

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 McCreath, Secretary McCormack 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 moulders 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. Winsor, of the moulders' 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 McCormack, 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 a generous manner.

The committee appointed to interview the employers is composed of Delegates Findlay, Neale and Murray.
To See Street Railwaymen
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. Farnillo to Calgary to interview the head of the P. Burns company in the matter.
President McCreath 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.

Farnillo 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 Farnillo 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 complain 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 employe 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.

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 sweated 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 yearly 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 BOLSHIEVIKI

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 Bolsheviki, they could do little better work for them than exasperating the working classes of both France and Great Britain."

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.

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, Labor leader 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 deputation went were Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, solicitor-general. It was stated by the deputation 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 seditious 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 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 outburst 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 as a form of government. 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 blockade they may as well keep away. "Bolshevism cannot be deprived of its appeal to Russia nationalism so long as the leading capitalist powers show their enmity 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)
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.

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.

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 on Sunday afternoon inviting all returned men, labor sympathizers, farmer sympathizers and the general public, for discussion of the amalgamation and consolidation of returned soldiers' organizations. A special committee will interview the city authorities with a view to obtaining the use of Victoria park, or Mewata park, with St. George's 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' organizations 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. 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 workers' syndicates have decided to prevent the transportation 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

In compliance with a resolution passed recently by the Provincial Executive of the Independent Labor Party, James Simpson, secretary of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor party, has sent out letters to the secretaries of the Labor parties in each of the nine provinces, asking them if the parties they represent would be willing to send delegates to a national convention of the United Farmers and Laborites, to be held on a date to be fixed later.

The action of the executive of the Independent Labor Party followed a conference with the leaders of the Ontario section of the Ontario section 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:

July 30th, 1920.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Following consultation with the leaders of the United Farmers of Ontario, I have been requested to communicate with the secretaries of the Labor Party in the eleven provinces asking them if they are prepared to send delegates to a convention in one of the Canadian cities to be selected later, the purpose of which is to organize a national Farmer-Labor party. There is a strong feeling in Ontario that such a National party should be organized in readiness for the approaching Federal elections and further action with the leaders of the Labor-Farmer forces in Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia make it all the more necessary that a National party should be organized, with a view to adequately meeting the situations arising from time to time, and solving the big national problems which have to be solved in the future.

An early reply to this letter will be appreciated as it is our desire to organize thoroughly for effective work. Sincerely yours,
James Simpson,
Secretary Ontario Section of the Canadian Labor Party.

America ought to produce a great deal more of everything except discontent and discord.

Join the Labor Party.

BRITISH MINERS PREPARED FOR A STERN FIGHT

On New Wage Demands and On Nationalization of Mines

by Robert Smille 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. Smille 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. "Ie prepared for the hardest fight in your history," continued Hodges. "Be prepared in your organization; be prepared with your commissariat and your co-operative movements; be prepared financially; be prepared for anything that may happen in the near future. I feel sure that the forces that are at work are such that we are in for the gravest period of our history."

TRAINMEN NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR INCREASED RATES

Issue Statement Denying That They Have Been Exploiting the Public

The executive of the Railway Trainmen's Union has 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 general rule.

(3)—It is true that time as well as mileage 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.

STORE OWNERS OF SEATTLE SUPPORT ORGANIZED LABOR

(By The Federated Press)
Seattle.—With a big slump in business at their four Seattle movie theatres where their musicians, operators and janitors are on strike, the Jensen and Von Herberg theatrical concerns have taken to flooding the city with passes to give an air of prosperity to its houses. In many cases store proprietors who have been offered generous supplies of free seats in return for giving window space to Jensen and Von Herberg show cards, have flatly refused the proposition as being satisfactory to organized labor.

SOVIET RUSSIA—1920

The concluding installment of Bertrand Russell's splendid article on Soviet Russia will be found on page 4 of this issue.

LABOR WILL OPPOSE NOVA SCOTIA MINISTER

Halifax.—Hon. A. E. Armstrong, commissioner of mines and public works, will be opposed in Shelburne at the coming by-election. Mr. Armstrong was defeated at the general election in his old riding of Yarmouth and will seek a seat in Shelburne. Frank Smith, Liberal member elect, resigned to make room for the minister. According to the statement made last night by J. J. MacNeil, district board member for Inverness, N. S., a U. M. W. of A. and Labor candidate for that country, at the recent Nova Scotia elections, Labor will run a man or support a farmer candidate.

REVOLUTION OF BALLOT BOX IS WHAT IS WANTED

Pres. British Printing Trades Denies Use of the Word "Bolshevism"

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—"The revolution we want is the revolution of the ballot box," said George A. Isaacs, mayor of Southwark, London, England, speaking this afternoon at Assiniboie park at a luncheon tendered by the city of Winnipeg to the visiting delegates of the Imperial Press conference.

Mr. Isaacs, who is president of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of England, said he had spoken as a labor man and a believer in labor principles. He denied 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 I. 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."

Mr. Isaacs appealed for the building of a bridge of understanding over the differences between classes. "We are trying to do this by industrial councils," he went on. "The first attempt will fail, but some of the foundation will remain and eventually there will be no misunderstanding."

The luncheon was attended by representative citizens of Winnipeg. Alderman J. L. Wighton was chairman and Mayor Gray proposed the toast to the guests. W. A. Brennan of Melbourne, was the only other speaker from among the visitors.

FARMERS MAY CONTROL U.S. MARKET SYSTEM

Non-Partisan League Unanimous That Producers Must Control Markets

(By The Federated Press)
 Fargo, N.D.—Dr. E. F. Ladd of this city, Non-partisan League candidate for United States senator who attended the recent meeting in Chicago of the American Farm Bureau Federation, believes that through the efforts of this organization farmers will eventually get control of the marketing system of the country.

"All the delegates at the Chicago conference were unanimous that the producers must secure control of the marketing where there will be any material improvement of conditions on the farms," said Dr. Ladd. "I predict that within a very short time the grain growers of the country will have adopted a plan whereby they will be able to sell their crops themselves."

"Various plans were discussed and it seemed the sentiment of the meeting was that the grain and livestock growers should adopt the same methods as the fruit growers of California, who now sell most of their production co-operatively. North Dakota's plan of state mills and elevators was also given favorable consideration. Grain growers in every part of the country are watching North Dakota's industrial plan and it received a great deal of commendation from the delegates at the conference."

SHOE WORKERS OF LONG ISLAND GONE ON STRIKE

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—The 2,900 stitch-down shoe workers of the Rosenswässer factories, Long Island City, have gone on strike, tying up those shops. Although the Rosenswässer factories were a few years ago closed shops under agreement with the United Shoe Workers of America, the workers have been compelled during the last two years to work under non-union conditions, which were extremely harsh, the men declare.

CIVIC EM. WILL PICNIC AT ALBERTA BEACH

Attractive Sports Program Has Been Arranged For By Committee

All aboard for Alberta Beach, Saturday, August 21st!
The Civic employes will picnic at the above mentioned place on that date, and arrangements have been made for a special train to accommodate the picnicers. About 1,500 persons, it is expected, will enjoy themselves at the beach that day, and those in charge of the sports have seen to it that the youngsters have their things, as well as their elders.

The announcement that the Alberta government employes and those of the parliament buildings would picnic at Alberta Beach on the same day and that they would go out on the same train with the civic employes, threatened to put all parties to considerable inconvenience. However, the former have decided to postpone their picnic until the 28th of August, which will be more satisfactory to all concerned.

The decision was arrived at at a meeting of the various committees, but at the same time the wish was expressed that next year the three parties could get together and make the excursion a joint affair, with about 3,000 attending.

A varied program of sports events has been prepared by the committee in charge. There are 47 events in all, among them being two motor boat races. The races are specified as being for single cylinder, out-board motor boats, and for which valuable prizes have been donated. Twenty-three of the events are for children—ten for boys and girls under ten years of age. Prizes to the value of over \$200 have been donated by Edmonton firms, with more still to come.

In asking for the holiday for August 21, the civic employes took into consideration the fact that they would only take one-half day of the city's time, and Mayor Clarke granted their request, but the holiday only applies to those who actually go to the picnic; any person remaining in the city must be on "the job" during the forenoon. Tickets for the train are being sold by the stewards, one being appointed for every authorized union, and only the tickets used on the morning train will go to the credit of the city against the guarantee to the railway.

The committee in charge of the various arrangements are:
Prizes—H. W. Rattenbury, A. A. Campbell and J. McCool.
Refreshments—J. J. McCormick (chairman), Misses Münn, McAdam, Hartnup, E. Lynn, Messrs. Waite, Kinneer, Huntbach. These eight have power to add to their number.
Transportation—J. J. McCormick and J. McCool.
Welfare—Misses Dohy, Johnson, Carson, Messrs. Gifford and F. Field.
Judges—G. H. McAvoy, Jas. Bowden, J. R. Adshad.
Starters—A. A. Campbell, C. M. Small and C. F. Boehner.
Clerks of the course—H. G. Turner, F. G. Mitchell and H. W. Rattenbury.
Marshal of sports—J. McCool.
Official photographer—Cyril G. Waites.

An attractive program in pamphlet form is being printed, the cover design being done by City Architect J. Martin, in cartoon fashion. No dishes of any kind will be supplied by the committees and all picnicers are requested to bring such dishes as they may require.

NEW ZEALAND RURAL WORKERS AMALGAMATE

(By The Federated Press)
Sydney, N.S.W.—Following a conference lasting a week it was announced that the New Zealand Workers' Union, which takes in the rural workers, shearers, agriculturists, etc., in that country had amalgamated with the timber workers, flax-workers, and railway construction workers, and had also decided to amalgamate with the Australian Workers' Union in Australia, an organization covering all the rural workers of the Australian continent.

SOCIALISTS OF AUSTRALIA WANT TO VISIT RUSSIA

Sydney, N.S.W.—The Socialist Labor Party of Australia has addressed a memorandum to the Australian Commonwealth government asking permission to send a delegation of Socialists to Russia. The purpose of the delegation is to investigate conditions, social and economic, under the regime of the Soviet government. The delegation will consist of trusted members of the Socialist Party and representatives of the working class of Australia. The Australian government has not yet given a reply to the wishes of the Socialist Party of Australia.

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COLBY'S NOTE TO ITALIAN MINISTERS

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CLOTHING MAN'F'R'S WILL NOT FIGHT AMALGAMATED
Old Agreement Has Been Signed Up For a Period of Two Years
(By The Federated Press)
New York (N. Y. Bureau).—All predictions 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-advised decision of a Rochester court that the union must pay heavy damages for its "restraint of trade" in the labor 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 modifications" are made in the old agreement at Rochester.

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 interference 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 hearing jurisdictional cases into special session to define the attitude of American organized labor toward participation in the conflict.

POLISH SITUATION HAS TAKEN ON DRAMATIC TURN
British Labor Declares No Munitions For Use In Poland Must Be Shipped
(London Herald Cable to The Federated Press)
London.—The Polish situation has taken on a dramatic turn which indicates that all efforts are being made by the capitalist governments of England and France to bring about war with the Russian Soviet Government. The Hyde Conference between Premier Lloyd-George and Millerand was the chief agent in the issuance of deliberately untrue semi-official statements designed to create an atmosphere 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. In 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 even when mobilization orders were being issued to the fleet.
At a joint meeting held between the parliamentary committees 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 resolutions 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 plans for hostile action of any nature against Russia.
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 definite 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 regarded 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 temper of the working people was when the South Norfolk division, comprising mainly agricultural laborers, elected Edwards, the labor candidate, to parliament in a big victory, turning the coalition majority of 5,000 into a labor majority of 2,000.

BIG MONEY'S WORTH
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NAT. EXECUTIVE SOCIALIST PARTY ISSUE STATEMENT
On Russian-Polish Situation—Send Greetings of Unity
Chicago, Aug. 12.—The National Executive 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 Junker 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 conscripted by the Polish government. The allied powers acquiesced in the Polish raid and aided the Polish army with war materials and technical assistance. Western capitalism through its imperialist governments, saw in this last attack on Russia a bare hope of the overthrow of the Russian Soviets.
"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 overthrow of the Polish land owners and militarists, the allied powers were apparently 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 independence.
"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 general strike if allied capitalism decides on another war in the East. We rejoice 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 regret that the official labor movement of the United States is so backward in understanding its international duty in this crisis that it raised no voice in protest against the sinister intrigues of allied imperialism."

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.

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 Eamonn de Valera, president of the Irish republic, has gone to Ireland 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.

COTTON MILLS IN JAPAN LOCK OUT 3,000 WORKMEN
(By The Federated Press)
Tokio, Japan.—The Fuji Cotton Mills, the largest of the industry, locked out three thousand of their striking workmen who were kept under guard in their company houses. This brought a sharp conflict between the management and the workers; 150,000 workmen representing eleven unions supported the strikers. They demanded at their meetings the right of the workers to organize their union, particularly at this time when capitalist industry discharges the workers wholesale. The issue of the Fuji dispute was whether or not the company would recognize the Union of the workmen.
The management of the mills, announced that they were willing to aid the workers to the extent of \$500,000 if the workers cease to demand their claims collectively through the union. The workers flatly refused the offers of the company and struck. Baron Shibusawa and others are trying to bring about a settlement.
Patriotism as it is taught in Australia
Sydney, N.S.W.—The Minister for Education in the Labor government of New South Wales has announced that his idea of patriotism is not flag worship and the preaching of victories on the battlefields. He states that while he has charge of the education of the children of that country they will be taught a clean healthy kind of patriotism, to love their own country for the good that is in it, not the evil, always remembering that patriotism is love and honor to humanity and a profound respect for peace. There is to be no bloodthirsty stories for children's ears, and no sword-rattling displays or saluting of flags under the Labor Government of New South Wales.

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RETAKING OF UKRANIA 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 circumstances were ever so much more favorable at that moment. It is a truism that Rumania engaged herself in war only at a moment when the issue seemed no longer doubtful.
Rumania remained passive in the first Balkan war; in the second Balkan 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 considered the moment propitious for her designs.
Towards Soviet Russia, too, Rumania 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 occasion to postpone the settling of social agrarian differences at home, everything remained at the stage of military preparations only because it very soon became evident that the Polish offensive was not very much more than a farfarsade.
While, 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 as a Bolshevik fighter with the Entente,

the present mobilization is produced by Rumania's real alarm. The Russian 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 suppressed 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 aims at 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.

LOCAL WORKERS ENDORSE STAND OF BRITISH LABOR
At a mass meeting held in Edmonton, Sunday, August 15th, the following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously:
"WHEREAS the Labor Party of Great Britain has taken a definite stand against their Government aiding Poland by blockade, military or naval effort, therefore be it resolved that we, the Representative Workers of the City of Edmonton in mass meeting assembled, do hereby heartily commend and endorse the action and stand of the Labor Party of Great Britain"; and that copies of the above Resolution be sent to the Premier of Canada, the Dominion Labor Party, Winnipeg, the Ontario Labor Party, the Dominion Labor Party, Edmonton, and to Mr. W. C. Adamson, chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons of Great Britain.
Signed on behalf of the committee by James East, Deputy Mayor, James East, Alderman, Committee: Rice Sheppard, Alderman, R. C. Owen.
Always put off until tomorrow the revenge you could accomplish today.

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 furnish a Separator man also and handle both ends on shares. Apply to PERCY FELL, Residence, S. 1/2 24-40-23. Mirror P.O.

COLBY'S NOTE TO ITALIAN MINISTER

Referred Mostly To Domestic American Politics

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

Washington (Wa. 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 about 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 approved 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.

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 Keuh, 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 aims 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, and grind your daily grind whether you like it or not.

That is the issue we have got to face. When we look back and compare the prices of 1914 with those of today we can scarcely realize that it would have been possible that such terrific increases in the cost of everything we have to purchase could have been made. Prices have doubled, tripled and even more than that in some instances. What a dollar would purchase six years ago it takes four or five to do the trick now, and that being so the size of the pay envelope is no criterion to go by, but what can be purchased with what is in the envelope.

The pay envelope does not fool the housewife, not a young life. She knows how to figure, and she has to figure pretty close to make ends meet. She cannot afford to make a mistake because if she does the small end of the horn will be her portion. And so it will be with all who have to toil for an existence. We may just as well acknowledge the fact, and tackle the problem that is placed before us, we have got the machinery and we must not let it rest. Labor organizations were formed for the purpose of education and co-operation of the workers for the protection and bettering of their conditions financially and otherwise; some of us have been using that agency for some time past and we all must feel the people who have to toil for a living are at last beginning to wake up to the fact that organization is their only salvation; the chart of the American Federation shows that very plainly. Let the good work go on. We hope it will. Through organization, then, we can battle for and increase our wages so that they will be in keeping with what will supply our needs and we fight on until we get what we feel we are rightly entitled to, but we are only human and sometimes selfish at that, most of the time only thinking of ourselves (and I admit it takes very near all our time to devise ways to overcome and solve the problem of high cost of living), scarcely giving a thought to those who through their never-tiring efforts make it possible for us to obtain what is required to keep the pot boiling, and that is where sometimes a mistake is made. It is my opinion, that we ought to give more thought to the ones toiling and scheming day and night year in and year out for our good as a whole; and it is up to us if we want good men to look after our general welfare to see that they get all they deserve and are entitled to.

Join the Labor Party.

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 effort to abolish the eight-hour day, and the attempt to prevent the organization of the state employees are a part of the same scheme.

This 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 inquiry, 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 continuation 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, in reply, pointed out that during the past 21 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 slogans 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.

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 Millerand is 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

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. Carvell, 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. Carvell:

"The Executive Board of District 26 United Mine Workers of America, protest against the government's embargo on the export of coal, especially the unreasonable 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 coal from the United States. Members of your government, when appealed to to have the government railways 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."

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.

Some people are like antique eggs; the better you get acquainted, the more you don't like them.

critical for the workers. If the proceedings are successful, the whole labor movement will be thrown into a state of disorganization. The conservatives are making all possible capital out of the theories on which the Federation is founded, and out of the resolutions that it has adopted. The people are being persuaded that this organization is a part of the bolshevik movement, which is no more popular here than it is with the propertied elements in the United States.

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 Ahern, 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 hand 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.
 - (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 parties.
 - (6) To prevent strikes at least until after a procedure which ensures that the strike is the deliberate will of the majority after every fort at settlement has been exhausted.
 - (7) To give effect to the basic wage.
 - (8) To create a common rule to be established in industry.
- It is argued that if the 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.
- Join the Labor Party

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Men's tan and black gun-metal Shoes. Reg. \$12.00 values, at \$7.95	Men's black russet Blucher, box toe, Goodyear welted soles. Reg. \$10, at \$6.45	Ladies' grey kid high top, welted soles; all sizes. Reg. \$18.00, but because of an exceptional buy we are offering these at \$10.45	Ladies' white canvas Mary Jane Slippers. Regular \$3.50, at \$2.45
Men's tan brogues. Reg. \$15.00, specially priced at \$10.45	11 pairs only, Nettie Oxfords, in black and tan for three days only \$10.45	Ladies' attractive 2-eyelid Dixie Pump, made of fine patent leather, tan sole and leather. French heel. Reg. \$12.00, at \$7.95	Growing girls' Shoes, in tan and black calfskin, low heels, just the thing for school. Reg. \$9.00, special \$5.95
Men's white canvas Shoes, and brown canvas Shoes with leather straps. Reg. \$5.00, now \$3.85	Misses' and Children's white Shoes, Oxfords, Roman Sandals, in sizes 9, 11, L. We are clearing these out 99c	Ladies' white colonial reindeer Pump, with fancy buckle, covered French heel. at \$5.25	Ladies' Oxfords, in black kid, patent leather, and tan calfskin, not all sizes. Reg. \$12.00, at \$5.95

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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.

Does the ticking of a clock annoy you at night? asks an advertisement. Indeed, it does. We are easily annoyed.

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.

WOMEN ASK BRITISH RECOGNITION OF SOVIET

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 of Russia by the Soviet government.

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

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 42

Observe a song bird on the fence rail, singing. With what a verve pours the unpremeditated melody! He believes in the natural goodness of things, and with a faith that shames the small "house of the schools."

Beck 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.

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.

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.

CALGARY TRADES COUNCIL ARE STILL "BOYLING"

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.

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.

WARS, ECONOMIC CATASTROPHES

Convinced Bolsheviks and their supporters in Western Europe will face this prospect calmly, since they believe that in the end the communist system will be established, and will bring a cure for all the evils from which the world is suffering.

Join the Labor Party.

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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.

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.

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.

WARS, ECONOMIC CATASTROPHES

Convinced Bolsheviks and their supporters in Western Europe will face this prospect calmly, since they believe that in the end the communist system will be established, and will bring a cure for all the evils from which the world is suffering.

Join the Labor Party.

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

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TIP TOP TAILORING means rock bottom values the year round and no luxury tax to pay

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TIP TOP TAILORS Will Occupy Premises Known As 9975 JASPER AVENUE

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TIP TOP TAILORS and see the wonderful assortment of materials, the smart styles that we can give you.

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The Largest One-Price Tailors in Canada

VETERANS WILL UNITE FOR POLITICAL 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. V. A. of Ottawa.

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.

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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 "counter-revolutionary" 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 Rumanian 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. Czecho-Slovakia 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 will not repossess 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.

Now, when it comes to a spoken instead of a written application, exactly the same points must be kept in mind. Introduce yourself: "Mr. Blank? This is Miss Jones. I hear—" and so on. Of course Mr. Blank will ask questions, but you must answer them briefly as asked, but in general you can keep to the above order of procedure. In case he says that there are other applicants he is considering, or that the vacancy has not yet occurred, ask to have your name kept on file for future reference.

Tell me if there is any other information I can help you with, especially you girls who are trying for your first position. Some time I shall tell you the funny ways in which I got my first one!

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. MacDougall, 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 the isms" 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-center.

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-Salaried 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 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."

"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 can't afford to subsidize 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 government and their military forces have tortured, outraged and slaughtered men, women and children by the thousands.

"There were no less than 2,000 pogroms in 500 cities in the Ukraine," said Mr. Pine. "Every defeat or withdrawal of one of the armies commanded by Petlura, Denikine, Mamontov, etc., was accompanied by plunder and massacres of the Jews in the towns in their path. While Petlura's military information department issued a decree to take revenge on the Jews for their Bolshevik sympathies, the directorate under the same Petlura regime condemned the Jews as followers of the reactionary, Hetman Skoropadsky."

"In many cities Jews were buried alive; wounded were tortured to death; women were outraged, and small children were killed. In Petlura's state of Podo, the entire Jewish population were slaughtered by Denikine's hands. In the cities of Setler, Pastov, Kagortie, many Jews were buried alive. In Trostinetz the entire Jewish population was assembled in the market place. Men and women were separated. Many of the men were buried alive in one huge grave. The others were beaten to death with picks and shovels. The women were outraged, with horrible attendant circumstances. In the city of Chodorover, on April 24, this year, 52 Jews were killed and many wounded. Eighteen of the wounded had their eyes torn out.

Friday's Special Attraction Will be A Special Sale of House Dresses

Several Smart Styles, Regularly Worth Up to \$4.50, Re-Priced at \$2.95



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One very smart style comes in tan, open, rose or pink suitings. Made in straight belted style with flat collar. Collar and pockets are trimmed with plain gingham in contrasting shades. Another style is of fine suitings, comes in round necked collarless style, smartly belted and pocketed. Neck and pockets are trimmed with bands of plaid gingham. A couple of smart styles are shown in neat striped or plaid prints. Comes in square neck, laced, or finished with semi-collar. In straight belted style, finished with two pockets. Sizes 34 to 44. Clearing at.....

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AT \$7.95 there are eight different styles from which to choose in gabardines, piques, repps and corduroys, with shirred backs, broad or narrow belts, finished with pockets and buttons. Assorted lengths and sizes. Regular values up to \$12.00. On sale Friday at.....

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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 United Hebrew Trades of New York and vicinity. He entered Russia with the British labor delegation of which Bob Williams, Ben Turner, and Tom Shaw were members. He was there as a representative of the Joint 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 can't afford to subsidize 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.

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MILWAUKEE WILL FIGHT LAW FOR INCORPORATION

Union Incorporation Would Mean Destruction of Economic Power

(By The Federated Press)

Milwaukee.—Organized Labor will fight to the last ditch the proposal announced by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to rush a law through congress forcing trade unions to incorporate so they can be sued and their treasuries levied on.

Comment of local labor men is that the plutoarchy of the country, of which the chambers of commerce are a mouthpiece, have become emboldened by the "stupidity of working people" in ignoring their political power and readiness to give their votes to them through the Republican and Democratic parties.

"For some time," said Frank J. Weber, business manager of the trades council, a rumor has been afloat that the chambers of commerce of the country were preparing a law which would be introduced in the coming session of congress and would be rushed through so as to be in effect by July 1, 1921, to compel unions to incorporate, or be declared outlaw organizations.

"This scheme of the capitalist class really is nothing new, as it has been used in other ages, as the student of history knows. To incorporate the unions would mean the destruction of their economic power to demand justice from the employer of labor and would strike a blow at the national and international labor movement of the United States."

There is nothing too god old-fashioned women enjoy more than getting together to sew on dresses for themselves and talk about how their husbands never could get anyone who would do as much for them as they do.

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 106th avenue. Phone 4859.
VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 71655.
SECRETARY—A. Farinlo. Phone: Office, 4013; residence, 72277.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY—J. J. McCormack, 102 Northern Bldg. Phone 4700.
VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Home 71655.
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ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE—H. J. Clark, A. S. Neale, J. S. Bramham, A. Coltrill, J. W. Findlay, Hamilton, J. C. Watt, J. Main, J. McLean.
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CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE—A. N. Wright, C. Smith, H. Humphries.
PRESS COMMITTEE—E. E. Ioper, H. Hawkins.

LOCAL UNIONS

- Amalgamated Society of Carpenters**—Secretary, G. P. Witty, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
- Journeymen Barbers Local 227**—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
- Bricklayers' and Masons' No. 1**—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 252.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of**—Secretary, B. Phillip. Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.
- Boilermakers' Local 279**—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Secretary, W. J. Smith.
- Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 132**—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 100A street.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325**—Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 16926 72nd avenue. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
- Cooks' and Waiters' Local 474**—Secretary, W. C. Connors, 207 Craig-Nair block. Meets 1st Friday, in Sandison block.
- Civil Employees, No. 36**—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 9504 100A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.
- Civil Service Local 52**—C. M. Small, 10527 127th street. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, International of**—Secretary, S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.
- Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, Brotherhood of**—Secretary, Jas. McGregor, 9532 101st street. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.
- International Association of Firefighters, No. 209**—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.
- Garment Workers' Local 130**—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall. Meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
- Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of**—Secretary, Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall, Jasper and First.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of**—Secretary, W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of**—Secretary, H. Kelly, Sub. Office No. 8, Edmonton.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of**—Secretary, Mark Baker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brotherhood of**—Secretary, S. Baxter, 10235 105th street.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of**—President W. Smith, West Edmonton.
- Millers' Union of North America, International Local No. 373**—Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th avenue. Meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.
- Machinists, Old Fort Lodge, No. 1266**—Secretary, J. S. King, 10244 108th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Labor Hall.
- Machinists' Local 817**—Secretary, H. E. Crook. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.
- Machinists, West Edmonton**—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of**—Secretary, E. Jones, 12917 122nd street. Meets 1st Sundays of each month, at Labor Hall.
- 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 Butchers Workmen, No. 386, Amalgamated**—Secretary, J. Barclay, 19656 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 last Saturday night each month, room 201 Sandison block.
- Musicians' Fraternal Association, Local 890**—President, C. T. Hantwick, 10167 9th street. Phone 2901.
- Painters and Decorators' Local 1016**—Secretary, C. Sievera, 9745 100th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 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 Steamfitters 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 72320.
- City of Edmonton Police-men's Association, Local No. 74**—Secretary, John Leslie, 10613 114th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Reed & Robinson Block.
- Printing Pressmen**—Secretary, A. K. Southan, 10607 University avenue. Meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.
- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local 398**—Secretary, F. D. Wishart, West Edmonton.
- Railway Carmen, Local No. 339**—Meets third Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, E. Cuthbertson, 10735 84th avenue.
- Brotherhood of Railway Carriers**—Secretary, F. Hawcroft, 9744 83rd avenue. Meets 1st Thursday in Labor Hall.
- Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of**—Secretary, J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106A avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
- Railway Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of**—Secretary, C. J. Miller, 11522 95A street.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen**—Secretary, G. W. Ware, 10651 108th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m. in Oddfellows' Hall, Norwood Block.
- Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees**—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 425th street. Meets in Alexander Bldg.
- Canadian National Railway System, Employees Local Federation**—H. Hawker, Chairman; E. E. Owen, Secretary-Treasurer, 9646 106A avenue. Meets 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
- Sheetmetal Workers, 371**—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4061. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
- Stage Employees**—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9640 107th avenue. Meets over Empress Theatre.
- Stage Employees' International Alliance No. 360, Theatrical**—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.
- Steam Shovel Dredgemen**—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 of America, No. 233, Journeymen**—Secretary, J. A. Willis, 9313 96th street.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Labor Hall. Secretary, B. C. Brown, 11324 90th 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 decision left the Washington state miners 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 play a great empire and a great army to have with it, it is psychologically all but certain that they will find some excuse for not sharing their power more than they can help. And 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 unnecessary retrograde if they lead them into slavish imitation. It will be a far less excusable error in our reactionaries if, by their unteachableness, 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 that 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 successful than some other countries in dealing with the 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 southerly 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 a 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 a child's annulet, not farms. All kinds of food can be bought in the market at high prices. I traveled 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 say, about every other day. Under these circumstances, almost everybody, rich or poor, buys food in the market, where it costs about five times the fixed government price. A pound of butter costs about a month's wages in order to be able to afford extra food, people adopt various expedients. 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 the 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 food they buy again at an enhanced price, and so on through perhaps twenty hands, until a final purchaser is found in some well-to-do person or nouveau riche speculator. And, most people have relations in the country whom they visit from time to time, bringing back with them great quantities of flour. It is illegal for private persons to bring food into Moscow, but 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, as the attempt to suppress private commerce has resulted in an amount of buying and selling which far exceeds what happens in capitalist countries. It takes up a great deal of time that might be more profitably em-

ployed; and, being illegal, it places practically the whole population of Moscow at the mercy of the police. Moreover, it depends largely upon the stores of goods belonging to those who were formerly rich, and when these are expended the whole system must collapse unless industry has meanwhile been re-established on a sound basis.

It is clear that the state of affairs is unsatisfactory, but, from the government's point of view, it is not easy to see what ought to be done. The urban and industrial population is mainly concerned in carrying on the work of government and supplying munitions to the army. These are very necessary tasks, the cost of which ought to be defrayed out of taxation. A moderate tax in kind on the peasants would easily feed Moscow and Petrograd. But the peasants take no interest in war or government. Russia is so vast that invasion of one part does not touch another part, and the peasants are too ignorant to have any national consciousness such as one takes for granted in England or France or Germany. The peasants will not willingly part with a portion of their produce merely for purposes of national defense but only for the goods they need—clothes, agricultural implements, etc.—which the government, owing to the war and the blockade, is not in a position to supply.

When the food shortage was at its worst, the government antagonized the peasants by forced requisitions, carried out with great harshness by the Red Army. This method has been abandoned; but the peasants still part unwillingly with their food, as is natural in view of the uselessness of paper and the enormously higher prices offered by private buyers.

The food problem is the main cause of popular opposition to the Bolsheviks yet I cannot see how any popular policy could have been adopted. The Bolsheviks are disliked by the peasants because they take so much food; they are disliked in the towns because they take so little. What the peasants want is what is called free trade, i.e., de-control of agricultural produce. If this policy were adopted the towns would be faced by utter starvation, not merely by hunger and hardship. 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 Allies or of this country; he does not know that there is a blockade; all he knows is that he used to have six cows but the government reduced him to one for the sake of poorer peasants, and that it takes his corn (except what is needed for his own family) at a very low price. The reasons for these ac-

tions 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 sends it that it requires it 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 east 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 Russia by the refusal of peace and trade, we shall forfeit the only inducement we can hold out for friendly relations; we shall render the Soviet State unassailable and completely free to pursue the policy of promoting revolution everywhere.

Seattle.—The Railway Trades council, affiliated with the Railwaymen's Welfare League, has decided to abide by the decision of the Yakima convention of the latter body in entering candidates in the republican primaries in the fall rather than adopt the third party method.

It is easy for a man to manage his wife. All he has to do is to follow her instructions.



NUORTEVA IS NOW SAFE IN REVAL, ESTHONIA

Cables Russian Soviet Gov't He Intends To Go To Moscow

(By The Federated Press)
New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Santari Nuorteva is safe in Reval, Esthonia, and intends to go to Moscow.

This word has been received by the Russian Soviet Government Bureau here in a cablegram from Nuorteva, who is secretary of the Bureau was recently sent to England under protection of the Canadian government to negotiate certain large Russian purchases of Canadian and British goods. 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 his adventure an international "incident."

Moscow sent out a wireless, warning Britain and Finland that if any harm befell him every British subject within Russian reach, and the Finnish government a hundred-fold, would be held accountable.

A few days later it was reported that Nuorteva had been returned on a naval vessel from Copenhagen to Harwich. This was not confirmed.

On his way to deportation, Nuorteva dropped in a train a letter addressed to the editor of the London Herald, telling of his having been dragged back and forth from jail to jail around England, with two operatives of the imperial secret service, following a stormy interview with Sir Basil

Thompson, head of the spy-catching bureau. Nuorteva describes his being taken to a desolate point on the seacoast, only to be told that the steamer which was to deport him had not arrived; he was then carried to the nearby town of Immingham and locked in a cell.

"I again demanded that I be permitted to communicate with our office," he wrote, "but this was again refused, so I spent the night in jail, feeling like a novel in a magazine at the point of 'to be continued.'"

"And when I stopped laughing, I thought of Sir Basil Thompson, as the solemn representative of the mighty British empire, saving that empire by dragging me, with two funny and rather human 'correspondence school' detectives, all over England, and locking me up in a jail, and now sitting in some club, solemnly imagining himself a very wise and stern official, and I just laughed again, and went to sleep—slept very well, too, in spite of the wooden bench."

It was in a last moment postscript that Nuorteva notified that editor that he was informed by his guards that he was to be sent to Finland—a decision which the British authorities abandoned when the Soviet government's threat of reprisal was received.

CHICAGO MAY SOON HAVE A CO-OP BANK

Chicago.—Chicago may soon have a co-operative bank. It is claimed that there are over \$4,000,000 of trade union funds deposited in the private banks of Chicago and co-operators dropped in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as well as other large unions are ready to do a co-operative bank. The Equity Co-operative Exchange of St. Paul will support the bank, it is said.

Join the Labor Party

Coal Prices Are Bound To Advance

Edmonton coal dealers take this opportunity of advising house-holders to fill their coal bins now, and save the difference

ORDER NOW!

Phone Your Dealer Today and Give Him Your Order

After the increase it will be too late, and prices everywhere will be higher.

Increased Freight Rates the Reason

The Railway Commission of Canada is now sitting and dealing with the matter of increased freight rates. This means but one thing—HIGHER FREIGHT RATES on or about September 1st, which in turn will force the local coal dealers to get more money for their coal.

EDMONTON RETAIL COAL DEALERS WILL ACCEPT YOUR ORDER FOR COAL NOW AT THE PRESENT LOW PRICE

There Is But One Thing To Do

Order Your Coal Now!

EDMONTON COAL DEALERS

PANTAGES
Vaudeville's Best
Daily at 3 & 8:30 pm

Jarvis' Whirl of Mirth

"MUSIC A LA COMEDY"
Kenny, Mason & Scholl
The Impossible On Slates
Murry Livingston
"The Dreamer"
Faber and McGowan
"The Compass"

Clemens-Belling & Co.
European Novelty

Larry Semon
In His Third Comedy Film
"SCHOOL DAYS"

JULIETTE DIKA

France-American Staging 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 asking AND 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.

YOUNGEST PICKET, 15-YEAR-OLD GIRL FINED 2 DOLLARS

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Two dollars fine was levied by a police judge upon the youngest picket—a fifteen year old girl—in the strike of the 5,000 knit goods workers affiliated with the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, who went out on Tuesday for 25 per cent increase in wages and for the 44-hour week.

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

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Support Our Advertisers

The advertisers in THE FREE PRESS deserve the support of organized labor and its friends. They materially assist in making it possible for this paper to be of service to the workers. The individuals and firms using our publication are showing interest in our cause and expressing friendship for the wage worker, and the latter should give them the preference in making purchases. As organized workers you can readily grasp the value of reciprocity in preference to all others. As one good turn deserves another, it follows that those advertisers should get the purchasing power of Edmonton's organized labor, amounting to \$100,000 per week, as well as friends of the cause. Hot air never accomplishes anything. Talk is usually valueless. Action is what counts. Buy from those who help your cause. Those who make their wants known through THE FREE PRESS are certainly worthy of your patronage. See to it that they get it.

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 similar institution in this or any other country.

Since its inception \$46,000,000 has been paid into the fund, \$14,000,000 has been paid out in awards to workmen or their dependents, and of the remainder approximately \$19,000,000 is obligated and being paid out in weekly installments to beneficiaries.

More than 300,000,000 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 1912 by Governor James M. Cox, who since has defended it against all reactionary insinuations 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 22,500 employers carried as risks, 22,000 pay premiums into the state fund while only 50 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.

Join the Labor Party

Labor and Socialism in Italy

(By Girolamo Valentini)
The 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, throws 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 29 and 31, 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 in Turin and all the Piedmont region for the maintenance of shop councils, against the bitter opposition of the manufacturers. There were also strikes of an economic character by paper mill workers, marble and sulphur miners, agricultural workers, printers, medical workers, government clerks, and finally the strike of postal telegraph, and telephone workers which played an important part in the downfall of one of the Nitti ministries in the spring of 1920.

The impressive thing to the ruling class, however, has not been the strikes themselves, but the revolutionary spirit accompanying the demonstrations. It has not been unusual to see tens of thousands of strikers marching with red flags, and shouting "Long live the Soviets! Long live Lenin." (The name of Lenin appears to be more popular in northern industrial districts of Italy than it is in Russia itself). Several times the dock workers in Genoa and Naples refused to load ammunition on vessels, on learned that it was destined to go to the anti-Soviet forces.

Another occasion for the expression of this spirit of revolution was the forced resignation of the Socialist

major 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, Gaetano Caldara, retained his position.

Still another instance. On April 15th 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 first begged the men to work, and then threatened them with discharge if they refused. The workers were told that the carabinieri 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.

Another typical example of the drift of Italian workers toward the Soviet idea is the action of the textile workers in the Lombardy region. These workers in the Manzoni Brothers' company, on being refused an increase by the firm, took possession of the factory, and operated it in good order for several days, choosing their own foremen and superintendents, and actually increasing production in numerous instances of late, the workers have abandoned their employment not for the purpose of obtaining an increase in wages, but in order to take control of the shops. They no longer wish to work for others. This spirit is not the result of mere superficial revolutionary enthusiasm brought about by the terrible results of the war, but of ceaseless educational work by Socialists during the last 10 years.

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 moral and largest in membership. It can bring about the downfall of any ministry in 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 confederate was organized by Socialists, possess a 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.

Join the Labor Party

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 no 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 much as his co-worker, minus rent, which he could not just understand. While he insisted he had as much as his associate, he never could locate it. He is the same man who now does not pay war taxes.

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 the story, thus:

"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 shopkeeper, 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 apprentice 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 dealer in 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

instance, a tax on candles must raise the price of a coat or a pair of breeches, because out of these all the taxes on the candles of the wool-comber, weaver, and the tailor must be paid. A duty upon ale must raise the price of shoes, because from them all the taxes upon ale drunk by the tanner, leather-dresser, and shoe-maker, which is not a little, must be refunded. No tax is immediately laid upon corn, but the price of it must necessarily be advanced, because out of that all the innumerable taxes paid by the farmer on windows, soap, candles, malt, hops, leather, salt, and a thousand others must be repaid; so that corn is as effectually taxed as if a duty by the bushel had been primarily laid upon it; for taxes, like the various streams which form a general inundation, by whatever channels they separately find admission, unite, at last, and overwhelm the whole. The man, therefore, who sold sand upon an ass, and raised the price of it during the late war, though abused for an imposition, most certainly acted upon right reasons; for though there were no new taxes then imposed either on sand or asses, yet he found by experience that, from the taxes laid on almost all other things, he could neither maintain himself, his wife, nor his ass as cheaply as formerly; he was, therefore, under a necessity of advancing the price of his sand, out of which alone all the taxes which he paid must be refunded. Thus the increase of taxes must increase the price of everything whether taxed or not; and this is one principal cause of the present extraordinary advance of provisions and all the necessities of life."

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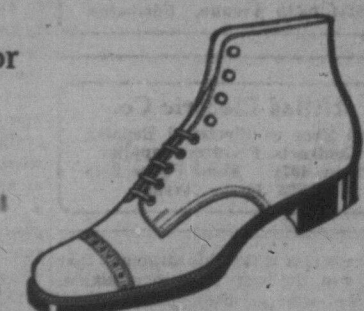
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NORWEGIAN TRADE UNIONS FAVOR WORKERS' COUNCILS

Christiania, Norway.—By a large majority the national congress of the Norwegian trade unions has adopted a resolution in favor of the organization of Workmen's Councils in every district with a view to the control of production and as a first step towards nationalization.

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YALE Shoe Store
For Shoes that Fit and Wear
Agents for INVICTUS GOLD BOND, AND YALE SHOES



85 EMBROIDERY SHOPS IN N.Y. CLOSED BY STRIKE

New York (New York Bureau).—Eighty-five embroidery shops in this city are closed by the strike of the Embroidery Workers' Union, which demands a cash guaranty of good faith by the employing firms, the 40-hour week during slack periods and an increase of 15 per cent in the minimum wage scale. Sixty of the shops belong to the Bonnar and Hafl Embroiderers' Protective Association, 11 are independents which refused to sign the existing union scale, and 11 are non-union.

RUHR MINERS INDIFFERENT TO ALLIED OCCUPATION

(By The Federated Press)
London, July 25.—Coal miners in the Ruhr region are developing a strong rank and file movement, due to the wavering policy of officers of the German Miners' Union, says the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Herald. The mine committee have become a sort of unofficial economic soviet. One hundred and ten miners in a conference have decided to refuse all overtime work, unless the right of control over production, distribution and price of coal is given to the miners in co-operation with the consumers.

Hugo Stinnes, the great Westphalian coal magnate, is reported to have declared himself indifferent whether the Allies occupied the Ruhr or not, because Allied troops would force the miners to work longer hours.

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LABOR

Out of chaos, out of mirk, I arose and did my work. While the ages changed and sped I was toiling for my bread. Underneath my sturdy blows Forests fell and cities rose. And the hard, reluctant soil Blossomed richly from my toil. Palaces and temples grand Wrought I with my cunning hand. Rich indeed was my reward—Stunted soul, and body scarred With the marks of scourge and rod, I, the tiller of the sod, From the cradle to the grave Shambled through the world—a slave! Crushed and trampled, beaten, cursed, Serving best, but served the worst. Starved and cheated, gouged and spoiled, Still I builded, still I toiled, Undernourished, underpaid, In the world myself had made.

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 terms 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.

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Edited, Controlled and Published by
THE EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL
Issued at Edmonton, Alberta, Every Saturday

Adams Building
Phone 5585



ELMER E. ROFFER,
Editor

VOL. 2, No. 20

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 noticable 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 short of argument he 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 affairs, they can control any other Labor body. And if they do not do so, certainly they themselves are alone 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.

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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. There's have neolin 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 5 1/2. Regular values to \$6.50. **\$4.95**
Extra Special.....

Sizes 1 to 13 1/2. Regular values to \$5.75. **\$3.95**
Extra Special.....



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**

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

peat 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.

"That 'Increased Production' Cry
"For months we have heard the cry, 'dinned and dinned and dinned into our ears, increase production,' Mr. Gompers said. "How can a policy of increased production be accomplished under a policy of laying off thousands of workers?"

"The action of corporations that today lay off thousands of men is nothing less than a tremendous indictment of management and a heinous offense against a people in need of every possible ounce of production. What is needed is continuous operation of industry. The mills and factories must run. Arrogance, bigotry and autocratic conduct of employers is a waste that society can ill afford."

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

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