

INCREASES MADE BY AWARD OF R.R. LABOR BOARD

Relations in Canada May Be Largely Governed By This Award

The award of the Railroad Labor Board was handed down on the 29th of July at Chicago as advertised. It concedes about 60 per cent on the schedule demanded by the men, making an addition of some \$600,000,000 to the railroad payroll of the United States.

The increases made are as follows: Passenger service: Engineers and motormen, firemen, helpers, 80 cents per day.

Freight service: Engineers, firemen, helpers, \$1.04 per day.

Yard service: Engineers, firemen, helpers, 18 cents per hour.

Passenger service: Conductors, ticket collectors, baggage men, flagmen and brakemen, \$3.25 per month.

Suburban service: Passenger employees, \$30 per month.

Freight service: Conductors, flagmen and brakemen, \$1.04 per day.

Supervising rates established by the railroad administration the board fixed the following schedules:

Yard service: Foremen, \$6.96 per day; helpers, \$6.48; switch tenders, \$5.04.

Hostler service: Outside hostlers, \$6.24 per day; inside hostlers, \$5.60 per day; helpers, \$5.04.

The following increases were authorized for shop employees:

Supervisory forces: Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheetmetal workers, electrical workers, powermen, moulders, cupola tenders and core-makers, including those with less than four years' experience, all crafts, 13 cents an hour. Regular and helper apprentices and helpers all classes, 13 cents an hour. Car cleaners, five cents an hour.

Telegraphers, telephone operators, agents, townmen, levermen, tower and train directors, block operators and staff men, 10 cents an hour. Agents at all small non-telegraph stations, five cents an hour.

For Maintenance of Way Men

The following increases were granted maintenance of way and unskilled forces:

Construction forces, their assistants, section track and maintenance foremen and assistants and mechanics in these departments 15 cents an hour.

Laborers employed in shops and roundhouses, 10 cents an hour.

Mechanics, helpers in bridge and building departments, track laborers, common laborers, bridge tenders, hoisting firemen, pump engineers, crossing watchmen or flagmen and lamplighters and tenders 8½ cents an hour.

Train dispatchers are given an increase of 13 cents an hour, and yardmasters and assistant yardmasters, 15 cents an hour.

The following increases are added to the established rates for clerical and station forces: Storekeepers, chief clerks, foremen and other clerical supervisory forces, clerks with one or more years railroad experience, train and engine crew callers, assistant station masters, train announcers, gate-men and baggage and parcel room employees, 13 cents an hour.

Janitors, elevator and telephone operators, watchmen, employes operating office appliances and similar work, 10 cents an hour.

Freight handlers or truckers, 12 cents an hour.

Unskilled Labor

All common laborers in and about

TEACHERS PLAN TO DOUBLE 1914 SALARY BASIS

The newly organized Canada Teachers' Federation on Tuesday, at Calgary, decided by unanimous vote to inaugurate a campaign to double the 1914 basis of salaries for teachers. Miss Arbutnot, of Toronto, gave agreement that there shall be no underbidding by Ontario teachers. The conference in session endorsed the principle of cumulative sick pay. Creation of boards of reference to decide disputes between school boards and teachers was urged, the board to consist of one member of the Alliance, one of the school board and a third mutually agreed on.

G. T. P. WILL ACCEPT AWARD OF LABOR BOARD

Schedule Adopted Within a Fortnight - Increases Date From May 1

According to information from high officials of the G.T.P. railway given to representatives of the men's brotherhoods, following the announcement of the award of the United States Labor Board in Chicago last week, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will accept the award and a new schedule will be adopted within the next two weeks and the increases will be antedated to May 1.

In pursuance of the company's policy since the announcement of the McAdoo award, the increases will be put into effect on the Canadian lines of the G.T.P. so that the wages will be uniform with those on the United States lines of the system.

W. G. Dewar, general chairman of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers for the G.T.P. system, and John Maloney, general chairman of the brotherhood of railroad trainmen for the same system, returned on Saturday to Ottawa from Chicago, where they represented the men of the brotherhoods employed by the Grand Trunk railway at the general meeting of train service organization. Mr. Dewar stated that while the engineers accepted the increases as awarded by the board, they were disappointed that the award did not come closer to meeting their demands.

N.S.W. LABOR GOVT DISTURBS THE CAPITALISTS

Elimination of Middlemen First Problem of Labor Government

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

Sydney, N.S.W.—Capitalists in Australia are greatly disturbed at the expressed intention of the Labor government of New South Wales to extend the state-owned industries of the state and make them of profit to the state instead of to private enterprise. Labor members in New South Wales state, quite logically, that they can run industries more efficiently and economically than private enterprise with its wasteful competitive system.

It has already been demonstrated in the Labor State of Queensland, Australia, that the production and distribution of all public utilities are well within the capacity of the state, when the different projects are placed in the right hands and the workers receive encouragement to do the best that is in them. And with the profit from such enterprises going into the state treasury instead of into the pockets of the private capitalists, it becomes apparent that the high cost of living problem can be dealt with in an effective manner.

The day is not far distant in Australia when labor governments will turn their attention to the creation of state manufacturing and distributing agencies on a large scale. It has been established that the most excessive profits are being made by the least essential branch of industry—the middlemen, who come between the producers and the consumers. To eliminate these unnecessary gentlemen will be the first problem. Then, in turn, will come the more far-reaching matters of the state taking control of production for the public good and cutting out the unwholy trinity of rent, interest and profit.

LABOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS CRIME

Seattle—Seizures of unfit canned salmon in local warehouses by federal agents during the last seven months total more than 1,250,000 pounds. Improper packing methods are given as the cause by U. S. chemists.

Join the Labor Party

JOINT PICNIC OF C.N.R. AND G.T.P. R.R. EMPLOYEES

Will Go To Alberta Beach On August 14th For Day's Outing

On Wednesday evening last a committee of G.T.P.R. employees met with employees of the C.N.R. to arrange preliminaries for a joint picnic to be held at Alberta Beach on August 14.

Very little business was done beyond organizing into a general committee and selecting the most necessary business committees.

Bro. H. P. Beal of the C.N. engine-men was chosen for chairman and Bro. C. A. Cairns of the C.N. machinists as secretary. Until further information is gathered for the committees to work on nothing can be done. Dan Powers is to get the information required, and all railroaders in Edmonton know Daniel of the C.N. engineers. He is to head the transportation committee and a more enthusiastic worker is hard to find.

A publicity committee was struck off to see to the gathering, together with a representative committee from every department of the two roads for Monday evening, August 2. As there will most likely be a great deal of business to conduct, the meeting is called for 8 o'clock sharp; and of course the Trades and Labor Hall is the natural meeting place for labor.

DETAILS OF NEW CONTRACT AGREED UPON

Coal Operators and District 18 Reach an Agreement

Calgary.—After continuous sittings for the last month, the joint conference of the special scale committee of coal operators and miners in district 18, have now completed all the details of the new contract. This was officially announced Wednesday.

The details arranged are on the basis of a 27 per cent increase in contract tonnage rates in the bituminous fields and 20 per cent on "dead" work, which includes the erection of timbering and the handling of refuse; twenty-four cents a ton increase in the lignite fields, and twenty per cent on "dead" work, and all day wages increased 27 per cent.

These new rates are retroactive to April 1, and will remain in operation until March 31, 1922. The agreement is between the Western Canada Coal Operators' association and district 18 of the U.M.W. of A.

The miners are also to receive \$1.10 a day cost of living bonus.

The increased rates will mean that a contract miner can earn between \$7.00 and \$10.00 a day, while day workers will run from \$2.75 to \$5.58 for boys, and \$5.58 to \$7.00 for men.

The 8-hour day will be observed on the surface and 8 hours from bank to bank in the mines.

C. N. R. LINES WILL ACCEPT BOARD'S AWARD

Minister of Railways Declares It Will Mean Increase in Profits

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, announced Tuesday, at Vancouver, that the Canadian National lines will accept the schedule of wage increases for railwaymen granted at Chicago by the American railway labor board.

He declared that this would mean increasing the railway deficits from about forty-seven millions to seventy million dollars, which would have to be met by increased passenger and freight rates.

If the Canadian Pacific railway accepts the award, he said, it would mean paying no dividends to shareholders until conditions are adjusted.

The Canadian National lines, he stated, will carry out all the work in Vancouver specified in the 1913 agreement, with the exception of construction of a million-dollar hotel and a tunnel under False Creek.

This means going ahead with a big reclamation scheme, costing a million and a half dollars and construction of additional wharf facilities for the proposed trans-Pacific mercantile marine service.

HAMILTON NAMES DELEGATES TO DOM. TRADES CONGRESS

H. G. Foster, H. J. Halford and C. I. Aitchison will represent the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council at the 26th annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. Much interest was taken at the last meeting of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, in the Congress convention call, particularly the paragraph relating to the Congress' intention to guard against O.B.U. activities making inroads on the international organized labor movement on this side of the line.

Join the Labor Party

WINNIPEG TYPOS GET INCREASE IN WAGE SCALE

The Winnipeg Typographical union held a special meeting in the Labor temple on Wednesday, July 22nd, to receive the scale committee's report on the newspaper section. The meeting was the largest ever held by No. 191. The proposition presented was as follows: Day work \$45.00 per week; night work, \$48.00 per week, with an adjustment clause that on the first of January, 1921, the cost of living increase as shown in the Labor Gazette would be the basis of an automatic increase to the amount indicated.

The union was assisted in its negotiations with the publishers by Bert G. Brady, of Boston, who is representing the International executive board. The increase granted is \$10.00 per week. The job and book section of the printing trade is still under negotiation and a settlement is looked for in this section.

LABOR SECURES FIVE SEATS IN N.S. ELECTIONS

Get Five of Thirteen Contended For; Farmers Get Seven Out of Fifteen

In the Nova Scotia elections held Tuesday, Labor secured five seats out of the thirteen seats for which they contended. The Farmers took seven out of fifteen seats contended for.

The Labor men elected are: Cape Breton, A. R. Richardson, Jos. Steele, F. Way, D. W. Morrison, Cumberland, A. Terris. The seven Farmers elected are: Cumberland, G. M. Allen, D. G. G. McKenzie, Hants, John McDonald, Yarmouth, Howard Corning, Antigonish, A. J. McGillivray, Colchester, Robert Smith, H. Taggart.

No great public question was involved in the contest, but owing to the entry of the Farmer and Labor parties, together with the introduction of the women's vote, the result was generally regarded as uncertain until the returns began to come in.

The Conservatives seemed to be the losers in the entry of the Farmers and Labor to the field. They had a membership of eleven in the late house under the leadership of W. L. Hall, who won defeat in Queens county, and returned but two representatives, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, in Richmond, and J. Leblanc, in Richmond. The Liberals elected 23 representatives which gives them a majority of 15.

STRIKERS PLAN TO OPEN THEIR OWN SHOPS IN N.Y.

Fur Workers Have Begun Third Month of Battle For 40-Hour Week

New York (N.Y. Bureau).—With shop work defunct, picketing and the formation of a plan for co-operative shops, the striking members of the International Fur Workers Union began the third month of their battle for the 40-hour week.

The plan to have the strikers subscribe enough from their savings to establish co-operative shops to produce neckpieces, muffs, fur coats and other garments was received with enthusiasm at strike mass meeting.

The proposal was made by the chairmen at the meetings in answer to the threat of several fur houses that they would rather sacrifice the profits of an entire season than concede the five-day work week. Morris Kaufman, manager of the joint board, reported a dozen new settlements.

The cloak and suit industry may become indirectly affected by furriers' strike as the result of action taken by the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, which issued an order calling upon all cloak and suit workers to refuse to make up any garments with fur trimmings. This step was clearly taken by the Joint Board for the purpose of aiding the fur workers in their strike against the fur manufacturers.

JOIN THE LABOR PARTY

QUEBEC CARPENTERS ELECTED OFFICERS

Last week Quebec carpenters, in session in Hull, elected the following provincial officers: President, N. Arcand, Montreal; vice-presidents, J. A. Picard, Quebec; J. A. Proulx, Montreal; J. B. Thivierge, Hull; J. Lepine, Lachine; J. W. Ward, Temiskaming; recording secretary, J. Lefebvre, Montreal; treasurer, E. Primeau; fraternal delegate to the Ontario carpenters' conference, J. E. Gagnon. Next year's convention will be held in Quebec City.

It is reported that at International headquarters of the International Association of Machinists, a complete printing plant with up-to-date machinery will soon be installed in the new \$500,000 office building at the corner of 9th street and Mt. Vernon Place, Washington, D.C. For the present the union monthly journal will be printed as usual.

It was voted for the creation of the Farmer-Labor party, voted for the platform of the Farmer-Labor party and voted for the candidates of that party.

Join the Labor Party

Preparations Well Under Way For Labor's Monster Celebration On Civic Day

CAN. TEACHERS' ALLIANCES FORM A FEDERATION

Representatives of the Five Western Provinces Meet in Calgary

Delegates representing 14,000 organized teachers belonging to the Alliances of the five western provinces, at a conference held in Calgary on Monday, effected a Federation of Canadian Teachers' Alliances.

The officers are: President, H. Charlesworth, Victoria; vice-president, H. W. Huntley, of Manitoba; secretary, Miss Arbutnot, of Toronto. The executive council will consist of at least one and not more than three delegates of each province to be appointed. Each province will have one vote only.

This was opposed by C. H. Fraser of Toronto, who proposed representation on the membership basis. The executive has power to deal with all matters affecting all provincial organizations in common. Unanimous vote of the executive is necessary for action by the organization. The five provinces will act together in case of disputes with school boards.

The delegates which met in Calgary formed the first executive council, which consisted of Charles H. Fraser and Miss Arbutnot of Ontario; G. B. Stillwell and Miss Miner, Saskatchewan; J. G. Lister and Harry Charlesworth, B.C.; H. Newlands and P. E. A. Stanley, Alberta; H. W. Huntley and E. K. Marshall of Manitoba.

NEW "FARMER-LABOR" PARTY IN CAMPAIGN

Candidate For President Says His Party is Most Truly "American"

Chicago.—"A nation-wide twenty-four hour day, seven day week, town hall, street corner and front porch campaign" will be waged by the Farmer-Labor Party according to Parley Parker Christensen, its presidential candidate, in a statement issued as he left Chicago for Denver and Salt Lake City to arrange his business affairs preparatory to a speaking tour of every state in the country. Undisturbed by the defection of "coupon-clipping intellectuals" and "pink-tea uplifters," Mr. Christensen declared they did not represent the Committee of Forty-Eight, the great majority of whose delegates to last week's convention he asserted voted in the affirmative on the platform and candidates chosen by the combined Farmer-Labor-Forty-Eight convention.

Returning to Chicago on next Sunday or Monday, Mr. Christensen will confer with a general committee representing the various groups within the Farmer-Labor Party and proceed at once with the campaign in accordance with plans to be determined at the conference.

Following is Mr. Christensen's statement in part:

"Numerous confusing and, in some cases, utterly misleading statements and impressions disseminated through the press concerning the character and composition of the Farmer-Labor party lead me to ask the newspapers to publish my statement that the Farmer-Labor party is the most truly American and most thoroughly democratic political party in the United States. Contrary assertions by a quartette of coupon-clipping intellectuals from New York express only the attitude of individuals whose arteries run ice-water when what they intended to be a pink-tea for the uplift got lost in a convention of the plain people. Out of fifteen hundred delegates attending the conventions merged into the Farmer-Labor party, a total of six individuals complain of the atrocity of the majority and one of them, proclaiming his zeal to form a new party and save the country, piled up a total of fifty-four signers to a petition with that achievement in view. But, as it stands, if he can take fifty-four votes away from Harding and Cox, I say most emphatically to state that none of this little group of rise-or-quit reformers represent the Committee of Forty-Eight when they undertake to repudiate the action of the combined convention of which the Committee of Forty-Eight delegates were an integral and active part. The vast majority of the Forty-Eight delegates voted to enter the Farmer-Labor party conven-

All Round Field Day That Should Prove One of Edmonton's Own Best Outings Scheduled For August 9.

AT EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Big Concert To Be Held In Memorial Hall On Same Evening Beginning at Eight o'Clock

All Edmonton people can look forward to a real outing with sports meet and picnic (frivolity at the exhibition grounds and in addition to that—a high-class concert in the evening of the same day. This big combined event is staged for Edmonton on civic holiday, August the 9th and the big show is being put on by the Dominion Labor Party.

Track and field events galore are on the program and the competitions should draw out large entries. The sanction of the C.A.A.U. has been received for this occasion and the local officials of that body are co-operating to bring about a successful sport meet.

Special features of the program are confined to members of the labor party and trades and labor council, and as the hanging up of new records always was "easy street" for these makers of history we can look for repeat orders on August 9.

Track and Field Sports.

100 Yards Handicap (open).

1 Mile Cycle Race (open).

Obstacle Race.

75 Yards Race for married women.

100 Yards Race for members of D. L.P. or T.L.C.

Motor Cycle Race, three miles.

220 Yards Handicap (open).

1 Mile Walk.

Throwing 16-lb. Hammer.

2 Mile Bicycle Race for boys under 15 years.

Sack Race.

440 Yards Handicap (open).

Motor Cycle Race, two miles.

Tug-of-War, 6-men teams (Inter-union or D.L.P.).

Children under 8 years (50 yards). Prize for every child.

75 Yards for boys under 12 years.

75 Yards for girls under 12 years.

Motor Cycle Race, five miles.

880 Yards Handicap (open).

Running High Jump (open).

Running Broad Jump (open).

880 Yards Relay (Inter-union) four men to team. Open to men holding union cards or bona fide members of the D.L.P.

100 Yards for boys under 15 years.

75 Yards for girls under 15 years.

Putting 28-lb. weight. Shoe and Stocking Race for Boys under 16 years. Hat Men's Race (over 200 lbs.) 75 yards. Two-mile Bicycle Race for men holding union cards only. Unmarried Ladies' Race, 75 yards. Entry forms may be had at Joe Driscoll's Store. Entry fee, 25 cents each event.

Tickets are on sale at the following stores: Mike's, Joe Driscoll's, Dominion Clear store and at the Labor Hall every evening.

Airplane and parachute stunts are on the agenda. Captain Keith Talloyer and Parachutist Derbyshire will be right there in the air, and these, with the other varied events, mean the biggest affair yet in going to be staged on terra firma and in the air that the home town and the home town folks have experienced.

There will be races for fat men and lean men, whether or not they are in the single or double harness classes does not bar entry. The handicap in the fat men's race may be according to the waist line or the length of the pant leg, but if necessary the metric system of measurement will be used.

Races for the ladies are also a feature, and of course we have races for the boys, naturally to remind the grown-up men of their palmy days when they smashed all the records ever established in their Sunday school picnic days and were the talk of the home town till they put on long pants and became world beaters.

The girls are also afforded the opportunity of showing mamma how fast they can run to school after holidays are over, and run back home to do the housework after school hours.

Bicycle races and motor cycle races will lend real variety to the program.

These events form part of an all round field day that should prove one of Edmonton's own best outings.

A handsome list of prizes will be on display at Joe Driscoll's store on Jasper Street.

(Continued on Page Four)

BARBERS WILL HOLD ANNUAL PICNIC AUG. 9

At the regular meeting of the Journeymen Barbers held on Tuesday evening it was decided to hold their regular annual picnic on the Civic holiday, August 9, at the exhibition grounds.

A committee was appointed to work in conjunction with the general picnic committee of the Dominion Labor Party and the Trades and Labor Council who are now busy preparing things for a big field day on that date.

A number of the local unions in the city are making this day their regular picnic day. The track and field sports are sanctioned by the C.A.A.U. and in view of this, many interesting contests are expected, as numerous trades unionists hold amateur cards in the athletic union.

CHI. STRIKE ENDS WITH A COMPROMISE

Both Sides Give Way In Street Railway Dispute in Windy City

Chicago.—The local street car strike has ended with compromises on both sides.

The south side shops, which were the bone of contention, will remain open to both union and non-union men. On the other hand, the workers gained the following:

Work in the south side shops was transferred from piecework to eight hour time day, the hours to be equalized within the next ninety days. Overtime in both south and west side shops will be on an equal basis, time and one-half. Trackmen and machinists will be placed on the same ratio of pay, but a raise to 70 cents an hour asked is still under consideration.

The union chiefs were defeated on demands for an increase of the two groups of class B electricians to a standard rate of pay. The same was true of the tinner's. Their wages will remain at the \$4.95 an hour ratio, as heretofore.

Metal workers received an increase of 5 cents an hour on night shifts. Blacksmiths gained nothing. They will receive \$8.16 a day, the same figure offered by the company during the pre-strike conferences. Helpers in these trades will receive 80 cents an hour instead of their demands of 97½ cents an hour.

Trackmen under the new schedule will be given 54 cents an hour. Pavers will get 68 cents and 70 cents an hour, depending upon their length of employment. Workers in these trades employed in the shops will receive the same rate of pay as those outside.

Substation men will receive \$120 per month during the first year of their employment, \$125 the second, \$129 the third, and \$145 the fourth. Operators will get \$210 and \$200—again the same figures offered by the company when the union demands were \$225.

Join the Labor Party

I.A. OF M. HAVE NEW UP-TO-DATE PRINTING PLANT

It is reported that at International headquarters of the International Association of Machinists, a complete printing plant with up-to-date machinery will soon be installed in the new \$500,000 office building at the corner of 9th street and Mt. Vernon Place, Washington, D.C. For the present the union monthly journal will be printed as usual.

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GENOA LABOR CONFERENCE ON CHILD LABOR

No Children Under 14 Years of Age Shall Be Employed on Sea-Going Vessels

The International Labor Conference, which has just concluded its sessions at Genoa, adopted a convention providing that no children under 14 years of age shall be employed on sea-going vessels.

The Genoa conference was called primarily to consider the application to seafarers of the labor conventions adopted at Washington in November. Further advice received indicate that the conference appointed a special commission to consider the preparation of this children's charter of the sea. It came unanimously to the decision that no children under 14 years of age should be permitted to work on sea-going vessels with two exceptions:

- (1) On vessels which "only members of the same family are employed," and
- (2) In the case of children working on training ships under the supervision of public authorities.


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RAILROAD MEN OF MILWAUKEE DISSATISFIED
 Milwaukee.—Local railroad men are dissatisfied with the labor board wage decision, announced from Chicago. Labor leaders characterized the award as not even measuring up to the demand made two years ago. Meetings will be held by the various craft to discuss the awards and to decide on whether they should be accepted or rejected.

OLE HANSON TESTIFIES AT CHICAGO TRIALS

Admits That He Himself Made The First Threat of Force

(By H. Austin Simons, Staff Correspondent, The Federated Press)
 Chicago—Ole Hanson, former mayor of Seattle, recently Chautauqua "red" baiter, went on the witness stand in the Communist Labor Party trial here to prove that the Seattle general strike was an attempt to overthrow the government by force, violence and other unlawful means. This is how he proceeded:
 Testifying about a meeting of the strike executive committee which he attended on the eve of the strike, he said that the strike leaders, Hallet M. Wells, Anna Louise Strong, Bert Swain, Leon Green and Phil Pearl, urged him to turn over the municipally owned electric lighting plant to the strikers.
 "The plant belongs to us, and we're willing to operate it if you turn it over to us," the mayor quoted Pearl as having said.
 "I rejoiced that it belonged to all the people of Seattle and that we (all the people) were going to run it," Pearl then proposed that the mayor order it to run but do nothing when he discovered that it didn't. The mayor says he refused to countenance such an arrangement. So he was asked what he intended to do if the strikers prevented its operation.
 "I said 'If you cut the wires I'll arrest you. If you attempt to take it over we'll shoot you. We'll get soldiers to run it.'"
 Thus Ole Hanson himself made the first threat of force.
 Ole Hanson did not deliver the Chautauqua lecture on "Bolshevism versus Americanism" which he had come prepared to give. The psychological effect of his testimony upon the jurors was as spoiled by Forrest who interrupted him at almost every sentence with objections. It is upon the court's rulings on these objections—almost invariably in favor of the state—that the defense plans to base its appeal in case of an unfavorable verdict from this jury.

We had always understood that the job of the Department of Justice was to hunt down and prosecute wrongdoers. When it turns its attention to the cost of food, its job is to hunt down and prosecute men who are guilty of raising the cost of food, not to give primer lessons to housewives.

REAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS MEETING IN PARIS

International Chamber Commerce Making Effort to Save Capitalism

(By Max Worth, European Staff Writer, The Federated Press)
 Paris.—The real league of nations is meeting in Paris, not in Geneva nor Spa. Its name is "The International Chamber of Commerce." Its inauguration took place in the grand amphitheatre of the Sorbonne before a vast throng. Ministers, ambassadors, bankers, business men sat together through the speech-making, and lent the weight of their presence and their voices to this effort to internationalize and thus to save capitalism.

Clementel, president of the organization, opened the sessions with the assertion that "the manufacturers, merchants and bankers assembled here, together with their many constituents," have as their object "the reconstruction of the economic equilibrium, the financial reconstruction of the world." Each nation, through a spokesman, explained its own economic situation. The vice-president of The Guaranty Trust Company, Willis H. Booth, gave a detailed account of the economic position of the United States. It was the subject of the exposition that the attention of the public was directed by the leading newspapers of Paris. They centered their space and their advertising power on the address made by Eugene Schneider, the great iron-master of France.

Schneider made a masterful address. He told what France had lost. He spoke of the present position of the Central Powers. Then he came to some of the practical details concerning the relations between the French and the other allies—notably the United States. The French were surprised that the United States had not signed the treaty. "Why hide it?" he asked. "However, today as heretofore, France does not doubt the friendship of the United States." He added "If we have any need to renew our faith, the ardor victory for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has joined in our common task and the presence in this place of so many and of such distinguished Americans, would serve to reassure us."

The international situation, however, Mr. Schneider did not find entirely satisfactory. Nor was it Bolshevism that he feared. When, eight months before, he had visited the United States everywhere he had been questioned as to the possibility of a Bolshevist success in France. In the interim, two events had made the answer to that question easy and simple. One was the fall elections; the other was the strike on the first of May, "which was intended, in reality, to be the prelude of the revolution." The election resulted in an overwhelming victory for the law and order; the strike resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the revolutionary element among the workers. Mr. Schneider therefore found France quite safe from any immediate danger of revolution.

Still Mr. Schneider found much ground for serious concern. During the past few months, he explained, "the cause of allied solidarity had not made all of the progress that might have been desired." He continued: "I ask myself with sadness, whether the fears that I formulated eight months ago are not already verified; whether each of our peoples, re-established in the pursuits of normal life, has not become too much pre-occupied with that which concerns itself; too eager to secure for itself the maximum benefits. The economic rivalries which I foresaw as following inevitably from a war of arms unless some superior wisdom raised men above themselves, is certainly in all minds; is neither consciously entered upon nor logically pursued, but is it not already installed in all things? The great international understandings which we had dreamed would end the crisis of changes, has not yet seen the light of day. The international organization of credit which we sought to establish for the purpose of restoring those nations which were victims of the war, has not yet been possible." This, and more, from Mr. Schneider, in a similar strain.

Evidently, it is not the terror of Bolshevism that furnishes the leading obstruction to the establishment of a successful capitalism, international, but the competitive system of capitalism itself, which has led the leading champion of liberty—Great Britain—to absorb a million and a half square miles of territory as a result of the war. Bolshevism is a menace to capitalist institutions, but the real menace is a system of society that turns each man's hand against his neighbor and forces him, for his own salvation, to pick his neighbor's pocket, and when necessary, to cut his neighbor's throat. It will require better brains than any now in existence to constitute a sound social structure out of such rubble.

QUEENSLAND'S LAWS FOR THE PROFITEERS

Sydney, N.S.W.—The Labor government of Queensland (Australia) has introduced a profiteering prevention act with a view to dealing with the profiteer. The first case dealt with under the new act was decided at the end of last May when a trading company was fined \$500 for selling sugar overprice. A similar law is in operation in New Zealand, and is being drastically administered.

AUSTRALIANS PROTEST PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Sydney, N.S.W.—Australians are protesting against the annoying passport regulations which were fastened on the land in wartime under the War Precautions act (a replica of the British Defense of the Realm act and of the American Espionage act). The reactionaries show no disposition to abolish the act despite the disappearance of the alleged cause of the imposition of the restrictions.

FIREFIGHERS ON STRIKE IN MEMPHIS TENN.

No Disorder But Troops Have Been Rushed to City

Memphis, Tenn.—Fully three hundred city firemen are out on strike for higher wages, and all attempts to get them back have thus far failed. In the negotiations, City Fire and Police Commissioner J. B. Edgar has disclosed the real purpose of the city officials in their refusal to treat with the men. It is the determination to smash the union of the firefighters, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Meanwhile the city of Memphis is practically unprotected against fire. Many of the citizens have volunteered to man the fire stations, and lawyers and business men are donning overalls to take the places of the strikers. Contrary to reports sent out of here, the men are standing firm in their demands. It is claimed that other unions may go out in sympathy, the machinists having already done so. The strike which took the form of resignations on the part of the firemen, began Thursday last, following the final refusal of Commissioner Edgar to grant the increases aggregating twenty per cent. It has now reached the point where the salary matter does not cut so much figure as does the evident purpose of the city officials, backed by the Chamber of Commerce, to break up the union.

An offer by the Central Trades and Labor body, which had the endorsement of the three leading newspaper editors and which might have brought about a settlement, was contemptuously turned down by Edgar, who is a prominent figure in Chamber of Commerce circles. It is claimed by the authorities that no increase in pay is possible until the state legislature enacts legislation providing for additional money for the men. Strike leaders, however, refuse to accept this as an excuse, declaring that in the past it has always been possible for Big Business of Memphis to get what it desired, regardless of lack of legislation.

Troops in City
 Although only 300 city firemen are out on strike, and according to the Commercial Appeal, there has not been the slightest hint of disorder, troops are being rushed to Memphis from as far away as Knoxville. Mayor Payne and Fire Commissioner Edgar have had published the statement that they are not responsible for the city being turned into an armed camp, yet the troops were ordered here by Adjutant General Sweeney, "who came to Memphis several days ago to aid in the control of any emergency in connection with the walkout of the firemen's union," according to the Commercial Appeal. That was before the strike started on last Thursday.

It is estimated that nearly one thousand troops are quartered in the city, including the home guard. The strike leaders declare that the Chamber of Commerce is back of a scheme to crush the union, and that recent meetings of business men, which preceded the advent of the troops, were the purpose of perfecting plans.

Gen. Sweeney delivered himself of the following cryptic statement: "I have never believed, nor do I believe now that any disorder will arise, but the troops are here to preserve order and I am prepared to quell any disturbance that may take place." He added that the Knoxville company had its machine gun equipment.

Prominent citizens, lawyers and business men, who are manning the fire stations as strikebreakers, are not in danger, according to the Commercial Appeal, which says: "No disturbances have been reported from any quarter of the city, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of the former firemen to interfere with the volunteer firefighters."

CO-OP UNION LABOR PRESS ISSUES DIVIDENDS

Chicago.—The Co-operative Union Labor Press, which was established three months ago in Chicago, has declared a five per cent quarterly dividend to its stockholders and two and one-half per cent to non-stockholders on all purchases made during the quarter ending June 30.

The success of the new enterprise which was an experiment in co-operation in the printing industry has exceeded the hopes of its stock holders. The plant of the concern is located at 1802 South Racine Avenue. Bert Murphy is manager.

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 Labor Party and Trades & Labor Council are out to make this Edmonton's Biggest Event of 1920. Details of events will be found in story on page one.

WRONG BASIS OF INCREASE IN NEW YORK CITY
 New York (N. Y. Bureau)—The general raise to all city employees of 20 per cent of their present salaries has passed by Board of Aldermen, again the heated opposition of the Socialist members, who advocated a general raise of \$500, out of the \$5,000,000 fund available. The measure means that the poorly paid public servants will receive what was recommended as a bare minimum wage two years ago by the Socialists, and the overpaid officials will receive fat increases.

STREET CAR MEN AT COLUMBUS TAKE STRIKE VOTE
 Columbus, O.—Street car men will take a strike vote on Sunday morning at 2 a.m. The Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting to devise ways and means of maintaining transportation in case the strike is called.
 The men are demanding a fifty per cent increase. It is alleged the company is trying to recruit strike breakers in various cities. The street railway has violated all conditions of the recent Board of Arbitration award.
 The Union label is an appeal to principle—principle that is above the price; the principle that a dollar expended in the maintenance of fair labor is worth more in the end than a dollar saved at the bargain counter.



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REASONS FOR LOW PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Madison, Wis.—The division of markets at the state capital has concluded a comprehensive investigation of food prices and has reached five conclusions as to the reasons for the low price of farm products to the producer and the extremely high price of the same products to the consumer. They are:
The duplication of services in the transfer of the products from the producer to the consumer.
The lack of storage and warehouses.
The monopoly by private parties of certain agencies essential to the distribution of products.
A wasteful system of retail distribution.
A reduced agricultural production which is due to the inability of a man with small means to engage in farming on account of the high price of land.
What's the next step?
The Union label directs and concentrates public sentiment against the evils peculiar to many industries.

INTERESTING AUSTRALIAN NEWS BUDGET

Queensland and N.S. Wales Labor Governments Active in Reform

(By W. Frances Abern, Australian Correspondent, The Federated Press) Sydney, N.S.W., June 19 (By Mail)—The labor government of Queensland is pushing ahead with its policy of state-owned butchers shops. Forty-two government shops have been opened, securing their meat from the government cattle ranches, and selling meat to the people at rates far below that charged in the privately-owned shops of the state.
It is expected that within the next few months 56 shops will be opened in various parts of the state. Negotiations have been finalized for the treatment of state ranch cattle for the current year—5,000 head from the state, and 10,000 head from the ranches in the north. The beef secured from these will be used for local consumption, primarily for the requirements of the state-owned butcher shops.

Militarism Perpetuated
Although the elements that have prolonged the war were not so pronounced in Australia as in other parts of the world, they are none the less working silently and secretly to fasten on the people a scheme of militarism that will place the Australian Commonwealth in line with all the evils of despotism accentuated in older lands. The same old excuses that the country must be prepared for any emergency to protect it from attack are being put forward as reasons for perpetuating militarism in Australia.

Labor Government as Mediator
The New South Wales Labor government will try and settle the mining strike which has existed at the Broken Hill silver mines since May, 1919, when the men struck for higher wages, better working conditions, and compensation for sickness and injuries received while working. The Labor government has instituted an inquiry into the strike proper, as well as into the economic conditions of the Broken Hill mining industry, including the profits of the owners.
It is claimed by the men that all their demands can be met by the company out of increased profits derived because of the present high price of silver. The inquiry will investigate this feature of the matter, and will probably order the men's claims to be met, which the government will legalize by legislative enactment.

Prison Farm System
The New South Wales Labor government has decided to close a number of the jails and institute an extension of the prison farm system. Under the latter scheme all first offenders will be able to serve their sentences in what may be regarded more as a reformatory than a jail.
The big object of the government is to allow prisoners to have as much sunshine as possible instead of incarcerating them in dungeons, claiming that by this prisoners will stand a better chance of reforming than if they were subjected to a rigorous jail treatment.

WILL IGNORE INJUNCTION

Milwaukee.—Despite the injunction granted a local cigar company, the striking cigar workers here will go right on picketing as usual. This was the declaration of Charles Koneck, publicity committee, cigarmakers' union.
"We shall go right on picketing the shops just as before," he said. "The union is a law abiding body and stands for no more nor less than our rights on the picket line. We will present an answer to the injunction in court."
"The strike benefits being paid members still out of work have been increased from \$12 to \$14 a week for those on the picket line."

LANDLORDS RAISE RENTS TO CATCH "SUCKER" BUYERS

Milwaukee.—How dozens of Milwaukee landlords are raising rentals to catch "sucker" buyers and get rid of their antiquated holdings, was revealed in complaints filed by victimized tenants. The landlords boost the rents to a maximum, then hurriedly procure a buyer, tell him their tenants have been paying that amount for years, that the place is a gilt edge investment, and that it can still stand higher rentals according to the complaints.
The "sucker" falls, so to speak, for the seller's praises of the property and buys. He expects to get the promised "cream" on taking possession and puts an added levy on the rental.
Tenants already paying an exorbitant rent, cannot stand the extra increase and so appeal to the rent bureau.

PLUMBERS WINNING

Detroit, Mich.—Striking steamfitters and plumbers are forging ahead to victory, slowly but surely. The "American" plan campaign initiated by the master plumbers and steamfitters is frittering away as one boss after another is signing agreements with the union, granting the wage demand of \$1.25.
The government has decided to close a number of the jails and institute an extension of the prison farm system. Under the latter scheme all first offenders will be able to serve their sentences in what may be regarded more as a reformatory than a jail.
The big object of the government is to allow prisoners to have as much sunshine as possible instead of incarcerating them in dungeons, claiming that by this prisoners will stand a better chance of reforming than if they were subjected to a rigorous jail treatment.

WOULD VOTE HENDERSON IN SAYS N. LENINE

In Order to Show That He Could Do No Good By Reform

(By the Federated Press) Berlin, June 14 (By Mail). (N.Y. Bureau)—If Nikolai Lenin, Premier of Soviet Russia, were in England at present he would vote for a government headed by Arthur Henderson, the moderate Labor leader, with the avowed object of helping show the working class by this example that nothing much could be done for it along reformist lines. At least this is what a Norwegian communist publicist name Friis, who recently interviewed Lenin in Moscow says the Bolshevik leader told him. In the course of the interview, which is printed in the Rote Fahne, the Berlin organ of the Communist Party of Germany, Lenin said:
"We must use legal methods just as long as possible. On the other hand, I think that a 'Communist Party' which carries on legal agitation exclusively is not worthy of the name it bears. The question of what to do in every individual case is a practical thing. This is the case with the question of taking part in elections to Parliament. In general we were always for participation in the elections, but under extraordinary circumstances, for example, the election for the first Duma, we have favored the boycott."
"Anti-Parliamentarism is one of the Communistic children's diseases against which I have often had to fight. In Italy this disease is widespread. Why, there is even a special party called the Soviet, of Naples, which is the organ of the Communist Abandonists, i.e., those opposed to voting. In this country, as you know, I have had to fight Bukharin and Radek over the same question. I was against the idea that we were obliged to overthrow the Kerensky government at once, and I was in favor of the Brest-Litovsk peace. Later on both of them openly admitted that they had made a mistake and Radek has learned the lesson well that he has excelled everyone else in fighting against the anti-parliamentary tendency in Germany, against Laufenberg, Wolkheim and the Hamburg Communists."
"I may sum up my idea of what is necessary to do now as follows:
1. Fight the Mensheviks; 2. Fight against the children's diseases within the ranks of the Left Wing Socialists."
"Our standpoint was for first making a thorough investigation of economic conditions, and then showing personal convictions and taking changes. If I were in England now,

for instance, I would vote for a Henderson government, but at the same time I would openly say that 'just let them have a try at it first.' It would soon be seen that they could do nothing. The workers would soon understand that, after the devastation of the war, the reform way is impossible.
"The revolution is bound to come in every country, but in the West European countries it will probably be able to take place with less difficulty than in our case. For the present Russia is in the lead, but after the revolution shall have arrived in West Europe, Russia will soon be behind in the course of development.
"In Germany there will soon be what you might call an engineering proletariat. It is of great importance to get the engineers in the ranks. In our case a large section of them had purely capitalistic interests. And therefore it will require many years here to rebuild industrial life."

SINCLAIR IS NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

Radical Group in Los Angeles Will Run Famous Novelist

Los Angeles, Cal.—At a meeting attended by representatives of 22 labor, radical and liberal groups in this city, eleven candidates for the judiciary, district attorney, state senate, state assembly and the United States Congress were nominated to be voted for in the November elections. Upton Sinclair was chosen by the party, which has no name as yet, to make the campaign for election to congress from the 10th congressional district. Attorney John Beardsley, who though politically classified as a Progressive Republican, has won many admirers among radicals and laborites for the brilliant manner in which he has conducted the defense of Sidney Flowers, soldier editor of "The Dugout" charged with criminal syndicalism, was nominated for district attorney.
A platform was adopted declaring for free speech, proportional representation, the immediate release of all prisoners now confined for political, industrial or religious beliefs, immediate action to remedy conditions under which post-office employees and teachers of Los Angeles are laboring and an increase of their pay. Resolutions were adopted against the use of injunctions in strikes, and other labor disputes, the use of public funds by the district attorney's office for employing stool pigeons and agents provocateur for the purpose of disrupting labor, and against the anti-labor organization known as the Better America Federation.

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MEN'S WHITE SHOES AT \$3.85 Men's White Shoes, elk soles and leather soles; medium and pointed toe, low and high cut. Special for Friday and Saturday. \$3.85	LADIES' WHITE SHOES, \$1.95 Broken lines in White Oxfords; Shoes and Pumps. Sizes 3, 4, 5. Prices blown to the skies, at \$1.95	15 PER CENT OFF ON CHILDREN'S SHOES This applies to our entire stock of children's Shoes, and gives you an opportunity to stock up at a great saving for the opening of school at 15 Per Cent. Off Old Prices	

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FRENCH ECONOMY GOOD EXAMPLE FOR CANADIANS

Spirit of Saving In France Has Been Intensified By War Experience

(By Max Worth, European Staff Writer The Federated Press) Paris, France—French economy and French industry are exemplified at the present time in the most remarkable manner, on every hand. The labor supply, cut by the war, has nevertheless been sufficient to provide most abundant crops. The spirit of saving, so general in France before the war, has been intensified by the war experience. At the present time, France is saving everything. Perhaps this is as well illustrated by the saving of paper as by anything else.

Coming down from Havre to Paris in the train, I bought a small bag of peaches. The peaches were excellent and the bag quite good. After the bag had been emptied I crumpled it up and made a motion as if to throw it on the floor. One of my traveling companions, a French woman, intervened.

"What!" she cried, "throw it away?" "It is a good paper bag," she took the bag from me, smoothed it carefully, and then handed it back to me with the suggestion that I could use it the first time that I had anything that needed to be wrapped up.

Last night, on the street near the St. Lazare railroad station, I bought fourteen delicious peaches from a street vendor (a woman) for two and half francs (17 cents at the present rate of exchange). She gave them to me in a peculiar looking paper bag. When I reached my room I discovered that the bag was made of the pages, carefully pasted together, of the budget report of the city of Paris for 1911. On my bag were estimates of expenditure for street-cleaning, philanthropy and other objects of municipal concern, all of which came gratis with the peaches and furnished material for a half hour of interesting study.

This morning I visited the bank to obtain some money and found the clerk making notes on a pad made of war posters and notices.

Similar economy is observable in the size of the paper napkins in the restaurants in the size of the newspapers, etc. It looks as though Paris might provide herself with paper from the waste-baskets of New York.

UPTON SINCLAIR MAKES REQUEST FOR REINSTATEMENT

Pasadena, Cal.—Upton Sinclair, who resigned from the Socialist party three years ago, because of disagreement over the war stand of the party, has written a letter to the Pasadena local asking to be reinstated. His letter reviews the hopes raised by the war and the disillusionment which followed in its wake for him and expresses gratification that he has been "permitted to differ with the socialist party for three years, without making, so far as I know, a single personal enemy."

Join the Labor Party

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS LOCKED OUT

Rockford, Ill.—The local mason contractors association is trying to bring about non-union working conditions by assuring the public that the bricklayers and masons union is on strike when in reality the contractors have instituted a lockout. Between 60 and 70 workers are involved. The union sacrificed 75 per cent of its original demands to effect a settlement satisfactory to the joint arbitration board and the contractors then rejected this agreement and requested still further concessions. These being refused the contractors association wrote the union that after July 3, there would be no work. Meanwhile the contractors tell the public that the bricklayers union is on strike. The agreement previously in force expired June 1.

FARMER-LABOR CANDIDATE ASKS RELEASE OF DEBS

Seeks Co-operation of Harding and Cox in Appeal to President Wilson

Denver, Col.—Eugene V. Debs should be released from prison immediately, in the opinion of Perley P. Christensen, candidate of the Farmer-Labor party, for the United States presidency, who has telegraphed to Senator Harding and Governor Cox, suggesting that they join him in a demand upon President Wilson for Debs' release.

The national office of the Socialist party has issued the following statement: "The national organization of the Socialist party deeply appreciates the sportsmanship and the common decency displayed by Mr. Christensen in asking the two old party candidates for president to unite with him in a demand for the release of Eugene V. Debs from prison where he is confined solely because of his expression of opinion during war time."

"Mr. Debs, nevertheless, has expressed himself as being unwilling to receive any favors from the present administration. In a letter to the national organization of his party dated at Atlanta, Georgia, July 11, Mr. Debs said, 'I object emphatically to any further appeal being made for me to the present occupant of the White House. I have absolutely nothing to ask at the hands of the Wilson-Palmer-Burleson administration.'

"The national organization of the Socialist party will not, however, relax its efforts to secure the immediate release not only of Mr. Debs, but also of all men and women confined in prison, or under conviction solely for the expression of their political opinions, industrial activities or religious beliefs."

Tacoma, Wash.—The Central Labor campaign being conducted for the establishment of the Producers National Bank.

Join the Labor Party

The Locals Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52 Help! Help! S.O.S.! Mr. Wenzel! Come quick! Bro. W., ever ready in an emergency, ran to the assistance of no less than five "sisters" in the public library. But no daring deed was necessary, the cause of the alarm being a dead mouse. It had been caught in a trap during the night.

The oil share pedlar is busy again, but up to the present no report has been made of a sale. We would advise that those who wish to invest a small amount of money in a security that "Co-op." shares have a real 100% value all the time and are no speculation.

Bro. Dee was bitten by a vicious dog last week. He is back at work again, but the wound causes him to limp. We hope that he has received no permanent injury.

C. N. MACHINISTS

The regular meeting of Local 817, I. A. of M. was held on Friday evening, July 23rd, and considering the season, a goodly number presented themselves for admission to the meeting. Possibly the want of definite information as regards negotiations of the schedule committee and the railroad association is the bait luring the membership to attendance; but all told, this year has been rather a notable one for labor generally, and outside of our own organizations of railway workers, the same tendency to bettering the conditions and standard of living is shown by the general desire for study and consideration of such questions and problems as have been presented to labor leaders heretofore.

The rank and file are wanting to know more and more the causes of the unprecedented low living standard; their imaginations are fertile, and with fine ideals, instilled gradually by the writers of the age, they now aim at a definite result, but are unable to digest the confusing mass of events.

Perhaps all feel that association with fellows-in-misery will bring about solutions to their problems; a glimmering of a good idea being fanned into flame by fuel from another intellect. At any rate the desire is universal. People gather together now, not for the sole purpose of enjoyment and excitement, though that must necessarily happen at times as a reaction, or a relief valve to pent up emotions—but to discuss serious problems, seeking solutions.

C. N. Machinists held a special meeting on Wednesday evening to select the delegate to grand lodge convention and to Division 4 convention.

On motion a committee was appointed to give assistance to the delegate in preparation.

Bro. Findlay has tickets for the Dominion Labor Party picnic to be held on Civic holiday. This is worthy of your attention. He did not get them for play things, they are for you to buy. Do so and you will be helping the labor cause. Money must be raised to defray the expenses of the last municipal election. You did not respond to the request for financial aid at the time and your make-up is not such as to demand something for nothing. Here the various committees are working their heads off in order to give you the best for the money. You cannot ask more! Can you? Fifty cents, please!

Get busy with the tug-of-war team and the relay team. We have the material with which to win these two events. Don't ask the same old hands to do all your thinking for you, they might not appreciate it enough. Go do it.

CIVIL SERVANTS OF OTTAWA ARE NOW ORGANIZED

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

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

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

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

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

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THE ECONOMIC STATE A REALITY

Allied Nations Going Road That Leads To State Capitalism

(By Scott Nearing, Staff Writer, The Federated Press) The capitalist state was transformed by the war. By the very nature of the conflict, the governments of France, Great Britain and the United States were compelled to do things that were wholly repugnant to the principles upon which these governments were supposed to be organized and maintained.

The political state, supervising private capitalist enterprises, became, under war stress, an economic state, functioning as a producer and distributor of the necessities of national life. Germany had set a high standard of state capitalism. The Allies pushed far beyond for beginnings. She cared for the health of her workers; conserved her resources; subsidized important industries. The government was a wise parent, directed by the ruling class, and in their interest. Mad-cap competition was forbidden. The state was an organism with power and vitality.

The latest figures that have been issued and the latest ideas that have been inspired by the directing group in the great capitalist countries give some idea of the lengths to which the allied nations have come along the road that leads to state capitalism.

During the early days of the war, Mr. Wilson made a speech in which he scored the Germans for subsidizing private enterprise, citing their merchant marine as an example. No sooner was the United States in the war than it entered upon a shipping program that for completeness put the best efforts of the German state to shame. The German government merely subsidized private enterprise. The government of the United States built the ships, equipped them, determined their routes and rates and went into the shipping business. On January 1, 1919 the United States Shipping Board was in possession of 2,305,015 tons of shipping; on May 1, 1920 it had a total gross tonnage of 6,539,801 tons. The new shipping act provides for the continuance of the Shipping Board as a peace time organization; for the subsidy of certain forms of shipping; for the retention of the government built ships under American control; and in general for the building of an American merchant marine under government auspices.

A suggestion of the growth of state capitalism in Great Britain is contained in the revised budget estimate recently published by Austin Chamberlain. In one of his tables, he compares the expenditures of the United Kingdom for 1913-14 with the proposed expenditures for 1920-21. Roughly they are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. National debt (1913-14) ... £24,500,000; Fighting service (1913-14) ... 86,000,000; Civil service (1913-14) ... 55,000,000; Revenue Dept. (1913-14) ... 29,500,000; National debt (1920-21) ... £345,000,000; Fighting service (1920-21) ... 269,200,000; Civil service (1920-21) ... 555,600,000; Revenue Dept. (1920-21) ... 61,300,000.

The most astonishing thing about these figures is not the increase of the cost of the fighting service to a little over three fold the pre-war figure, but the increase of the cost of civil service by ten fold.

What is the character of this increase in the civil service? The larger sums are to be spent in the prosecution of a state capitalism program. For example the expenditure for old age pensions is doubled; the expenditure for public education is increased from nineteen to fifty-seven millions of pounds; the appropriation for the appropriation for labor and unemployment stands at more than 25 millions of pounds in place of the pre-war figure of one million pounds. Then there are the appropriations for "Railway agreements" (23 millions); for the bread subsidy (45 millions); for the coal mines deficiency (15 millions); for the transport subsidy (2 millions); and for export credits (2 millions). The British Empire is going into the field of capitalist state enterprise, in very much the same way that the German Empire entered the same field a generation ago.

Paul Deschanel, in an introduction to a book on "The Economic War in Our Colonies" gives his opinion regarding the function of the modern state. He has referred to the heavy inroads made by the Germans in the French colonial markets, and to the fact that the war opened these markets again to the possibility of French competition. He writes: "An opening for general commerce to the extent of 150 millions is created. Shall we allow others to take advantage of it? All of the initiative, all efforts, official or private should be directed to the same end. We must stimulate the efforts of our colonial bureaus, of our chambers of commerce, of our colonial offices. Public authority must favor the development of our merchant marine, and the colonial tariff policy must be put in harmony with the new circumstances which arise out of the economic conferences of the allies."

In that one paragraph is summarized the theory of the capitalist state

COMMERCE ASSO. ENDORSES THE NON-UNION SHOP

Milwaukee.—The board of directors of the Milwaukee Commerce association, at a recent meeting put itself squarely on record as against labor and endorsing the non-union shop principle and the right of individual and collective bargaining for both employer and employe.

ROBERT SMILLIE IS AGAIN LEADER OF BRITISH LABOR

Against Advice of Physician He Consented to Resume the Fight

Robert Smillie has returned to the leadership of British labor. That is the explanation of the recent vote by the British Trades Union Congress in favor of direct action to force the withdrawal of troops from Ireland and the cessation of munition-making for military operations against Ireland and Russia, says The Nation.

The vote does not mean a general strike. It means a series of votes by the affiliated unions, deputations to the Prime Minister, another Trades Union Congress, and finally, if necessary, a general election. This is the method of the British social revolution. It will please neither Lenin nor Samuel Gompers. The British will continue to be themselves though Europe crumble and the Empire fall. All sections of labor united in a demand for the return of Mr. Smillie to active command. Against the advice of physicians he consented to resume the fight. His presence in the front line had become necessary.

The British people, including the workers, are tired out by the last six years, says The Nation. They have just enough energy left to be busy with the immediate job. But they have no heart for a strenuous reconstruction or a romantic revolution. In this fatigued and indifferent community, Mr. Lloyd George is securely anchored in power for the present.

In recent months, labor has drifted and become incoherent. By the breakdown in the health of Robert Smillie and Arthur Henderson it lost its national leaders. Its varied demands in hours and wages will in a few years create a fundamental issue, with a sharp alignment of opposing forces. But meantime the lack of unity was becoming increasingly costly. Labor representatives in parliament, with a few exceptions such as William Graham and Ben Spoor, proved themselves wanting in policy and weak in debate. The trade unions prefer sending to parliament a plodding official, harassed by executive demands, to the selection of skilled parliamentarians like Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden. As a result, labor is hopelessly outpanted on foreign and home policy. By the time the present summer arrived, a sense of gathering weakness had spread over the movement, which had begun the year 1919 with a revolutionary strike. It was in this mood that the emergency call went out to Robert Smillie.

PROTEST THE ELIMINATION OF JITNEYS

Seattle.—The jitney drivers' union has obtained a temporary restraining order withholding the city authorities from eliminating the jitneys from the city streets. The city took this step on the plea that the jitneys were causing the municipal street railway system to lose money. The labor press here has taken the stand that the system is losing cash because of the necessity of paying interest and principal on \$15,000,000 in bonds given for the carline whereas its true value is said to be \$10,000,000 or even less.

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public power directed in the interest of economic advantage. The French government is following this principle, indirectly, in its present Near East policy. The new British budget accepts it entirely. The shipping policy adopted by the United States is in harmony with its demands. The economic state—managed by the owning class and manipulated in their interest, is becoming a reality of the new world of state capitalism.

SATURDAY BARGAINS

AT MY STORE

I have just received a shipment of Summer Work Shirts. These are of good strong material, well made and will give you excellent service. They sell regularly up to \$2.50. Saturday I'm going to clear them out at Less Than Cost. If you want Real Bargains come to my store Saturday and I'll save you money on Clothing and Furnishings.

SATURDAY BARGAINS

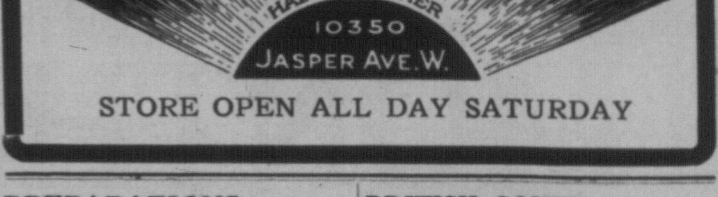
Men's Work Shirts All sizes, in blue stripe, tan, grey, and more. They sell regular to \$2.50. Saturday to clear \$1.50

Sport Shirts The best value in Sport Shirts in Edmonton. See these and you will buy. Special for Saturday, 3 doz. \$3.00 only, to clear...

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PURE SILK SHIRTS Just three dozen of these beautiful Raw Silk Shirts, worth \$12.00. Some with separate silk collars; all sizes. Saturday special... \$7.50



PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR PICNIC

(Continued from Page One) per avenue just east of 101st street. The presentation of prizes will take place at the big concert to be held in the Memorial Hall on the same evening beginning at 8 o'clock.

All members of the Dominion Labor Party, Trades and Labor Council, and every member of every local union in the city will find in this big double event an opportunity of making the day and evening of August 9th the occasion of putting forth their best efforts to ensure a triumph for the picnic and the concert that will mark with lasting impressions how big, how noble and progressive is the Labor movement in all its phases and activities. Realize your share of responsibility in the labor cause and contribute your best energies toward the success of Edmonton Labor's big event on Edmonton's Civic holiday. Get your tickets from your local union or at the following places: Labor Hall, Joe Driscoll's, Mike's News Agency and Dominion Cigar Store or at the grounds during the day or at Memorial Hall in the evening. Fifty cents takes you to both events. Just read the last two paragraphs over again and act quick. Bring all your friends with you and let them see how we do

things. We want everybody in Edmonton to get together with us and thereby know us and our great movement.

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PROGRAM FOR THE REST OF THE WEEK

FRIDAY—"Skeyhill Day" Afternoon at 3. Ferdinand Fillion, Violinist, and Assisting Artists Evening at 8:15. Ferdinand Fillion Evening at 8:45. Tom Skeyhill, Soldier-Poet

SATURDAY—"Fisk Day"

Afternoon at 3. Fisk Jubilee Singers. Afternoon at 3:45. W. L. Mellinger, "International Roads" Evening at 8:15. Grand Closing Concert, Fisk Jubilee Singers

DOMINION CHAUTAUQUAS

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LITTLE CHILDREN ARE EMPLOYED IN BEAD STRINGING

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Little children of four and five are regularly employed in bead-stringing in White Plains, New York, according to an investigator of the New York State Industrial Commission. Forty-six hours of the irritating nerve trying work bring less than \$2.00, the investigator calculated. In direct violation of the child labor law, 90 per cent of the bead-stringing in the Ferris avenue district of White Plains is done by children from 4 to 12 years old, and no mature persons are doing the work, says the report. A Mrs. M., visited by the investigator, proved to be the distributor for all the bead chains done in this district. She received the beads from a New York firm. In defending her practice, she declared that she was a benefactor to the community in keeping children off the streets where they wear out shoes, and giving them work to "help support" their poverty-stricken parents.

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The Woman's Page

GREEK WOMEN DEMANDING THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS

Berlin (N. Y. Bureau).—Greek women will demand that their government grant them full political and economic rights at a gigantic women's congress which will meet in Athens in October. The congress has been organized by Madame C. Patren of Athens, and has issued invitations to women from other countries to attend the conference and discuss the social and economic problems of the various countries of Europe. The suffrage campaign of the Greek women is being carried through the Lyceum Club, which is an international social organization of European women.

SUPPORT OF GERMAN WOMEN BEING SOUGHT

21,000,000 Women Eligible to Vote as Against 19,000,000 Men

(By Marie A. Czaplicka, staff correspondent, The Federated Press) Berlin, June 22 (By mail) (N. Y. Bureau).—A considerable number of articles and books addressed to women appeared in Germany before the last election, but it is especially during this election that a regular propaganda has been organized by the various parties to secure the support of the women, due to the fact that there are 21,000,000 women eligible to vote in the elections as against 19,000,000 men.

The world outside scarcely realizes the extent to which German women have entered into the privileges and duties of citizenship. The women suffrage movement in Germany was never very strong and attracted very little attention in comparison to the American. The agitation for women's emancipation in Germany was mainly confined to the Socialist propaganda before the war, and it is the triumph of the Socialists in the revolution that is mainly responsible for the extension to suffrage to women. The radical parties, the majority Socialists, Independents and Communists have lost no time in organizing the education of working women in political matters. Nor do the parties of the Right neglect this work, although their propaganda resembles the advice of an old grandmother to her inexperienced granddaughter. In many districts it is apparent that the majority of the women are supporting the conservative parties. In Catholic Cologne, for instance, 34,000 men and 50,000 women voted for the Catholic Centre Party, while for the Socialists there were 47,000 votes from the men and 29,000 from the women. On the other hand the women leaders of the Socialist parties have an outstanding reputation for their political ability, as for instance Luise Zietz and Clara Zetkin. The latter can be compared to Rosa Luxemburg as a political agitator and is said to have a more fundamental knowledge of political problems.

TEXTILE WORKERS OF THE SOUTH GET CHARTER

Southern Textile Workers Will Not Be Affiliated With Any Other Union

Charlotte, N.S.—An unaffiliated union planned to take in the 70,000 textile workers in the south has just been granted a charter by the North Carolina secretary of state. The name of the union is the Southern Textile Workers' association, Inc. J. S. Mercer, secretary. In speaking of the plan to make the new association a force among the mill workers of the south, said:

"There are about 70,000 mill employes in North Carolina, with many thousands in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and numbers in Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas. It has seemed to me for a number of years that this great army of mill workers, by far the largest employed class in the south, should be affiliated in some organization, or union, which is officered and directed by Southerners who understand Southern conditions."

"The Southern Textile Workers' association will be composed of white employes only. It will be in charge of southern men entirely. It is not and will not be affiliated with any other union whatsoever."

MILL WORKERS IN ENGLAND THREATEN STRIKE

New York.—A strike of all mill operatives in England is inevitable on August 1, unless their demands for a 40 per cent wage increase are granted, according to J. L. Wilkin, a New York wool merchant, who has just returned from Europe.

THE GIRL AND THE UNION

(By Miriam Allen De Ford, Staff Writer, The Federated Press)

Sometimes, when I think of all you girls to whom I write these letters, I grow almost bewildered. There are so many of you, and your lives are of so many kinds! Most of you, perhaps, are working; but you are working in so many ways; and some of you are still in school, preparing to work; and a few of you are in higher institutions of learning; and a few more just at home "helping mother"—or perhaps trying patiently and earnestly to fill mother's great, unfillable place. The one thing you all have in common is the finest thing of all—the buoyant, beautiful, dreaming spirit of youth. And one of the characteristics of youth is a live and glowing interest in multitudes of problems and ideas.

So today I am going to address myself primarily to the girl "on the job," and mostly the girl in a factory or store or restaurant, or similar work; and you other girls who are doing other things will just try to find something in what I have to say that fits into your lives also.

Most of you, when you take your first position, take a little while to "learn the ropes." At first, everything is confusing; sometimes it is hard even to find your way to your department, or to remember where it was that you were to hang your hat and coat. Then gradually these things become automatic, and there is a new set of details, dependent largely on the state in which you happen to live. Perhaps some day you are asked to work overtime; and the girl at the next table reminds you that it is against the law. Or some question comes up of your age, or of the minimum wage for your occupation. Or you have a slight accident while at work, and someone tells you about the workmen's compensation act, and to what it entitles you.

Now, every one of these safeguards of working women, and many other things as well, which perhaps you take for granted—sanitary wash-rooms, your hour for lunch, the prohibition of night work, even your two weeks' vacation—came to be for just one reason. They were not given voluntarily by grateful employers to their meek and uncomplaining employes. They were gained by the employes banding together for their mutual protection and benefit until they were strong enough in numbers to demand the things they needed. And they were granted because, and only because, the employers knew how strong—and how necessary—the workers were.

Every step upward in the condition of the working-class has been won with blood and sweat and tears. It has come from long, exhausting strikes, from men and women and children who went without sufficient food for weeks and months, who endured exposure and hardship for the sake of freeing themselves and other workers from intolerable circumstances. Here and there perhaps may be found a philanthropic employer—like the "good masters of slavery days—who likes to see his employes comfortable, who is wise enough to know that rest rooms and hot lunches mean increased output, and are a fine advertisement as well, but these things are merely masked charity; the things that matter are the things that the working-class gained for itself.

The unions themselves are very far from perfect; but that makes it all the more necessary for all of us to get into them and help make them so. If you are in an organized trade, join your union; pay your dues and attend the meetings and take an intelligent interest in them. If your trade is unorganized, help organize it. And never, never, under any circumstances, let yourself become that lowest and meanest of creatures, a "scab." The girl who would take a job where the workers are on strike is doing something far worse than helping to starve her sisters, holding back the solidarity of labor, making bad conditions worse. She is deliberately destroying in her own soul the one thing that differentiates her from any other beast of burden. Don't be a strike-breaker!

INCREASE IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT

Reports from over 5,100 employes to the Dominion headquarters of the department of labor employment service indicate that, disregarding loss of time due to strikes, there was another increase in the volume of employment during the week ending June 26th. For the following week, however, these firms estimated that they would have a net decrease in staffs of 1,140 per cent of two per cent. The anticipated decline was attributed mainly to estimated curtailment of operations in the iron and steel group of industries because of a shortage of fuel. In comparison with the returns for six months earlier in the year, the firms reporting stated that they had made very considerable additions to the number of persons on their payrolls.

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GERMAN UNION WOMEN POSTAL EMPLOYEES GAINS

Berlin (N. Y. Bureau).—The union of women postal employes has increased in membership from 25,636 to 31,000, according to data made public by Miss Elsie Kolshorn, the president, at the union's recent convention in Hamburg. At a meeting of the union's members in charge of the affiliated co-operative for founding recreation homes for women postal and telegraph workers, was reported the purchase of the first sanitarium, the Thuringia House in Bad Liebenstein.

MISSOURI WOMEN'S H.C.L. BUREAU BOOSTS PALMER

Campaigning Evidence May Result in Repeal of Appropriations to Bureau

(By the Federated Press) St. Louis, Mo.—Evidence to the effect that the Missouri Women's High Cost of Living Bureau, one of eighteen bureaus maintained in various parts of the country by the United States government under the supervision of the Department of Justice, was used to boost the presidential candidacy of Attorney General Palmer and to undermine the influence of Senator James A. Reed who opposed Palmer and the Wilson administration, was brought out at the hearing before the United States Senate committee investigating the campaign expenditures of presidential candidates.

Employees of the bureau admitted that Mrs. John R. Fahey, chairman of the bureau, and Mary Semple Scott, publicity director, attended the democratic convention at Joplin, Mo., and at Kansas City partly at the expense of the government and that they went not to campaign against the H.C.L. but for A. Mitchell Palmer. Senator Kenyon of the investigating committee said that the revelations warranted the repeal of the appropriations for the high cost of living bureaus.

TWO MILLION RAILROAD MEN DISCUSS AWARDS

Finding of U.S. Labor Board Current Topic in American R.R. Unions

(By the Federated Press) Chicago.—Decision whether there shall be an authorized walkout of railroad workers—the greatest in history—which would paralyze transportation, hinges upon conferences of the railway workers now in session to discuss the award announced by the United States railway labor wage board.

Assertion of the tremendous strength of the massed rail workers, in secret sessions at seven meeting places here, is causing great uneasiness in the business world. For the portentous threat of a complete tie-up of the transport lines lays heavy upon all Chicago.

According to estimates, the award to the 1,894,287 employes in the sixteen railway crafts will amount to approximately 600,000,000. This is an increase of about 20 to 27 per cent. The total amount is only a little more than one-half of the maximum asked by the men. One of the outstanding features of the report is a change in the basis from a flat percentage increase as demanded by the brotherhoods to increases based on hourly rates for the 182 classifications. The percentage basis was discarded by the board.

Fourteen hundred labor leaders, representing the recognized brotherhoods, met yesterday on the north side, while one thousand "outlaw" leaders gathered on the west side. Federated shop crafts met in the Masonic Temple. Two million workers were spoken for by all these groups.

They had gathered in anticipation of the official award, certain local newspapers having obtained advance proofs through some "inside" source and published them in advance. The labor chiefs were thus in a good position to deliberate before the award had been announced.

"We are not ready to say what we will do," said John Grunau, president of the Chicago yardmen's association, "but I don't believe the men will be satisfied with the award. Action taken at our meeting will be telegraphed to all locals for indorsement or rejection. It's not only wages that concern us, but the restoration of seniority privileges which our men lost when they struck."

Grunau was to have appeared before Federal Commissioner Mason yesterday to answer a conspiracy charge, but the hearing was continued until August 23. "We are not bound to accept the wage board's awards," said S. M. Heberling, international president of the Switchmen's Union. "The Esch-Cummings bill does not make such awards

Clearing the Remainder of Our Summer Stock of Women's and Misses' SUITS and COATS

FRIDAY and SATURDAY A.M. at Half Marked Price

We are calling a last-minute halt on stocktaking in the Suit and Coat Section in order to make as near a complete clearance as possible. So if for any reason you were unable to take advantage of Wednesday's Half Price Offering, you still have another opportunity Friday and Saturday morning.

Women's and Misses' Suits, Reg. \$45 to \$95, Half-Price



A number of smart tailored styles, very appropriate for medium and stout figures, featured in wool serges, triclotines and gabardines, in navy and black, self and braid trimmed models in large sizes only. Prices \$65.00 to \$95.00.

Light Summer Suits of wool jersey novelty tweeds and silvertone velour in the favored belted sports models, in shades of sand, grey, beige and reindeer. All sizes. Prices \$45.00 to \$85.00. Clearing at

HALF-PRICE

Women's and Misses' \$45.00 to \$75.00 Summer Coats Must Also Go at Half Price

The grouping consists of all our Coats in wool serges, triclotines, gabardines, covert coatings and cravenette tweeds; also silk moiras and taffetas. Styles to suit every figure, mostly belted with convertible collars, and pocketed in various ways with button trimmings. All sizes. Regularly \$45.00, \$55.00, \$65.00 to \$75.00. Clearing at

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Women's Cool Wash Frocks, Special Friday \$5.50

Just such cool and practical styles as women will be needing all through August; styles suitable for outings, street or about home. They are of plain colored chambrays, check and striped ginghams, in shades of pink, blues and tans, trimmed with white or contrasting color on collar, cuffs and pockets. Regularly \$6.00 to \$7.50. Special Friday \$5.50

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WILL SUICIDE RATHER THAN ACCEPT UNION

So Says Illinois Coal Operator—Men On Strike

Hegeler, Ill.—Declaring that he will commit suicide rather than recognize a labor union, the financier Hegeler who operates a coal mine at La Salle and a coal mine and smelter in this town which bears his name because he operates a store and owns 100 houses, is continuing his fight on the 382 employes of the smelter who are striking for an increase in pay and recognition of the union.

Conditions in Hegeler are unbearable according to Hegeler's employes. Fifty gunmen are guarding the smelter works where forty scabs are working and a large searchlight sweeps the surrounding territory at night. Wages range from \$2.20 to \$4.40 a day and the men are compelled to work ten and twelve hours a day, seven days a week. In organized plants wages would be \$5 or 9 a day for like service on the basis of an eight hour day, six days a week.

One of the grievances at Hegeler plants is that employes are laid off for three days if they quit work of their own accord for one day. Hegeler forces employes to pay down all the money they have, say the strikers, and the houses are not paid for in years. The financier severely reprimanded an employe who after several years of economy accumulated \$100 and treated himself to a second-hand Ford. A company house should have been purchased instead, said Hegeler.

compulsory, and neither the workers nor the roads are forced to accept these rulings.

"I should not like to see a general strike called. It would tie up the country in twenty-four hours, and in 48 hours industries would be forced to close." All the crafts met in secret session, but outside the various halls members vented their opinions freely, evidencing strong sentiment for a general strike in the event of disappointing awards. They talked "much, too, of the Plumb plan, weighing it against the more radical plan of having completely socialized ownership of the railroads.

BANKS AND WARS

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

Paris.—The drama of the Near East continues to unfold. It is the old drama of financial imperialism in a new garb of international mandatorism. The French Chamber, by a vote of 478 to 82, approved the policy of the government in its prosecution of the war in Syria. Thus, without the sanction of the League of Nations, and without any necessity for the spreading of democracy in the Near East, the war has recommenced by an official vote in that very nation which took the lead in saving the world from German militarism.

Why is this? A part of the answer is given by Pierre Brizon in the current issue of La Vague. "No sooner was the war finished," he writes, "than on January 2, 1919, there was organized the Bank of Syria. Capital: ten millions. General office, Paris. Agencies, Marseilles, Beyrouth in the Levant. At the head a banker, Felix Verne, of the great bank of Verne and Co., Paris. Among the directors the great catholic banker Lehdeux."

Brizon names some of the other directors, who have their connections with all of the leading banking circles of high finance in Paris. "Do you think," he demands, "that these men will prove to be enemies of colonial expeditions?" "What does it matter," he continues, "if the peasant and the worker pay the bill up into the billions? It is of little consequence that seventy thousand workers are being employed yonder in this new corps factory, as soldiers."

The political connections of the Bank of Syria are no less significant than its economic connections. Brizon shows that it is affiliated, through its directors with powerful influences in the Chamber of Deputies; in the Colonial office; in the senate, and also in the ministry itself. "You see, in Syria," Brizon concludes, "seventy thousand soldiers; in Morocco, eighty-six thousand soldiers; in the great war eleven millions of dead. It is like the exterior boulevards of Paris. At midnight they kill there for money."

Do you realize that every time you buy non-union made goods you become an employer of "scab" labor and therefore a labor oppressor. Buy only union-labeled goods.

INCREASES MADE BY AWARD OF R.R. LABOR BOARD

(Continued from Page One)

stations, storehouses and warehouses, not otherwise provided for, 8 1/2 cents an hour. Clerks of less than one year's experience 6 1/2 cents an hour. Office of less than one year's experience 6 1/2 cents an hour. Office boys, messengers and other employes under 18 years of age, 5 cents an hour.

Stationary engine and boiler room employes were advanced 13 cents an hour for engineers, firemen and others, while water tenders and coal passers received a 10 cent increase. In the signal department, foremen, inspectors, maintainers, signalmen and their assistants, 13 cents an hour; helpers, 10 cents an hour.

The decision provides that employes in the departments named who are properly before the board and not otherwise provided for shall receive an increase equal to that established for the nearest respective classes. "The intent of this article," the decision says, is to "extend this decision to a miscellaneous class of supervisors and employes, practically impossible of specific classifications, and at the same time insure to them the same consideration and rate increase as provided for analogous service."

Reception of the Award After the award was handed down the Brotherhood chiefs conferred on its provisions. On the 21st July they appealed to the Board for a rehearing on certain points of the case. The Labor board declined to reopen the case on the ground that its decision represented the conclusions reached after an exhaustive survey in which both sides had been given ample time to present all facts surrounding the case.

It will be some time before the reception of the award by the workers can be gauged with any accuracy.

Situation in Canada The relations between railroad employes and employers in Canada will be largely governed by this award and proceedings will follow much the same course as those in the United States.

The U.S. Supreme Court in its decision that stock dividends are not liable to the income tax law, has given another evidence that they are owned and controlled by special privilege.

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 196th avenue. Phone 4028.
 VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 2165.
 SECRETARY—A. Farnilo, Phone: Office, 4913; residence, 2227.
 ASSISTANT SECRETARY—J. J. McCormack, 192 Northern Bldg. Phone 470.
 VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 2165.
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LOCAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, G. P. Witty, Box 131, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.

Journeyman Barbers Local 277—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11946 106th street, Box 431; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 233.

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

Boilermakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 16228 116th street; meets Bookbinders Local No. 188—Secretary, W. J. Smith.

Bakers and Confectioners Local No. 132—Secretary, W. Adam, 3605 106A street.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 325—Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10926 72nd avenue; Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

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

Civil Employees, No. 26—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 5694 106A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.

Civil Service Local 52—C. M. Small, 10227 127th street. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 11, Brotherhood of—Secretary, S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.

Electrical Workers of America, No. 244, International Brotherhood of—Secretary, Jas. McGregor, 9522 101st street. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.

International Association of Firefighters, No. 208—Secretary, C. E. Morrison, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers Local 139—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. Deal, 10748 104th street.

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

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

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 810, Brotherhood of—Secretary, S. Baxter, 10225 105th.

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

Moulders' Union of North America, International Local No. 323—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 3, West Edmonton. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 56, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, E. Jones, 12297 122nd street. Meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Irma, Alta.

Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 224, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.

Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 478, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, John M. House, 11428 125th street.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, No. 286, Amalgamated—Secretary, J. Barclay, 10556 98th street.

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

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 369—Secretary, A. H. M. Malley, Box 2072. Meets last Saturday night each month, room 201 Sandison block.

Musicians' Protective Association, Local 806—President, C. T. Horwick, 10167 94th street. Phone 2001.

Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, C. Sievers, 9545 106th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Labor Hall.

Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 322, Operative—Secretary, J. H. Davey, 11442 82nd street. Meets 4th Monday in Labor Hall.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 685, United Association of—Secretary, E. Libby, 11312 123rd street. Phone 8296. Meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Brannan, 11628 96th street. Phone 2239.

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

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

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local 338—Secretary, F. D. Wishart, West Edmonton.

Railway Carmen, Local No. 230—Meets third Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, R. Cuthbertson, 10739 84th avenue.

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

Railway Conductors, No. 291, Order of—Secretary, J. J. McGreevey, 9528 106A avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Railway Employees, No. 90, Canadian Brotherhood of—Secretary, C. J. Miller, 11522 95A street.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Ware, 10621 106th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m. in Oddfellows' Hall, Newwood Block.

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

Canadian National Railway System, Employees Local Federation—H. Hawker, Chairman; E. E. Owen, Secretary-Treasurer, 9646 106A avenue. Meets 2nd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Sheetmetal Workers, 371—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4961. 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. 260, Theatrical—Secretary, A. M. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.

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

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

Street Railway Employees—Secretary, Fred McLean, 11249 31st street. Phone 2362. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.

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

Tailors' Union of America, No. 223, Journeymen—Secretary, J. A. Willis, 9233 95th street.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Labor Hall. Secretary, B. C. Brown, 11324 89th street.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, L. F. Baynard, Box 2072. Meets 1st Sunday in 202 Balmoro Block.

Typographical, Local No. 694—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058. Meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

ONE BIG UNION APPEALS TO MEN'S PREJUDICES

Unless Met With Good Argument May Become Dangerous Factor

(By E. J. Winner, of Lodge 68, I. A. of M.)

The propaganda spread by the advocates of the O.R.U., very often, if not carefully investigated, causes discontent among those who know very little about the actual workings and achievements of the trade union movement. Whether we like it or not—whether we believe it will ever become a reality or not—whether we admire some of its aims and objects or not, we must, if we give it the thought it deserves, recognize it is here and must be given consideration. It represents discontent and although very large enough to make much headway at this time, it may, unless met with good argument, become a dangerous factor in the labor movement.

We must understand that truth cannot suffer because of a few discontents. It is like pure gold, the more it is exposed to the fire the purer it becomes.

The questions to the advocates of the O.R.U., concerning the principles, aims, and objects of this organization, are very seldom answered in a satisfactory way; about all one can get is a tirade about the mistakes—either fancied or real—of the A.F. of L. and its affiliated unions. He will tell you what he has heard concerning the mistakes of the officers of the A.F. of L. unions. He will tell you there are either fools, or knaves, but he will never give you a practical remedy that will work out for the good of the majority. We may say what we like, complain about what we have not done, but the fact remains that we have done about as fast as the majority, or the so-called "intelligent minority," will permit. A man without a vision does not amount to much in the labor movement, but the facts are that he would soon be useless and alone if he persisted in traveling faster than the majority.

You will find, if you take the trouble to investigate, that most of the advocates have failed to improve "the rank and file," as he likes to call them, with his wonderful abilities. He is very seldom willing to go along in a sensible way, giving his services and goodwill to our cause. He very often gets disgusted and walks or raises as much as he can, but that is about all he has been able to do in most cases.

We would like, in a brotherly and kind way, to point out some of the objections, as we see them, that lie in the path of the O.R.U., and ask whether they have ever been considered and how they judge to overcome them. Many of us have been members of the Knights of Labor, the American Railway Union, and other organizations that have failed and gone into history. We feel, and believe we are entitled to our belief, even if it does not suit others, that we know why these organizations failed to live. In the first place, have you ever considered that the majority in the trade union movement have ideas that they are superior to the other fellows who happens to be doing work that does not require the same amount of skill? You will, if you take the trouble to investigate, see the engineer looking down, in his superior way, upon the fireman. He considers himself far superior to those beneath him. The same is true of other railroad organizations. You will see the moulder assuming a position of superiority—the boiler-maker looks down upon his helper—the machinist looks down upon the helper and specialist—the draftsman thinks he is the whole show and the patternmaker feels that he is an artist. This is absolutely true even if we are not willing to acknowledge it.

Of course, this feeling is not so strong as it was in the past, but in a large measure, and must be reckoned with. We believe that the leveling process is going on and the time will come when we will have more respect for one another than we now have. We are compelled to go along for years ignoring the other fellow. We are crowded together like sardines in a can. We know very little, and care very little, about our neighbor. Many of us have lived next door to the other fellow for years and are not on speaking terms with him. We find that the teachings of Christ, even if some of us do not believe he was the Son of God, have not had the desired effect. We know that Christ would not be received if you get some fool notion in your head, even if you do not believe it is the word of God, to read the history and teachings of Christ and see that they are not accepted by the majority. The philosophy of "Loving your neighbor and enemies," "of going to those that despise you and say all manner of evil against you," "turning the other cheek when struck," and many other teachings, do not receive very much consideration. We find a strong desire for revenge in the hearts of those we have wronged; we find that "an eye for an eye" and "a tooth for a tooth" are still very much in evidence. We believe that so long as man feels as he does towards his fellow worker there is very little chance for the O.R.U. When the brotherhood of man becomes a reality, then, and only then, will the O.R.U. become an assured fact.

Again we find so much difference in the government of the thousands of various unions in the A. F. of L. We find that different environments and situations create different laws and

views. We believe this is another point against the O.R.U., and so long as these conditions prevail there will be very little change. Talk to the average trade unionist, ask him what he knows about the laws of his own union; ask him what he knows about the aims and objects of other unions—the causes of the different laws—the conditions demanded by the different unions, and you will find he knows very little and cares less.

These are things that many of the officers of the various unions have considered for years, and many of them will admit there is much room for improvement. We all know that labor is not self-conscious—there is too much of "every fellow for himself" and the devil take the hindmost policy, and there are some very good reasons for it. Many of us have traveled the same roads—have been inclined to listen to the beautiful dreams—have followed the will-o'-the-wisp—traveled the dangerous road and lived to regret our willingness to go far astray. We know that we must get closer together; we know that men are not inclined to lean on one another only during time of strike. We know that the fellow who is on strike wants everyone else to get intensely interested in his fight and go along with him. We believe there should be more solidarity in the labor movement for all the progress we can get, but we are inclined to take it in homeopathic doses. We know that poison, if given in minute doses, will give relief and sometimes cure, but if given in large doses will kill. Very often we take too large a dose and suffer for it, as the many lost strikes will testify.

Many of us can remember the time when we believed the capitalist system would soon topple over of its own weight. We believed it held within itself the germ of destruction—we could see the millennium just around the corner. We were enthusiastic like all new converts. We have, however, after a few years of experience, come to the conclusion that "the race is not always to the swift."

The one thing we must ask ourselves is: What are we doing to make this a better world to live in; how much have we sacrificed for the good of humanity; how much are we doing to pay the debt we owe to our fathers? We must understand the only way we can ever hope to benefit others is to give our service willingly. Every man and woman owe a debt to their fathers and mothers, and the only way they can repay it is to do something to better the world, and leave it in better shape than we found it. A man or woman may live for years and accumulate millions of dollars, but if they have done nothing to help humanity, they have lived in vain. It is all right to differ with the other fellow but it is not right to think he is a rogue because he differs with us in some of his ideas. We must consider that he was brought up in a different environment—he was surrounded by different conditions; he may not have had the chances others have had; he may not have been as well born as others; he may be weighed down with the sins of others; he may have gone through a different school than others.

We cannot be too charitable with the other fellow. We have continued long enough with the policy of revenge. We might progress much faster if we were a little more considerate of the other fellow. Don't get uneasy young fellow if the older men do not allow you to destroy yourself when they get some fool notion in your head. Listen to others and you might learn something. Do as David Crockett did, "first know you are right and then go ahead." There is an old maxim

UNION MOVIE OPERATORS RESTRAINED

Injunction Is Ready Weapon In War Against Union Labor

Minneapolis, Minn.—The injunction is a ready weapon in the war of the Associated Business Organizations on Minneapolis Labor. District Judge Bardwell has issued a permanent injunction against Motion Picture Operators union No. 216, the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly and the Minneapolis Labor Review restraining them from "in any manner combining, agreeing, confederating or conspiring together to tutor, or convey by means of money packet, banner, sign, transparency, writing, printing, dodger, card, notice, or otherwise, any threat, intimidation or statement of any character in any way interfering" with the prosperity of the Wonderland Theatre, a moving picture house which refuses to employ union operators. The judge makes clear that the announcement in the Labor Review that the theatre is unfair to union labor is injurious to the patronage of the house.

The case was tried September 23, 1919, but the judge did not get around to issuing the injunction until July 12. Coming as soon after the decision in which Judge Fish branded the open shop as a non-union shop, the Bardwell injunction is seen to be part of the bitter war of commercial organizations on union labor. The Labor Review announced that Minneapolis labor will continue its fight on the theatre, and on the stores which are defying the rights of organized labor. The Trades and Labor Assembly unanimously voted to retain counsel to commence proceedings to secure the impeachment of Judge Bardwell.

among railroad men, "don't let go of one hold until you have another." It pays and many times saves us from destruction. You will find that many great reforms were not willingly accepted by the majority. We find in nature that the building-up process is going on all the time and that the old is gradually thrown off. But the new is already able to take care of itself before the old is thrown off. Break an egg before the time for it to hatch and death to the chicken is the result. Premature birth of anything is always dangerous and the same is true with organizations. We find that the American Railway Union was drawn into a fight before it was well formed and the consequence was it went down and cut. We know how the railway federations were defeated because of the lack of knowledge and the newness of the weapon. Don't get uneasy if every one does not accept your ideas immediately, but make up your mind to stay on the job, keep it up, and sooner or later, if you are right, you will win.

Personally, I have a lot of sympathy for all progressive movements and know they do considerable good. I know that the American labor movement will grow and become more powerful, but I do not believe it will happen over night. I believe we have a rough and rugged road to travel; we may meet with many obstructions, many of the weaker ones will fall in the battle, but we will win. We cannot lose. Girls on your armor, my brothers—get into the fight—help the other fellow and we will win. Don't think the other fellow, because he does not agree with all your ideas, is a rogue—remember, he may, after you know him, be one of your best friends. Be charitable with our fellows and not be willing to kick a man because he happens to be down.—Machinists' Journal.

As an educator the trade union movement should not be overlooked. It is a potent power for good.

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CORRESPONDENCE

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

Dear Editor:

Mr. Snowden's speech is interesting, but I do not agree the foreign policy is the absolute cure for high cost of living in Canada. I believe in Canada a co-operative movement can cure it, even without foreign policy. His arguments indirect taxation to foreign policy, utility of economic conditions, suicidal national ambitions, does not effect Canada. My argument is in Canada: the high cost of living is fictitious. What is the high cost of living? It's not the price of commodities, but the relationship of cost, to the wage received. The cry that the debt and taxes is due to foreign policy, I cannot see. I agree millions were killed, and the 'flu killed more, but the loss of these should stimulate nations, and give more opportunities to produce; if production is so short and all the civilized nations issue the same cry, then who is getting the value of products produced; take Canada, show me any industry that pays a fair wage that cannot get men. Take the Ford factory; they pay good wages and yet make millions; every man in that factory is not bothered with high cost of living. Why? Because his wage is equivalent to his rise. Take Edmonton; if every citizen was taken a chance under instructions, does any one believe foreign policy would effect them. For instance we have about 15,000 married men here, of which about 10,000 are essential to actual city work; therefore we have 5,000 men left. Now, I say these 5,000 men by co-operation could be put where no high cost would bother them. How? By chickens and dairying around the city limits; by a motorcar factory, the demand exceeding the supply. In fact there are many such propositions. What it lacks is capital, and expert

administration; the capital involved would soon pay itself and fetch returns to pay off the debt. Any one that tells me whilst paper firms can get 200 per cent in a country where natural products abound and the population is small, that you cannot produce a progressive economic condition for all, I doubt, because debts are paid by production. Canada is a producing country, therefore the amount necessary under good management, in proportion to debt is so small, to start non-producing humanity producing that can be done to the prosperity of all, but not under a system that tries to floor a country with cheap labor. Thus co-operation would eliminate manipulated profit, leaving a larger surplus to pay off debts and produce an economic wage at the same time dealing with the social needs of humanity, and producing far greater productivity by stimulating interest on opportunities. Any country that has got to rely on foreign support, to produce its economic living ought to quit, when that country like Canada is a producer. No sir, all Canada needs is democracy with vision and a right policy to provide unity and give an honest wage; therefore I cannot see eye to eye with Mr. Snowden as far as Canada is concerned, for I maintain with a progressive government, Canada can decrease her debt greater than any other method, at the same time produce a settled community, not by immigration or foreign policy, but by giving her own citizens the opportunity both financial and technical to be self producers. As an instance take the Fraser valley dairy union, they produce their own milk and eggs, and it to their own dairy, do their own buttermaking and retelling, and are better off with their high cost of living than before. They get full price for their products, their own dividends, grow their own food, fruit and vegetables, and can afford to laugh at such ideas regarding Canada. They have tried it, got it and are sticking to it. The B.C. fruit growers are following in their footsteps.

Respectfully,
J. GARDNER.

RAND SCHOOL PLAN ADOPTED IN NEW YORK

New York.—The Workmen's Circle has decided to make use of the facilities offered by the Rand School of Social Science for intensive educational work among its members. A number of its younger members will be selected jointly by the authorities of the circle and by the staff of the Rand school to take the worker's training course in the evening session. In addition it is hoped that a considerable class will be formed to train for teaching in the school already conducted by the Workmen's circle.

Several of the smaller unions in New York City have likewise adopted the Rand school plan for educational work among their members.

NUORTEVA IS RETURNED TO HARWICK, ENG.

(Special cable from the London Daily Herald to The Federated Press) London, July 22.—Santeri Nuorteva, who was sent to Denmark on Monday, was returned to Harwick, England, today. He is now being held aboard an immigration boat at Harwick awaiting instructions from London.

The Daily Herald declares it has good reason to believe the government realizes the grave mistake made by Secret Service Chief Thomson and now intends to liberate the representative of the Soviet Bureau and allow him to remain freely in England until he shall proceed to Russia on his own account. Announcement of his release is expected hourly.



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Stage & Music

SONG WRITER IS OUT WITH SEATTLE MUSICIANS

(By the Federated Press)
Seattle—Oscar Wallace, star organist and nationally known composer of "Hastings," who reaps royalties approximately \$10,000 a year from his songs, is out on strike with the other musicians and patrons of the four Jansen and Von Herberg moving picture theatres here. The local men together with brother workers in the Jensen and Von Herberg theatres in six coast and northwest cities are out on strike in sympathy with the Tacoma, Wash., employees of this chain of theatres which refused to grant union conditions last city.

UNEMPLOYMENT RESPONSIBILITY

(New York (N. Y. Bureau).—That employers should accept the responsibility for unemployment is the principle laid down by Professor Felix Frankfurter and Samuel Rosenfeld in a report to the Clothing Manufacturers Association which the labor manager of the association has made public.

JAZZ MUST RUN ITS COURSE LIKE THE MEASLES

Musical Courier Says Jazz Is Passing Craze For Unnecessary Discard

Why is so much notice taken of jazz? asks the Musical Courier. Giving its own answer to that question the Courier gets on to say: "In the first place, no good can be done by complaining about it. It must run its course like the measles and the influenza. In the second place, the more the public hears of it the sooner will the reaction come. A little jazz now and then might do service as a crude kind of musical joke for a long time. But when the poor old long suffering public gets jazzed in its matutinal bath, jazzed at breakfast, jazzed at lunch, at dinner, at the theatre and at the supper afterward, it is bound to rise in its wrath before long and pitch jazz, head and crop, out of the window. Jazz is only the flower of harmony gone to seed.

"The history of music, like the history of other arts, is one unbroken account of seed time, spring, full summer flower, and then the arrival of the seed again. The old Netherland school of composition let rhythm, melody, harmony become stunted while counterpoint grew abnormally and gradually took the life from music and made it a poor substitute for mathematics. "Even the best operas of Mozart are tainted to a slight extent with vocal passages of purely ornamental nature. And Rossini's works are practically dead, with the exception of one comedy opera, for no other reason than the voice parts are too much like display passages for instruments. "At present, music is going through its harmony and instrumental per-

THE MANAGER OF PERSONNEL

(By Bill Lloyd, written for The Federated Press by C. A. Moseley)
Down at the shop where I work hard, they write your name upon a card, and give it to a guy in there who sits upon an easy chair. I asked a pal who works near me just what the fellow's job might be. He winked his eye and said: "O, hell! he's manager of personnel."

I find he is a gum-shoe man who snoops around and ties the can to anyone who works his head between the quitting time and bed, unless it is to read the "Post" or Nicholas Murray Butler's roast. His job will be of short duration, if he is found to read "The Nation."

The manager of personnel puts out a magazine to tell that if promotion you will seek you must not be a Bolshevik. He gets up bowling and baseball, to keep you out of union hall. He advocates the swimming pool to keep you from the evening school, where some professor might explain how industry is run for gain.

If a fellow has no trade and of hard-riding is afraid; if he can't handle any tool, and knows too little to teach school; if he has never studied law and can't use hammer and a saw; if he can't set a broken bone, or wipe a joint, or chisel stone; if he don't know how to keep books or how a shipping-ticket looks—why he hangs out his sign to be an expert in efficiency, a welfare worker, or, O well! A Manager of Personnel.

A training in citizenship second to none and an intelligent grasp of modern economics may be obtained in your local union.

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"A Double-Dyed Deceiver"
O. Henry's Finest Story
Jack Pickford's Finest Picture

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WILLIAM FARNUM

—in—
"HEART STRINGS"
A Drama of His Sacrifice of a Brother For His Little Sister



Scene from "Little Cinderella," the headline feature of Next Week's Pantages Vaudeville Bill.



JACK PICKFORD in "A Double Dyed Deceiver" Showing at The Allen the First Three Days of Next Week

Columbus, O.—One hundred engineers are on strike at the Gas pumping station at Sugar Grove. The plant is manned about one-half by scabs who are hauled back and forth from Lancaster, a town seven miles away, where they are housed in a hotel. The strike is being waged for the reinstatement of four engineers discharged by the gas company. The men discharged were officials of the sub-local at Sugar Grove. This is the largest pumping station in the world for boosting the pressure of natural gas. Many cities and towns are supplied with gas through this station.

The company is bringing men from other stations, not organized, to act as strike breakers.

A CHILD PERFORMER

(By Anise, Staff Writer, The Federated Press)

An hour before
The close of school
Her Mother came and got her
From the fourth grade room
In San Francisco.
And hurried her over the bay
To the Theatre
Where she performed
Those BABY-VAMP acts
That are all the rage.
She wore
A daring scarlet gown
Cut to the waist behind
And slightly BELOW the waist
In front,
And she danced and wriggled
Her infantile body
Singing: "How
Can they ask me
To stonify on TEA?"
And "If Hubby doesn't
Come back pretty soon
He'll be Damaged Goods!"
And other songs like that
Alleged
To be FUNNY
Especially when performed
By nine year old girls
From the fourth grade of school
She sang those songs
Before cheap audiences
Once every two hours
And they gave her
Fifty cents
For each performance.
In between times
She hung around
Behind the stage,
TREMBLING
With excitement
And listening to the gossip
Sometime after ten o'clock
She started home
And reached her BED
A little after midnight!
Day after day
Her teacher noticed
The girl who had been
Her brightest pupil
Was growing heavy-eyed
And at last the principal
Being a kindly soul,
Wrote to the School Board
"The LAW requires this child
To be in school;
But it is plain
She cannot STAND it
With all her other work."

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PRODUCERS PLAN TO SWEEP WASH. IN ELECTIONS

(By the Federated Press)
Yakima, Wash.—Delegates from labor organizations are in convention here planning to sweep the state for the producers at the fall elections.

The four organizations represented by delegates from all parts of Washington are the Nonpartisan League, Committee of 48, Railwaymen's Welfare League and the Triple Alliance sessions.

Candidates for governor, the congressional districts, United States senator and other public offices are being balloted upon.

Robert Bridges, founder of Seattle's public port; C. J. France, secretary of the Port Commission, who has just returned from the 48-convention in Chicago, and James A. Duncan, secretary of the Seattle Central Labor committee, are being discussed as probable candidates for the governor's chair.

BIG FIGHT ON SAYS UNION

Lawrence, Mass. (N. Y. Bureau).—Members of the I-O-Yers' and I-O-Yers' union here have issued a statement calling upon organized labor to stand together to save itself from being ground and to prevent establishment of lowered wages.

The union expresses the opinion that financial interests, by means of a fund estimated at \$50,000,000 are endeavoring to crush labor. Plans, they say, are being discussed to permit among the laboring classes an estimate of the part organized labor has to play in the fall presidential campaign. "The labor is not to be crushed."

The union also has called upon the local Central Labor Union for cooperation with their organization in bringing about the establishment of a municipal coal yard here which will have a manager elected every two years by the people.

To be true to this organization it is necessary to be true to the following:

And since she has a PERMIT
For her dancing,
I would suggest
We overlook the law
And let the child
QUIT SCHOOL.
However, the School Board
Was law-abiding
And KEPT the child.
And a little later she passed
Out of the school
And out of the theatre
To the HOSPITAL.
I don't suppose
The profit the managers made
Was very much.
Out of the Bloom
Of her YOUTH!

AWAKE, YE HONEST MEN!

(By L. V. Flowers, Edmonton, Alta.)

This is the year and this the hour
We fight that ancient Privileged Power
That consciousness, ungodly thing
That yields more power than a king.
The distant, serious patriot-cries
In I-O-Yers' uniform, to the skies
Loudly shout: to its extremity,
O! its ungodly extremity.

Whipped, trampled and vilified,
We're "Hobnobbed," "wobbly-eyed"
"Seditious-mongers," "demagogues"—
We're everything but Profit Hogs.
For forty years they've had their way,
They're about our "Better Day."
This class of privileged profiteers,
Let's see at heart they have their ideas.

With Russian thoroughness today,
Their hosts are marshalled for the fray,
They're on the field, to do and dare,
And win and keep a bigger share
Of this world's goods than e'er before—
This labor movement makes them sore.

Remember! Shows like water now;
This class these wags-alives anyhow!
The battle challenge all should heed
Who love and know our country's need!

Awake, ye honest men who toil!
Awake, ye tillers of the soil!
In loyal ranks, a noble band,
United and devoted stand.
The Cause of Good prevail!
The Cause of Good must not fail!

10014 101st Street,
Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

PAPER'S BONUS PLAN HARD ON RETURNED MEN

Chicago—The Daily News, in Chicago, has a bonus plan. Every employe who serves ten years continuously, gets a yearly bonus of \$100. When the new wage scale was up and the printers obtained an umpire's award granting them increased pay, the publisher of the News was asked if the ten-year bonus who went to war would get their bonus despite the interruption of their employment while serving their country. They were informed that the bonus men were just of luck and would have to start all over again to get up their ten years.

The Journal and News also refused to sign the new scale for June 22, because the new scale was signed, because it was not signed until the middle of the day.

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OLD N. S. STIRS IN HER SLEEP
 The results of the Nova Scotia elections are gratifying to those who know the Province by the Sea. Nova Scotians have always taken their politics seriously, but thoughtlessly. The old parties have had a mysterious, almost superstitious, hold upon the people. In the heat of elections in the past, school boys have made the political faith of their fathers the basis of choosing sides in their football games—and youthful quarrels. The boys were "Liberals" or "Conservatives" because their fathers were. And the fathers adhered to one or other of the parties for the same reason. "Why our folks have always been Liberal" (or Conservative) was ever a sufficient answer to a query as to why a man supported a certain party. Thus, on the whole, was Nova Scotia politics.

But the election of this week has apparently shattered some political traditions in the Atlantic Province. One of the old parties has been wiped out, and Labor and the Organized Farmers will constitute the opposition in the legislature. Labor made a clean sweep of the largest industrial centre, all four members being elected in Cape Breton constituency. The result in Halifax is somewhat disappointing where the three Labor candidates have apparently been unable to stem the opposition of two morning and two evening old party newspapers. The success of the Farmers is pleasing and is an indication of how the Agrarian movement has "caught on" throughout the Dominion. Taken altogether the Nova Scotia elections reflect the coming of the new political era.

THE FAILURE OF GIDEON
 We have been watching, listening, waiting and hoping, that Senator Robertson would speak. But disappointment has been our only reward. Lacking the courage of a Crerar, the conviction of a Clark, the wisdom of a Rowell, or the political sagacity of a Burnham, the "Labor" Minister of Labor is apparently content to throw in his lot further with the most reactionary and unpopular government that Canada has ever experienced.

We remember another Gideon who took his stand against the oppressor of his people. Not so our worthy Senator. His opportunity to declare himself on the side of the people has come—and gone. He stands today with the forces of reaction and torism. He has gone over to the camp of the Philistines. Where he might have been remembered for his courage and conviction, where he might have entrenched himself in the hearts of the people and gained the confidence of the class of which he once was a part, Senator Robertson will now only be thought of as one of the multitude who had their chance—and missed it.

A FASCINATING AND PROFITABLE STUDY
 What is probably one of the very best books yet written dealing with the present-day British Labor Movement and the men who are prominent in the activities of Labor in the old land, is Arthur Gleason's "What the Workers Want," which has recently arrived at the library.
 The book can well be described in the author's own words, when he writes: "It is a record of the aims and achievements of British Labor, telling what the workers want in their own words, and not what an intellectual thinks Labor ought to want." The work is up-to-date, and while there is no lack of detail, the book from cover to cover is interesting as a London novel. It could not be otherwise with Mr. Gleason's outstanding faculty of describing men and events. And as one reads, it is not difficult to understand the greatness of the British Labor Movement. Its power can be explained in one word—"men."

When we think of British Labor the names of not one but a dozen outstanding personalities present themselves to our mind. Henderson, Clynes, Thomas, Smillie, Hodges, MacDonald, Snowden, Williams, Webb and as many others, all stand out as leaders in their particular line of policy and reasoning. But all are great and no particular one could be pointed out as the dominating character. Today it may be Smillie and Henderson that agree on a certain point, tomorrow they may be on opposite sides of a question. Snowden will agree with Thomas on one question, today, and tomorrow he may be with MacDonald on another matter. A machine cannot develop under such circumstances. A close study of the present-day British Labor Movement is at once fascinating and profitable.

LABOR AND THE REFERENDUM
 A finished product that is of less value than the raw material from which it is manufactured, has no reasonable right to exist. The continued production and distribution of such a product means the continuance of an economic waste that is indefensible from any angle from which it may be viewed. The liquor business comes under this head, and for this reason more than any other, thinking and progressive Labor men and Labor bodies are opposed to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in any shape or form. Economically the liquor business is incorrect and is not only useless, but is harmful to humanity. Therefore it should not exist.
 The Independent Labor Party of Great Britain at its conference this year declared emphatically for prohibition by a two to one vote. This is probably the most progressive political Labor organization in the world. The Scottish Trade Union Congress in April of this year went on record in favor of prohibition. The Glasgow Trades and Labor Council took a similar stand by a vote of 99 to 32. In the United States the Literary Digest recently sent an inquiry to 546 Labor officials asking the question: "Has prohibition been a benefit to working men and their families?" And 345 answered emphatically "yes." Progressive Labor throughout the world is unequivocally in favor of prohibition.

Alberta citizens will in October have an opportunity to vote on the question of the importation of liquor into the province. Premier Stewart has promised to make the province "bone-dry" if the vote is favorable. The Alberta Federation of Labor has already, at the 1919 convention, taken its stand against booze of any description, and it is reasonable to expect that union Labor in this province will vote the same way in October.

LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY AND EDUCATION
 Knowledge is power. If history teaches any lesson it is that the disease most fatal to States and Empires is ignorance. There is only one way to counteract ignorance and that is by education.

Upon the workers of this country who are beginning to realize their power and become politically conscious, a great responsibility rests. A responsibility that will become greater as the industrial activities of the country expand. More and more will the men and women of Labor be called upon to take their places in the direction of the nation's affairs. Will they be ready? British Labor has asked itself this question and has proceeded to deal with the problem in a practical manner by the promotion of adult education and the demand for the extension of the school age, continuation classes, etc. Here in Canada and Alberta we must do likewise. In the first place we must agitate for a wider use of our present educational facilities. The University must be made to serve the people. Under its supervision adult classes should be promoted throughout the province and working people given an opportunity to avail themselves of the means of obtaining the knowledge and training they desire. But if this work will not be undertaken by the proper authorities, the question should not by any means be permitted to drop there. It is a work that Labor in a co-operative way can well carry out.

Within the ranks of the workers we have the latent ability, the natural resources of power and administrative capacity that only await the development of education. From Labor's ranks must come the demand for greater educational opportunities. It is necessary we must create the machinery.

THE CRIME OF THE "BABY-VAMP"
 "Anise," a special writer for the Federated Press, very effectively deals, in this issue, with one of the cruelest of our social wrongs. That is, the child upon the stage. A duplicate of the performance pictured in Anise's article was lately presented at a local theatre. Such a desecration of innocent childhood is enough to strike deep into the heart of every father and mother. The Rotary club has adopted child welfare as one of its activities. Why was it silent in the face of such a despicable thing? The "baby-vamp"! And this a civilized "Christian" land.
 Local, provincial, or even federal authorities may not be in a position to stop this outrageous thing at its source, but they all can at least refuse to

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 Men's black and white lisle Socks in all sizes. **\$1.00**
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 Men's White Duck Sport Shirts with combination sport collar. Sizes 14 to 16 1/2. To clear..... **\$3.00**

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allow such performances to be staged in this country. It is primarily up to the Dominion or Provincial governments to take action, but if they fail to do so then we in the cities should refuse to give our assent to this degrading and demoralizing desecration of childhood. Surely the theatre-going public of our country are not being pleasurably amused by seeing tiny tots brought down to the level of the cabaret woman. A terrible example of the possible depths of human degradation is the crime of the "baby-vamp."

EDITOR'S NOTES
 Edmonton in 1921!
 Trades and Labor Council meeting Monday.

Great Labor picnic, Sports and Concert on Civic Holiday, August 9th. Something doing for every member of the family.

A U.S. judge has declared that the I.W.W. is a political organization. In that respect it differs little from its Canadian adjunct.

Last week the Free Press carried two stories dealing with the organization of bank employees. One instance in Britain and the other in South Africa. Like the result of a stone being thrown into water, the farther the ripples extend the greater becomes the circle influenced, so is the growth of the workers' movement.

Snowden, Henderson, MacDonald, Smillie, Hodges and as many other British Labor leaders are not in favor of the introduction of the Soviet system in Britain. Would they be classed as "un-educated"?

DR. ROYAL MEEKER RESIGNS TO TAKE UP EDITORS JOB
 Commissioner U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Will Be Editor of Swiss Paper

Dr. Royal Meeker, commissioner United States bureau of labor statistics, has resigned to accept the position of editor-in-chief of the monthly bulletin of the international labor office of the league of nations, published at Geneva, Switzerland.
 Dr. Meeker reorganized cost of living studies on the practical basis of the family budget, or the market basket, so that dry statistics could be easily understood. His war-time studies of wages and living costs were accepted as authentic and his findings were of value to the organized workers in arbitration proceedings.
 This important work is ignored by congress, which has failed to appropriate sufficient funds to maintain the efficiency of this department. The same is true of the bureau of conciliation of the department of labor. Both of these bureaus have been compelled to release employees engaged in most important work.
 Ebelbert Stewart, assistant chief of the bureau of labor statistics, succeeds Dr. Meeker. The new commissioner has been connected with the government for over 30 years in various economic capacities. Prior to that time

SPPEEDING-UP PROCESS HAS BEGUN AGAIN
 Due to Unemployment and Enforcement of Non-Union Conditions
 (By the Federated Press)
 New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Fear of unemployment, the non-union shop, and the piece-work system are cited as the most effective means of speeding up labor in the returns to a questionnaire sent out by the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants association. Answers from 49 big manufacturers in every line of industry to the question "is labor getting more efficient?" reveal the increased pressure which has been put upon the workers in the year 1920.
 During 1919 there was a "labor efficiency" of only 70 per cent, according to the manufacturers. In other words, the pressure from above was relaxed following the intense activity of the war-years. But now, due to the increasing unemployment, and to the enforcement wherever possible of non-union conditions, especially piece-work, speeding-up has begun again.
 Trade unionism is one of the vital forces working for the betterment of humanity today and it is your privilege to assist in its forward march. He was a newspaper man. He is well known to trade unionists as a conciliator in industrial disputes.

LABOR EDUCATION COMMITTEE DOING EXCELLENT WORK

Begin Third Year With Every Labor Organization of N.Y. Co-operating
 (By the Federated Press)
 New York (N. Y. Bureau).—With practically every labor organization in Greater New York co-operating, the United Labor Education Committee initiated its third year of work in an out-doors conference near New Rochelle. Setting as the task of the committee the creation of a new labor culture to supplant the present education based on domination, a "new culture based upon the co-operation of equals of free, independently thinking personalities," chairman J. M. Budish sounded the note which was echoed in the talks of delegates through the day.
 Representatives from 56 union locals, including those of the two teachers' associations, expressed again and again their determination to broaden the work of the committee in order to bring about a new freedom and rene of power in the labor world.
 The broadened plans of the committee for the coming year's work include lectures and classes for local unions on subjects of particular interest to them (and to be chosen with full autonomy by the locals themselves); community lectures and classes for workers living in the same neighborhood; the maintenance of recreation centers and of a clearing house for information and advice; and concerts, forums, and community singing. But the committee decided to go farther than the conventional educational features. Regarding itself as a factor in bringing about the control of industry by the workers, the committee voted to arrange a series of special courses for shop chairmen in every industry "for more fundamental training in labor problems and the problems with which every industry is directly concerned." It voted for special courses for officials of labor organizations, and for the training of teachers for the labor movement, by "trying to develop the more advanced members of the organization so that they themselves may become teachers in time, and by supplying professional teachers with knowledge of the labor movement and its needs."
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