlement of claims by the commission.

Of the popularity of the system there is no question. In fact, it might truthfully be said that it is the idol of working men and employers alike. Although all sorts of attacks were made against it for several years by the private liability insurance interests, there never has been an amendment to the law except such as were drafted jointly by the Ohio Manufacturers' Association and the Ohio State Federation of Labor. The awards have been increased from time to time, likewise the sum allowed for medical expenses. Death awards now are \$5,000. Medical expenses originally were limited to \$2,000 in any one case, but this has been modified until now the most competent medical and surgical service is available to an injured workman, at the expense of the state, as long as it is needed or wanted.

The absolute solvency of the fund has been testified to by all accountants that ever made investigation. Within the last year it has been audited by E. H. Downey, actuary of the Pennsylvania state fund, and Miles M. Dawson, consulting actuary of New York, selected for the purpose by the Ohio auditor of state, and also by S. H. Wolfe, New York, consulting actuary, employed by the Ohio legislature. Each has pronounced the fund to be on a firm basis.

Liability insurance companies are barred from doing business in Ohio. Mr. Dawson declared that the exclusive state fund feature has saved Ohio employers at least \$15,000,000.

Before the workmen's system was adopted in Ohio 15,000 personal injury suits were filed each year and the courts were cluttered at all times, yet statistics show that only six out of every one hundred injured workmen ever got any compensation.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES ARE DISSATISFIED WITH WAGE AWARD

Montreal, Can.—Employees of the Montreal Tramways company are dissatisfied with the wage award offered them by an arbitration board and threaten to go on strike. The schedule they demand would necessitate the payment of an extra \$800,000 per annum and the traction company claims it cannot do this without increased fares. It is understood that the Tramways Commission may now sanction this increase.

ITALY PROPOSES SOCIALIZATION OF MINING RIGHTS

Rome, Italy.—A government bill has been brought forward for the Socialization of mining rights. By the term of it, the state expropriates all existing rights and takes over the ownership both in Italy and the colonies, and the exploitation of the mines becomes a monopoly of the State.

Join the Labor Party.

Labor and Socialism in Italy

(By Girolamo Valenti)

This enlightening article is disseminated by The Federated Press through special arrangement with the Socialist Review, in the current issue of which it appears.

During the last few months several Nitti governments have come and gone in Italy, due to the pressure of Socialist forces. The present crisis is not merely political, caused by superficial differences between the parties represented in parliament. Nor is it provoked by the fascists in the foreign policy of that unfortunate country. It is a crisis due to the present industrial structure, from which Italy can extricate herself only by changing from capitalist to a socialist system of production.

Neither Francesco Nitti nor Salandra Giolitti nor even the New York Times can find a solution. The bourgeois system of government in Italy has, in fact, become bankrupt. Coal, iron, oil and other essential materials being absent from Italian soil, the present condition of international exchange has seriously crippled industries, thrown hundreds of thousands of workers out of employment, and raised the cost of living past toleration. The enormous public debt has discredited all Italian commercial enterprises abroad.

Italy, furthermore, is the only country among the Allies which has had to continue its bread rations. Food has been so scarce that repatriated immigrants have been compelled to return to America because their money could not buy the necessities of life.

On account of these and other conditions, Italy has been more affected by labor disturbances during the past year than any other country. We have witnessed the big general 48-hour strike of July 20 and 21, 1919, against Allied intervention in Russia—the only general strike in any country against Allied policy that accomplished its purpose. Then came a strike in protest against the rough treatment of Socialist deputies at the opening of the legislature in December, 1919; the general strike called in Naples in sympathy with the steel workers; those in Venice, Milan, and Bologna protesting against the killing of alleged radicals; the strike of metal workers and machinists all over the country; and that of July 20 and 21, 1919, against Allied intervention in Russia—the only general strike in any country against

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Before the war Socialists of Europe turned to their German comrades for lessons in organization. Today the Italian Socialists may turn to the Socialists of the world and say, "We possess the most perfect Socialist machine next to Russia, this is now in existence."

The Socialist Party of Italy is the strongest political organization in the country, dominant in morale and largest in membership. It can bring about the downfall of any ministry a power. On the economic field it controls the industrial destinies of the nation through the General Confederation of Labor.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the latter is an organization similar to the American Federation of Labor. Nothing is further from the truth. The Italian confederation was organized by Socialists, possesses Socialist program, favors Socialization of the means of production and distribution, and recognizes the class struggle in the attainment of its aims. The hostile reception given to Mr. Gompers during the war by the Confederation further indicates its difference from the American organization. The Italian confederation is two million strong, and openly supports the Socialist ticket at elections. It has formed a pact with the Socialist Party whereby it agrees to call a general strike whenever the latter party deems it politically necessary.

The consumption of everything is also amazingly increased from the increase of wealth in our metropolis, and indeed in every corner of this kingdom, and the manner of living throughout all ranks and conditions of men is no less amazingly altered.

The shoemaker, who used to be well

contented with one dish of meat, one fire, and one maid, has now two or three times as many of each, his wife

has her tea, her card parties, and her dressing-room, and his pretense has climbed from the kitchen fire to the front boxes at the playhouse. The lowest manufacturer and the meanest mechanic will touch nothing but the very best pieces of meat and the finest white bread, and, if he can not obtain double the wages for being idle to what he formerly received for working hard, he thinks he has a right to seek for a redress of his grievances by riot and rebellion. Since then, the value of our money is decreased by its quantity, our consumption increased by universal luxury, and the supplies which we used to receive from poorer countries, now also grown rich, greatly diminished, the present exorbitant price of all the necessities of life can be no wonder.

"A duty laid on any commodity does not only add the value of that duty to that commodity but the salary it must advance the price double or treble times that sum, for he must not only repay himself the original tax, but must have compensation for his losses in trade by bad debts, and loss of interest by his increased capital. Besides this, every new tax does not only affect the price of the commodity on which it is laid, but that of all others, whether taxed or not and with which, at first sight, it seems to have no manner of connection. Thus, for

mayor of Milan. The provincial governor in that part of Italy asked the mayor to display the national flag on the hundredth anniversary of Victor Emmanuel's birthday. This the mayor refused to do, declaring that he preferred to give up his post. He resigned, whereupon a hundred thousand workers left their work and paraded through the streets crying, "We want our socialist mayor." The protest was effective, and the mayor, Comrade Caldar, retained his position.

Still another instance. On April 18th last, a big contingent of carabinieri (national policemen) were ordered to the Piedmont area where a general strike was in progress. The railway workers in Florence heard of this plan, and when the carabinieri entered the car, the workers refused to move it. The railroad officials just begged the men to work and then threatened them with discharge if they refused. The workers told the carabinieri they were on their way to Bologna, not to the strike area. All persuasion was in vain. The train moved only when the track was cleared of the carabinieri. Similar action was taken by railroad workers in Livorno, Pisa and other cities.

Every man who spends a cent, and also woman, pays war tax, and the smoothness of the running machinery of the laws of the "haves and haven'ts" is that the heaviest bulk tax payers

can pass the buck to those of us who individually pay the least. If you don't believe it, make yourself understand that the excess profits tax, and the regular taxes, that are paid by big business do not come out of the owner's profits. They charge to cover costs. Remember how the excess profits taxes were passed on to those of us who have no excess profits by the issuance of stock dividends, which are not income and not taxable, instead of cash dividends which are taxable.

Then, we have the enormous cash dividends that were paid to stockholders of about every business that comes to notice, and we might understand that regardless of what amounts they pay in taxes, the consumers pay those taxes. They are enough of us who believe we understand the subject to make a lot of uncomfortable folks in this land of the free, and what are we going to do about it?

But, this is an old story as is shown in a review by an English writer who dug up a copy of the London Magazine for 1767, which has some protests that sound very much like 1920. From The Literary Digest research we take this story, thus:

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WAR TAXES ARE ALWAYS UNPOPULAR

Taxes Paid By Big Business Do Not Come Out of the Owner's Profits

Whether we know it or not, everybody in this country is paying his full share of war taxes and the less he has the more he is, proportionately, paying.

"Does a man who owns his home pay rent?" was one time a favorite subject for debate. It was remarkable how often it was decided that he did not, and by the same process of reasoning it was decided that the money he had invested in that same house, "which he held rent free," was not part of his income. It required rather a complicated process of argument to prove that the man who owned his home and the man who did not, but both of whom received the same wages, were on the same income basis, but, it was done. But when the real money was counted, the man who paid rent always found that he had as

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ELMER E. ROPER,
Editor

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AUGUST 21, 1920

TEARING DOWN AND BUILDING UP

It would be foolish to believe that the Hon. Arthur Meighen's vitriolic condemnation of the forces that he terms "destructive," is directed against the few revolutionaries that are to be found in Canada. Mr. Meighen is afraid rather—and we do not blame him—of the new progressive political movements that are perfectly content to rely upon the peaceful, constitutional methods of which the Premier would have us believe that he is the sole defender. It is these new forces that are responsible for Mr. Meighen's hysteria, and it is these that the Premier denounces as "destructive". The whole tone of his speech of last week reveals quite clearly that any movement which threatens old political traditions looks "red" to the new prime minister.

According to Mr. Meighen there are but two political forces in Canada, i.e., those who are building up and those who would tear down. And the Premier would have us believe that the former class is personified in himself and his followers. The inference is that those of other political faith constitute the class of those who would tear down. The only trouble with Mr. Meighen's analysis is that in actual fact the condition is exactly opposite to what the Premier would have us believe. The political policy of Mr. Meighen's party is one of stagnation and reaction. There is not one ray of hope for progression in any word of the Premier's since he assumed his present position, and the record of his performance in the past is not calculated to raise any great hopes of social progress so long as he retains that office.

The new political forces, condemned by Mr. Meighen as destructive, are, on the other hand, progressive, forward-looking movements, with definite programs for progress of a social nature. The only "tearing down" that the new political movements are likely to do is the removal of the obstructions to social and industrial progress and happiness. Their program is essentially a "building up" policy, as opposed to reaction and stagnation exemplified in the party of which Mr. Meighen is the leader.

MAKE EVERY UNION 100 PER CENT. D.L.P.

The Labor Party is an organization that should draw to it every class of worker, skilled or unskilled, organized and unorganized. It is the one medium whereby the political views, ideals and aspirations of the working class may be given expression. Its mission should be to weld into one political movement all those whose economic and social interests are identical as are those of the wage-earning class.

It is natural and proper that trade unionists should be prominent in such a body, they having already come to understand the value of organization in an economic sense. In Edmonton as in Britain and in other parts of Canada, trade unionists hold many of the principal offices in the Labor Party. Here the president is a locomotive engineer, the secretary a machinist, and the treasurer a printer. Of the vice-presidents about half the number are union men. But until every unionist who has a vote is a member of the Party the union men and women of Edmonton are not properly represented in the membership of the political organization of Labor. As trade unionists let us be in the Labor Party one hundred per cent. strong. Then let us become missionaries to our unorganized wage-earning neighbors to the end that politically the workers of Edmonton might be united in the common cause of political representation of the wage-earning class. Let "Join the Labor Party" be the slogan of every trade union.

NEWS DISTORTION AND SUPPRESSION

When one class of newspaper takes upon itself the task of criticizing its contemporaries of another class because of the distortion or suppression of news, and the publishing of editorial comment in the form of news, the critic should at least see to it that its own skirts are clear. Criticism of the capitalist press—and the Free Press certainly cannot be accused of defending that institution—comes with very poor grace from so called working class newspapers whose offences are so glaringly noticeable along the very lines upon which they criticize others. Probably the worst possible example of this is to be found by a perusal of any issue of the O. B. U. organ of British Columbia, the B. C. Federationist. Quotations from the August 13 issue of that journal will serve to illustrate the unprincipled manner in which that paper is used to vilify and slander individuals who cannot see eye to eye with the secessionists. The following is from a story purporting to come from the Drumheller coal field:

The miners of Aerial, after being idle for several months, were permitted to resume work only on condition that they signed the check-off. Many of them signed, married men mostly, but several pulled out of camp. There are a few men in the valley who would sell their souls for a bottle of whiskey, and the International seems to be getting them and is using them as an excuse to stay in the district."

This particular gem appeared on the top of the front page of the issue mentioned. Did anything more rotten than that ever appear in the pages of the capitalist press?

Then there was a debate held in Winnipeg on Friday, August 6th, between W. H. Hoop and R. C. MacCutcheon on the one hand and J. R. Knight and John Houston on the other. The Western Labor News gave a very fair report of the debate with no comment. Did the Federationist? It did not. Printing Mr. Knight's address in full it proceeds to prejudice the reader before it gives space to a very small extract from the last effective of Mr. Hoop's speech. In the news (?) story of the debate we read the following:

"The report of Hoop's address in support of the A. F. of L., took up about five columns in the Free Press. It was typewritten and handed to the press at the close of the debate, and evidently shorn of argument to be used all the ruling class prattle about the O. B. U. being a soviet organization, and revolutionary objects which the O. B. U. has taken on in the eyes of the employing class."

About six lines was devoted to the address of Mr. MacCutcheon, whose speech was a masterpiece of fact, logic and common sense.

When the B. C. Federationist cease to distort, color and suppress news it will be in a position to criticize others for a like offence. At present the secessionist organ could teach the majority of its contemporaries a great deal about the unfair handling of news matter.

WHO MAKES A "MACHINE"?

When the convention call of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada came before the Halifax Trades Council for action, a number of delegates to that body proceeded to attack the Congress as a reactionary machine. The result was that the Nova Scotia city's central body will not be represented at the Windsor convention. It is not our intention here to defend the Congress executive from the attacks of its enemies, but we cannot fail to comment upon the inconsistency of the stand taken by the Halifax Council. It can be well compared with the "I won't play" attitude of a child who wants all its own way.

If the Congress is not representing Canadian Workers as it should, the blame certainly lies with the latter themselves, and they alone can make any necessary changes. But they cannot do so by taking an attitude similar to the delegates who attend the Halifax Trades Council. The same rule applies to almost every organization of every kind. Members of the rank and file do a great deal of complaining about the administration of affairs, but when the matter of sending delegates to a union or other Labor convention arises, the excuse of the Halifax Council is given and things go on as they have always been. If the rank and file of a local union can control the local's affairs, they can control any other Labor body. And if they do not do so, certainly they themselves are also to blame. It is interesting to wonder what the Labor movement would amount to if every trade unionist was afraid of the development of a central body because it had or might develop a "machine." Every delegate at a convention represents some body of organized workers. If the rank and file can control their delegates they can control a convention. If they cannot control their delegates it must be that no member of a local union is subject to his local's instructions. And even the greatest critic of the "machine" will hardly like to claim that such a condition exists.

EDMONTON FREE PRESS

ELMER E. ROPER,
Editor

AUGUST 21, 1920

The Store is Splendidly Ready to Meet Your Vacation Requirements

Almost everyone will be planning a week at the lakeside, or a trip to the coast, and your holiday requirements will be many. We suggest this store for your outfit, knowing that our stocks are unbeatable, both as regards variety and quality. Don't delay making your purchases a moment longer, for stocks of summer apparel and accessories for the occasion are fast becoming depleted.

Trunks, Suit Cases and Bags Specially Priced

No matter what your requirements may be in the way of Baggage for the vacation, we can meet it. Let us show you this superb stock tomorrow.

BLACK LEATHER BAGS

Made of a good quality black leather; strong lock and handle. Worth considerably more than the price asked. Extra Special..... \$9.98
Other Club Bags, good grade leather..... \$13.95 to \$42.50

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These beautiful English Carpets will give you the utmost satisfaction in wear, not to speak of the rich appearance. The designs are very artistic and the colorings will harmonize with the furnishings of any room you may have in mind. We are particularly desirous that you should see these very fine quality Axminster Rugs. Remember, they are seamless, which means double the wear. We have them in the following sizes:

Size 7x 9 feet. Price... \$86.75 Size 9 x 10-6 feet. Price... \$97.50
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White and Gold Band English Dinnsets

An extra fine quality Dinnset. Made by one of the foremost English potters. A rich glaze finish and a splendid quality for every-day use; 97 pieces complete. A glance will convince you that these Dinnsets are considerably below their real value.

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A special purchase direct from the English potteries enables us to make you this astounding offer for Monday. There are two attractive patterns to choose from. Rich Lustre finish, pretty floral designs. Complete sets of 97 pieces. Regular \$56.50.

\$39.95

A SPECIAL OFFERING IN BOYS' BOOTS AT A BIG REDUCTION IN PRICE

In view of the fact that school days are fast approaching we have planned this event well in advance. We have drawn heavily on our regular selling lines as well as including a number of special purchased lines direct from the manufacturers. Included in the lot are black and brown leathers with light weight, medium and heavy solid leather soles. Others have neoprene soles. Here are boots for all purposes. Hard wearing boots for school wear as well as fine dress boots for best wear. We have grouped them in two lots.

Sizes 1 to 5½. Regular values to \$6.50. Extra Special..... \$4.95
Sizes 1 to 13½. Regular values to \$5.75. Extra Special..... \$3.95

The Hudson's Bay Company

THE CITY EMPLOYEES' RECREATION

It is to be hoped that the city council will remove from its books that autocratic, unreasonable and altogether distasteful resolution regarding the disposition of a city employee's own time outside of the worker's regular hours of employment. The city council or any other employer is certainly not entitled to regulate the activities of working people except during the time for which the employer pays, and reason and right are on the side of the Trades and Labor Council when that body requests the rescinding of the resolution referred to.

The performance of certain activities that may be work to one person may also be recreation to another who is not regularly so employed. And if a worker has the opportunity to augment his income by such activities in his or her own time, it is nothing short of autocratic interference to attempt to prevent the person from doing so. Certainly the city or any other employer to whom a worker sells his labor, is entitled to the fulfillment of the letter and spirit of such a contract. But when an employer seeks to regulate the life of an employer in the latter's own time, it is another question altogether. If one worker desires to take his pleasure in chasing a football, and another in working a garden plot, it is difficult to understand why there should be any interference if the latter is successful in making a few dollars out of his recreation.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Recently Mr. Norman Hapgood has said of the political situation in America, "The parties express little more than the impulse of contest."

We would say that the "impulse of contest" must ever be the great issue with political parties that are based only upon a desire for power.

Kansas employers were loud in their praises of Governor Allen of that state when it was thought that the "can't strike" law only affected the workers. But now it is found that the law works both ways and an employer must show the industrial court some good reason for the closing down of his plant. Consequently there is considerable of a howl being set up down Kansas way. Suppression of the workers is O.K., but when you interfere with privilege—well that's different.

No paternalistic scheme purporting to benefit the workers, no matter what the good which may be derived therefrom, can take the place of independent organization. Better a man's physical conditions and take away his independence and he remains the loser by the transaction.

After all the men and organizations that are accomplishing something and securing material advantages for the workers, can afford to let others have the oratorical field to themselves.

The women folks in the Free Press home will find their page interesting. We would be glad of the assistance of the ladies in making it more so.

A complete fusion ticket of Republicans and Democrats will be named to combat the Non-Partisan League in the fall election in North Dakota. No doubt Dixon's "natural allies" phrase would be particularly applicable in North Dakota's case.

The Free Press has not sufficient space to report fully the debate between representatives of the International and O. B. U. forms of organization, which took place in Winnipeg. It is not possible to fairly reproduce extracts from the addresses, but readers would do well to send for the August 13th issue of the Western Labor News, wherein the debate is fully and fairly covered.

A D. L. P. button for each member of the Labor Party would provide an opportunity of showing our political colors.

Another new book at the library is Mrs. Mary Beard's "A Short History of the American Labor Movement." The book is particularly valuable because of its conciseness and the convenient arrangement of the text.

WORKMEN WILL RESIST REDUCTION IN PRODUCTION

Gompers Issues a Warning Against Any Reduction In Wages

That warning today. At all hazards we will resist wage reductions. There is no excuse and much less reason for a reduction in wages. We will tolerate no reduction. Even yet we have ground to cover before we restore to all the purchasing power of 1913."

Mr. Gompers called attention to the fact that the industrial interests of the country have been calling for increased production.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued public warning that the workingmen of the country will resist any reduction in wages or curtailment in industry as a general policy or for pre-election or other purposes.

"In addition to the laying off of men," said President Gompers, "there have been reports of efforts to decrease wages. It will be recalled that in 1907 and 1908 employers sought to reduce wages, the result of which at that time would have been to produce a panic. The American Federation of Labor sent out warning that it would fight any such move, with the idea that it was better to resist and lose than not to resist at all."

No Ground for Reduction

The warning worked, and the policy of reduction was abandoned. We re-

call that you have money to burn, don't try to keep the pot boiling in a poker game.

August Suit Clearance

Men's and Young Men's \$50.00 and \$55.00 Suits

\$42.50

The advantages of this sale will be immediately apparent, we believe, to all Men and Young Men.

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