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TRADES COUNCIL RECEIVES APPEAL FROM DEFENSE COM.

Would Have More Information As To Disposal of Monies Collected.

The affairs of the Defense Committee in Winnipeg, the receiving of a delegation from the Building Trades mass meeting held last week, and the treatment of tubercular cases in the province were among the items of business that were under consideration at the Trades and Labor Council meeting on Monday evening.

More Money for Defense.

An appeal was received from the Winnipeg Defense Committee for additional contributions to the fund. Some of the delegates felt that the council should take some definite action in the matter. It was pointed out, however, that each local union would receive a copy of the appeal and while all the members who spoke on the question expressed sympathy for the men on trial and in prison, it was felt by the majority that more detailed information should be forthcoming as to the disposal of monies collected. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Winnipeg to that end. Subsequently a resolution was submitted by Delegate Findlay and unanimously adopted as follows:

"Where there is a great amount of confusion connected with the defence of the brothers arrested in Winnipeg during the general strike last summer and the outlook for the future looks very bad for those who are still in prison, therefore be it

Resolved, that we recommend to the defence committee of Winnipeg that they pass over the defence of these brothers to the Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg for to line up the labor movement of Canada behind the defence, and further, that this council circulate the other councils of western Canada to take similar action."

Building Trades Delegation.

A delegation consisting of Messrs. Russell, McGridge and Brookes appeared before the council representing a mass meeting of building trade workers which had been held during last week. The delegation presented a resolution calling for the establishment of a rate of wages that would guarantee a standard of living equal with that of 1914. They proposed to ask for a government commission that would determine the rate of wages to be paid according to the increase or decrease in the price of commodities. There was considerable discussion on the matter, several delegates opposing the proposition on the grounds that they were unwilling to accept the 1914 standard as a basis of living.

Treatment of Tubercular Cases.

A communication was received from Calgary Trades and Labor Council asking for the support of the Edmonton body in an endeavor to have free hospital accommodation provided for tubercular cases in the province, and urging on the minister of health to have a portion of the new Bowness hospital set aside for that purpose. This was endorsed by the delegates present and action referred to the legislative committee.

Fair Wage Schedule.

Secretary McCormick read the new fair wage schedule which will be presented to the city to cover the wages of workers whose organizations have not a direct agreement with the corporation.

A report from the retail clerks stated they had been successful in bringing about the reorganization of their union and a progressive program of activities had been decided on. The legislative committee was instructed to co-operate with the clerks.

At the close of the meeting Mrs. T. H. Hargrave of the War Widows' association, who were holding a whist drive and dance in the large hall, issued an invitation to the delegates to have lunch with them. The invitation was very gladly accepted and the thanks of the council tendered to the ladies in charge of the affair and a number of the delegates finished out the evening as guests of the war widows.

The bridge and structural iron workers applied for affiliation, and after some favorable remarks by those present the application was referred to the credential committee.

President McCreath presided.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY FAVOR WITHDRAWAL OF GOVERNMENT'S IRISH BILL

The British Labor party delegation which visited Ireland recently has reported in favor of the withdrawal of the government's Irish bill and settling the Irish question from an entirely different standpoint, it was stated Tuesday evening. The delegation is said to have come to the opinion that the problem is as much an industrial as a political one, and that it should be solved by taking both these facts into consideration.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Alex. Ross, Labor member of the Legislature for Centre Calgary, has kindly consented to write for the Free Press each week during the present session. Mr. Ross will contribute concise, pithy articles that will keep our readers fully informed as to happenings in the House that are of particular interest to organized labor. Mr. Ross' articles will commence next week.

LOCAL PRESSMEN CONCLUDE SCALE NEGOTIATIONS

Equalization of All Journeymen Is Good Feature of New Agreement.

Edmonton Printing Pressmen's Union No. 255 have just concluded agreement negotiations with the employing printers of the city. The new agreement provides for substantial increases for all pressroom workers in the city. The forty-four hour week which has been in force for almost a year, will be continued under the new contract.

A good feature of the Pressmen's new agreement is the equalization of all journeymen. The procedure heretofore has been to have a sliding scale for men engaged on different kinds of work. This policy is being discontinued and there will be a flat scale for all journeymen pressmen.

WORKERS STRONG FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

Independent Labor Parties Follow Example of Ontario In Co-operation with Farmers.

Workers in the maritime provinces have been coming out strong in favor of Independent Political Action. The newly formed Labor Party in Moncton, N.B. has won a remarkable victory in the municipal election where it held the field with a full slate of candidates and elected all its candidates with only one exception and as a result is now in control of the civic government.

They have organized Independent Labor parties in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and their declaration of principles and platform are almost identical with that of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario. In both provinces, organized labor and the farmers are drawing closer together and steps are now under way to follow Ontario's example and act co-operatively to elect Farmer-Labor candidates to the Provincial Legislatures and the Federal Parliament.

LETTERS UNCALLED FOR

The Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council is in receipt of a number of letters addressed to members of different trade unions. These letters have been turned over to the office of the Free Press for publication of names of addressees. Letters may be obtained by calling at the office of the Free Press. T. J. Howard (2).

Secretary I.O.B.B., Edmonton Lodge No. 732.

A letter addressed to the Secretary of the Boilers' Union, which was opened by mistake by the Secretary of the Trades Council, is here reproduced with the view of aiding in locating one Mr. Brundgees.

Re Mr. Brundgees.

Dear Sir: We are desirous of securing the present address and other information regarding the above named in connection with the winding up of an estate.

As the matter is one of importance and interest to the party concerned we trust your reply in the enclosed stamped envelope will reach us soon and enable us to take immediate steps to close things out.

We thank you in anticipation.

Your obedient servant,

H. O. SCHULTZ,

Secretary North Western Estates, Calgary, Alta.

STONECUTTERS WANT AIR AND ELECTRIC HAMMERS OUTLAWED

Stone cutters of Toronto are urging legislation that will outlaw the air and electric hammer in their industry. At the recent conference of trade unionists and government officials in the city of Ottawa, representatives of the stonecutters' union gave a practical illustration of the workings of the pneumatic hammer. It was shown how the vibration of this tool affected the nervous system with the result that in a short period of time three fingers of the worker become practically paralyzed. It was stated that insurance companies will not accept risks or issue policies to men who handle this hammer.

PROF. GAETZ WILL SPEAK ON 'EDUCATION' AT Y.M.C.A. HUT

Professor H. B. Gaetz will speak on the subject of "Education as a Factor in Citizenship" at a meeting in Y.M.C.A. Hut, on Monday evening, February 23rd, under the auspices of the Canadian club. Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, M.L.A., will also speak on a kindred subject. The meeting will be an open one and discussions will follow the addresses. As labor men are vitally interested in the subject of Education it is expected that a number will be present to take part in the discussions.

ANDREW RASN WILL ADDRESS DOM LABOR PARTY MEETING

Mr. Andrew Rasn, chairman of the East Edmonton U.F.A. Political Association, will address the meeting of the Dominion Labor Party in the large hall at Labor headquarters, on Tuesday evening, February 24th. His subject will be "The Farmers' Political Platform and what it stands for." This will be an exceedingly interesting address and it is hoped that there will be a large turnout of labor to the event.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY STRIKE HAS BEEN POSTPONED

Pres. Wilson's Wish That Action Be Deferred Until After General Railway Conference.

In accordance with the wish of President Wilson that action be deferred until a general conference of the railway union committee be held, Allan Barker, international president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Union, on Saturday, declared a postponement of the nationwide strike of that union, which was to take place last Tuesday.

Mr. Barker said the action was taken on recommendation of the executive committee now in Washington, to whom it appeared that late developments in the railway wage controversy tended to place the Maintenance of Way Union in a position apart from the other unions, and "seemingly forgetful of the public interest." He maintained, however, that immediate relief must be had and that a strike as planned would have been fully justified.

A telegram to the membership postponing the strike was sent out to approximately 6,000 local secretaries of the Brotherhood. Mr. Barker also replied to President Wilson's telegram, informing him of the postponement of the strike, and that the Maintenance of Way Union would not be represented at the general railway conference.

PROFESSORS OF M'GILL MAY FORM A TRADE UNION

No New Thing As Staff of Some English Universities Have Been Organized For Years.

It is reported that the professors of McGill University are seriously considering organizing a trade union. It is not certain if this is to be for McGill only, or whether a professor of any Canadian University can join, and carry his union card.

This is no new thing, as the staff of some of the English universities have been unionized for many years, and Harvard has its trade union for its professors. And why not? There are very foolish ideas that are beginning to die out today. One that the man who digs must be lower socially than the man who only labors with his head; and the other that the worker with brains is not really a worker at all. In the ideal democracy we shall all be knights and ladies of labor, the worker with his hand the brother and equal of the worker with his brain.

CARPENTERS USE LODGE ROOM AS CO-OP. STORE

Brotherhood at Southampton, Ont. Meets With Success in Reducing H. C. of L.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Southampton, Ont. do not take kindly to the constant boosting of the almost unbearable high cost of living, which apparently does not know when to stop and as a result they are now using their club room, every Friday evening, as a distributing centre, where beef, pork, mutton, sugar, tea, butter, eggs, cheese, etc., are sold at wholesale rates to members of the organization.

The innovation has proved a most successful one as it has had the result of bringing down the prices of these goods sold in the local stores, fully 20 per cent, so that the move had not only benefited the members of the union but

CALGARY PAINTERS HAVE SECURED NEW WAGE SCHEDULE

Increase of 15 Cents an Hour, Closed Shop and 49 and 44-Hour Week Is Granted

Calgary Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators' Union have secured a new schedule under which Journeymen Painters' wages are to be increased from 65 cents to 80 cents an hour, with closed shop; 49 hour week during the winter, and 44 hour week during the summer.

The journeymen had asked that they be paid 84 cents an hour, that 49 and 48 hours be working time, and that the master painters recognize the closed shop. Two reasons are given for asking for the increase. The cost of living has increased, and they had not been paid at the same rate as other tradesmen of their status are being paid. With the exception of the increase of 20 cents an hour, the journeymen were granted all they asked for.

All the master painters are in favor of the closed shop, meaning that they are in favor of employing only international union men. Mr. Shogren, secretary of the Calgary Master Painters' Association, said they did not care to deal with the O.B.U. There are about 100 painters in the city, 35 of whom belong to the international, about 20 to the O.B.U., and the balance being unorganized, but prospective that all will line up with the international organization, said Mr. Shogren.

FURNITURE AND WOODWORKERS' COUNCIL FORMED

Waterloo Co., Ontario, Has Been Well Organized In Last Three Months.

Cabinet Makers, Woodworkers, Upholsterers, Painters, Finishers, etc., of Waterloo County, Ontario, have formed a "Furniture Workers and Woodworkers' District Council." Galt, Preston, Kitchener and Waterloo are industrial centres included in the district, and it is certain that the new organization will develop into an industrial body. In this district large furniture factories exist in which thousands of men and women are employed.

Until recently there was scarcely any organization in the industry but during the last three months such good work has been accomplished by the organizers of the various international unions that the industry is nearly 100 per cent organized, union agreements are in existence, wage scales have been materially advanced and the hours of labor reduced. In fact throughout the entire district, not only have the crafts engaged in the furniture industry been solidly organized but practically every other industry in the district as well, until today this splendid manufacturing district has become one of the greatest labor strongholds in the province of Ontario.

BOOKBINDERS OBTAIN SETTLEMENT WHICH IS SATISFACTORY

The strike of Bookbinders and Assistants which was reported in the Free Press last week, was settled on Saturday last, when the workers affected returned to work under conditions that are in every way satisfactory to the union.

The hardships caused by the constantly increasing costs of living have led the New South Wales Government to introduce a unique scheme for the relief of wage earners with limited means. The Board of Trade will ascertain the cost of living for man and wife and also the maintenance of a single child, and each additional child in the family. The living wage so fixed will form the basis from which all wage rates will be calculated.

The general public as well. So well satisfied are the carpenters at the result of their efforts that they have decided to take hold and handle coal and wood and anything else they believe will have a tendency to reduce the cost of living.

NEWS OF THE LOCAL UNIONS

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

The Social Committee is working to make your whist drive and dance, which is to be held at the Separate School on March 4th, the enjoyable feature that has become the guarantee of all social functions of Civic Employees of the City. All married men please note that the consolation prize will not be the same as the last one.

A Medley in the Light and Water

Date: Any day.

Time: Two minutes.

Personae: Various.

Phone rings! Slim gets answers.

"Light Dept.?" "Yes, Madam, this is the Light Dept."

"Beg pardon? Oh, your light sure out, are they?"

"There goes that other phone! Say, Pete, answer that."

"Yes, madam. You say your lights are out, are they?"

"Darn it, trice iron! You do. Well I'm afraid you've blown the fuses."

"What! What is that you say?"

"You've found that you didn't have your switch turned 'on.'"

"Oh, good-bye" (check). "Book 6, Billy," "\$1.45 check."

"No, we are 40 cents under."

"I said under, use your brains." Check.

"Say, Art, have you a closed account for Rodelmensky?"

"No, ask Pete." Check. (Phone). "Skinner, Art!"

"Nothing doing, Skinner." "Goodbye." Check. (Counter) You want light and water? Name please? Would you please spell it, C-h-a-d-e-r-n-u-n-k-e-a-y. Right oh! \$6.50, please. Check. (Slim get)

"Ye gol darned scot, where's my blotting paper? Oh, there's both light and water phones, etc."

This happy business hum was greatly subdued last week Mr. F.H. entered (unnoticed) and laid hold on five of our staff. We are pleased to see Miss Mann back, also Bro. Nurey. We greatly miss Art Crandall's sunny smile, but have good reports from the hospital, and sincerely hope he will be with us soon again.

If a certain gent, in the Billing Dept. is seen rambling around 97th street during the noon hour, in the air, sniffing, don't be alarmed. He has developed a depraved appetite for "chop suey" and is endeavoring to locate one of his many friends to sample his art.

FIRE FIGHTERS LOCAL 209

It is being suggested that we try out the Hare system of the single transferable vote in the next local elections.

As lumber is so expensive how would it be for the housing commission to undertake as an experiment the erection of "pise de terre" or mud houses.

An epidemic of sickness and accidents seems to have struck our local. There are three casualties through accidents: Bro. Edwards, No. 5, scalded; Bro. McFadden, No. 1, broken ribs, and Bro. Cockle, No. 1, fractured knee. Bro. Young, No. 1, and Hardy, No. 2, are still on the sick list, but are reported improving, while Bro. Halley, No. 1, has a severe attack of appendicitis. Bro. Halley was formerly the efficient and reliable reporter of our local and Bro. Young is the treasurer.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS LOCAL UNION No. 685

We regret to report Bro. Dick Jones still on the sick list. Bro. Ernest Libby returned to work Tuesday after being under the doctor's care for ten days.

At our special meeting Friday night the delegate to the Alberta Federation of Labor made his report after which there was a general discussion on questions affecting our future welfare. Owing to some members coming late and others not coming at all the meeting was not what it might have been.

We wonder if a meeting of all railway shopmen at this point could be called soon to consider the question of financial aid to ourselves owing to the continual decrease in the value of a dollar?

We are not able to say where the railroad expects to get future mechanics in our line to take care of the business expected in future years, taking into consideration the fact that we have only one apprentice in our line on all railroads in the Edmonton district.

We are of the opinion that government operation of railroads will be more of a success if the apprentice system as defined in wage agreement No. 4 is more strictly enforced.

The union label is the inspiration, the guide post and the rallying point of the energetic and conscientious women in every community. It gives us the Women's Union Label League.

Experts called in by the government to assist a joint committee which has been considering suggested amendments to the workmen's compensation act, have recommended state insurance for Manitoba. These experts are Miles M. Dawson, actuary from New York, and F. W. Dinsdale, who is in charge of the administration of labor legislation in British Columbia.

They suggest that the scheme be carried out by a commissioner and two directors representing employers and employees. They also recommend the increase of compensation from 55 to 65 per cent of the earnings, and the increase of the allowance to widows of from \$20 to \$30 per month and to children from \$5 to \$7.50.

PARLIAMENT TO TAKE UP AMENDMENTS TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Four amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act will be introduced at the coming session of parliament, according to a statement by Senator Robertson, minister of labor. There will also be an amendment to the Technical Education Act.

The minister stated that the government has under consideration some proposed legislation dealing with questions discussed at the International Labor Conference. Asked whether this would include an eight-hour day bill, he said he was not committing himself. It is understood that the question of labor legislation, based upon the conclusions arrived at in Washington has not yet been decided by the cabinet.

C. N. R. MACHINISTS.

The regular meeting of Lodge 817, I. A. of M. held Friday, 13th was well attended and considerable business was transacted. Pres. A. Shanks was in the chair.

The Shop Committee reported to the meeting the progress that had been made on behalf of the apprentices.

The Machinist delegates on the Federation Committee reported on the result of the committee's meeting with the Master Mechanics about which so much criticism had been heard around the shop, and justified the action taken by the M.M.

The resolution from the Defence Committee dealing with the situation at Winnipeg and proposing a strike was not endorsed. Some present thought that the lodge could not deal with the resolution at all, but it was maintained that the defense of the strike leaders was every workers business and while not agreeing with the resolution the lodge could not in justice to the labor movement file the communication without at least debating on it. And it was so debated! The communication was acted on.

Bro. Sam McGaughey started in to work on Wednesday. Feels pretty well, too—considering. Bill Moffatt had to go home Tuesday without finishing the day. He is down with the flu and—remember, fellows—at least use the phone.

A big line of stuff was handed the shop committee to rectify, and a resolution committee appointed to deal with the wages and hours question to be brought before the C.N.R. federation meeting on Thursday the 19th. By the way—were you there?

Who wants to know whether Eng. 1034 is turned off or which Eng. is still on the drop pit? That's Bulletin stuff anyway.

The apprentices and some others who are up to old to dance are wanting some kind of a get-together and get-a-quiet-night. The idea of a smoker after business does not seem to go very well with them. The spirit of recreation is lacking in some of the members, it is true, and it is doubtful if many members see each other outside of business.

The ever-changing problem. This article must not be understood as an expression of the thoughts of all organized workers. Canada is a large country and the labor movement, extending as it does into every section from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the 49th parallel to practically the North Pole, embraces men and women of many varying degrees of thought and differing considerably in their ideas as to the methods of obtaining relief from the injustices modern society forces on them. Neither is it my desire to attempt to prescribe a cure for all the wrongs existing in the modern industrial world. I will, however, endeavor to give a general survey of the conditions as they exist, and review some of the measures already taken, which, in my estimation, are leading to a better condition than has previously obtained. I desire to impress that there can be no final solution to this question changing as it does from day to day. Inventions which were yesterday dreams today become commonplace realities, and likewise as the aspirations of the workers are gradually achieved new ideals of a still higher civilization take their place. The object must be, therefore to endeavor to devise means whereby the accomplishments of these things can be accelerated and as much misunderstanding and friction as is possible removed in the process.

War brought about developments and mechanical improvements in industry which, under normal conditions, might easily have taken half a century, and now that war is ended the workers are just as seriously concentrating their efforts in likewise bringing to pass in a comparatively short period improvements in their social conditions.

There is, too often, a tendency to unduly resist the betterments that workers are insisting upon, and this, undoubtedly, greatly accentuates, for the time, the difficulties of reaching a common understanding between labor and capital. There is no lack of published information as to the history of the development of the trade union movement or the growth of the industrial system, and, therefore, it is unnecessary for me to deal with this phase of the situation.

The Origin of Capital

It is advisable, however, to recall briefly how capital and labor reached their present position, and state clearly a few of the outstanding features of that period. First it is undisputed that

(Continued on page 6).

TOM MOORE DEALS WITH LABOR AND CAPITAL PROBLEM

Two Basic Principles For Which Organized Labor Has Fought For Generations.

(Tom Moore, in Grain Growers' Guide) "There is nothing new under the sun," is a very old saying, and is certainly applicable so far as the subject of this article is concerned.

Labor and its right to organize, and concurrently its relationship to capital has been a problem growing in intensity from year to year as industrial development has progressed, and as organization has become more general amongst the workers. Organized capital as exemplified by the powerful industrial combines, and organized labor as exemplified by the rapidly-growing international trade unions, are the visible exponents of the two sides to the problem today in this country. Many people fail to recognize that the problems of the organized and unorganized workers are the same, and, therefore, do not grasp the importance of the expressions of organized labor, and mislead themselves with the thought that these are only the declarations of a minority of the industrial workers, and a relatively small percentage of the population of the country. It is only when a crisis is reached that they begin to realize that the organized worker has not only been representing his own views but those of the other workers as well, but, they, being unorganized, have had no means of making their demands and aspirations known. The public generally, however, now understand that labor matters are no longer a private matter between employer and employee, but concern the entire community and the prosperity of a country.

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(Continued on page 6).

LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

Monday, Feb. 23rd—Boilermakers No. 279; Plasterers and Cement Finishers; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 129; Stationery Engineers and Firemen (Special meeting).

Tuesday, Feb. 24th—Dominion Labor Party; Machinists Old Fort Lodge No. 1266; Journeymen Barbers No. 227.

Wednesday, Feb. 25th—Electrical Workers No. 544; Railroad Carmen No. 398.

Thursday, Feb. 26th—Stationery Engineers and Firemen.

Friday, Feb. 27th—Machinists No. 817; Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 685.

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ORGANIZED LABOR ENLISTED FREELY AND BOUGHT BONDS

A total of 26,438 Canadian trade unionists, besides 602 reservists who had rejoined their regiments on the outbreak of the war, enlisted for military service, as stated in the eighth annual report of Labor Organization in Canada, issued by the Department of Labor, which says:
 "The efforts of the Canadian and United States governments in raising money for the furthering of their war activities have also been supported by the labor organizations operating on the North American continent. From returns received in the department it is learned that the international bodies subscribed \$753,300 to Canadian war loans and \$37,496,388 to United States bonds, a total of \$38,249,688. Two of the purely Canadian labor bodies subscribed for a total of \$14,700 of the Dominion issues.

BRITISH FIRM LAYS OUT ESTATE FOR WORKPEOPLE

Before Houses Were Provided Labor Turnover was 400 Per Cent. Now it is Nil.

The contention that it is the "duty" of large employers of labor to provide decent housing for their workers has been freely combated. Another argument is coming to the fore, that is likely to be more convincing because it is based on practical considerations, namely, that it is greatly to their advantage. One manufacturer who has adopted this method of "prosperity sharing" has confessed that, whereas before housing accommodation was provided, the labor turnover was 400 per cent, at present it is practically nil and labor unrest is a thing of the past.

It is being proved also that the new method of housing workers is susceptible of important economies and the creation of amenities and conveniences for home life such as have been hitherto the privilege of the rich.

The engineering firm of Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln, Eng. have acquired an estate of 370 acres, near Lincoln, in the vicinity of a lake, known as the swanpool, and are there building an industrial garden suburb with provision for 3,000 houses. The estate is being laid out on "garden city" lines, with ample provision for shops, schools, institutes, recreation grounds, allotment gardens and other amenities. The housing will be managed on co-partnership principles and will not be confined to the employees of the firm.

One feature has special interest. It is proposed to carry out from a central station a communal supply of electricity and hot water for domestic purposes. It is claimed by the engineers that great economy may be secured by combining the production of electricity with the utilization of waste heat from the generating plant for the supply of hot water, which will be circulated among all the houses throughout the area. The development has already begun and some of the houses are ready for occupation.

"LABOR OMNIA VINCI" IS MOTTO FOR ALL WORKERS

Labor Has Met Every Onslaught Against It With Calm and Dignified Resistance.

It may be apparent ere this to those who have engineered attack after attack against organized labor that their endeavors to cause the workers of the country to become panic stricken and abandon their efforts to improve their conditions have failed miserably. Labor, placed on the defensive, has met every onslaught hurled against it with such calm, dignified but firm resistance that its opponents are floundering about, scarcely knowing where next to attack.

Not only has labor successfully resisted all attempts to break its forces, but its ranks have been so augmented that it is ready to take the offensive in waging warfare in the interests of justice and freedom for the great mass of those who toil.

Never in its history has the American Labor movement been so bitterly assailed than since the signing of the armistice. The courts, legislatures, both State and National, executives and subsidized press have all had their fling at us. The military, including the State "Cossacks," have been brought into action to put down legitimate attempts of workers to compel their employers to treat fairly with them, but to no avail.

Labor has returned to the fray stronger than ever, and with renewed vigor met and defeated those who in their frenzy have apparently lost all sense of reason in dealing with the problems now confronting us as a people.

As has been repeatedly pointed out, the responsibility for the greater part of the industrial unrest in the country is due to the failure of the Government to adopt some program to meet the critical situation which all knew was bound to arise during the period of readjustment after the close of hostilities.

The eleventh hour attempt of the President's first Industrial Conference failed, because Labor declined to surrender those things that are fundamental to its very existence, and which the employers' delegates to the Conference refused to recognize.

Whether the present Industrial Conference will be more successful remains to be seen. A careful reading of its preliminary statement fails to disclose that the Conference has endorsed the right of collective bargaining, as outlined by Samuel Gompers at the first conference, and unless this is done, any program finally adopted will not meet with the approval of organized labor.

Just now the Senate and House conferees on the Cummins Bill and Esch Bill are deadlocked, and it is safe to say that all attempts to pass a railroad bill containing anti-strike legislation will fail.

Due to the strenuous opposition of organized labor the Sterling-Graham Anti-Sedition Bill will, undoubtedly, fail to pass the House, at least in its present form.

These are just a few examples of how effectively organized labor has defended itself against attacks from without. In the meantime the American Labor movement has been equally successful in combatting the attempts of its enemies, through paid hirelings, to bore from within; and the charges that organized labor has passed to the control of an irresponsible element—commonly referred to as "Reds"—have fallen so flat that this line of attack has apparently been abandoned entirely.

The outlook for the future is not in the least discouraging. Our cause is just and cannot fail. Over 4,000,000 members are enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. The railroad brotherhoods have a membership of fully 500,000. The membership of the farmers' organizations is numbered in the hundreds of thousands. Closer relationship is being established among these great bodies of citizens, and in the face of such an alliance the enemies of labor may well tremble.

The Machinists Association, one of the largest organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been in the midst of the fight waged in behalf of the workers, and is proud of its record in this respect. That organization is nearing the 400,000 mark and an effort is being made to bring within their fold every man and woman eligible to membership. Faith in the association and being true to all obligations, and "Labor Omnia Vincit" for a motto in the great humanitarian forward movement, will put to rout those whose chief aim in the past has been the exploitation of the workers for private gain.—Machinists' Journal.

GENEVA CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL ADJOURNED TO JULY 31

The Acting Committee of the International met in London on Saturday December 20, and decided to adjourn to July 31 the Geneva International Congress that was to have met in February. It further summarized its policy in five demands for (1) The early ratification of the Peace Treaties; (2) An early meeting of the League of Nations in order to paralyze secret diplomacy; (3) The conclusion of peace between Russia and the rest of Europe, with the abolition of all blockades; (4) The creation of an International Economic Council, with labor representation; (5) An International loan, in order to meet immediate necessities in food and raw materials.

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).

Editor Free Press:
 I notice an article published in the Searchlight, Calgary, written by a certain individual well known to us all, and who has been a member of our International Union. He has for months done all that he could to break up our union and put forth every effort to establish what is called the One Big Union.

To start off in his write up he slanders a certain newspaper of this city as wanting to make profit out of anything and everything, even to a shoe lace.

I will mention briefly a few things he dared to say. "That some brothers of our union have to go about the repair tracks and tell dirty lies in order to keep our membership together." I confute this statement as being false, for there is not a brother in our union who would lower himself to do such a thing.

He says it is a waste of money paying into an organization out-of-date and not capable of coping with present conditions. We know perfectly well conditions are not what they ought to be, but we fail to see where the O.B.U. will better conditions. To us the institution is as the fleeting cloud which appears to disappear.

Their methods are not agreed with by right thinking men. They are ignored by every railway company of the Dominion. Remember this, it was not through the O.B.U. we got our raise of pay, but they rather stood off and threw mud, while we, the United Brotherhood, stood at our posts, and our representatives at Ottawa stayed with the situation until it was accomplished. Now they enjoy their raise of pay for which we labored and think they are entitled to it.

I can truthfully say our local union is in splendid condition, twelve new members having signed up at our last meeting, and quite a number of the O.B.U. members coming back to us again. We welcome those who acknowledge their mistake.

A Brother of B. E. C. of A. Local 398

CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY EMPLOYS ONLY UNION HELP AND PAYS BETTER

The Co-operative Consumers' Bakery of Los Angeles now bakes as high as 2200 loaves of bread daily. According to the Los Angeles Record, through this bakery 30,000 Jews have been freed from the profiteering of the private bakers.

This bakery was organized in January, 1919, with 500 share-holders. It began by selling 500 loaves per day. It retails its output at 12c a loaf at the bakery, also through 30 groceries throughout the city, to whom it sells at 10 1/2c per loaf.

No dividends have been paid since the organization started. All profits have been kept in the business. And the manager, Mr. Partner, says that so devoted are the share-holders to the principle involved that they would willingly stand heavy assessments to continue its work.

The bakery employs only union help and pays better than the union scale. The bakery is working with the Consumers' Co-operative League of Los Angeles.

The union label guarantees full return on the outlay in the form of increased business and employment.

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			Liquid Veneer Mops—\$1.75 each		

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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, Curvis block, 101st street.

President—H. McGrath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4929.

Secretary—A. Farnillo. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 7277.

Assistant Secretary—J. J. McCormack, 102 Northern Bldg. Phone 4700.

Vice-President—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 71655.

Trustees—Harry J. Clark, Frank Field, J. A. S. Smith.

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Press Committee—E. E. Roper, H. Hawkins.

LOCAL UNIONS

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

Journemen Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 433; meets 4th Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

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

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

Bollermakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.

Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Meets 2nd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 132—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 100A street.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Theo. Gordon, 10926 72nd avenue; Treasurer, J. Lidstone. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

G.T.P. Carmen—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

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

Civic Employes Local 50—Secretary, A. K. Noaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.

Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Small, 10527 127th street; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.

Dairy Workers Union, No. 75—Sec. P. Jones, 1023 88th street.

Dominion Express Employes, No. 14, Brotherhood of—Pres. Jas. Stevenson, 12209 106th avenue, Sec. S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.

Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International Brotherhood of—Sec. J. L. McMillan, 10632 105th street; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.

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

Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 18, Federated Association of—Pres. E. A. Figg, 7726 107th street. Sec. Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesdays in St. Andrews Society Club Rooms, Jasper avenue.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of—Chief Engineer, Daniel Powers, 11524 102nd avenue. Sec. W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of—Pres. J. P. Brown, Sub. P.O. Edmonton. Sec. H. Kelly, Sub Office No. 8, Edmonton.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of—Pres. Gordon Fleming, Sub Station No. 8. Sec. Mark Barker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brotherhood of—Pres. O. E. Bild, King Edward Hotel. Sec. S. Baxter, 10235 105th street.

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

Moulders' Union of North America, International. Local No. 373—President, Wm. Sturdy; Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th Avenue; meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

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

Machinists Local 817—Secretary, H. E. Crook; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.

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

Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of—Pres. C. P. Dunston, 12320 Stony Plain Road. Secretary, E. Jones, 12917 122nd street; meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Igna, Alta.

Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of—Pres. Geo. J. Maggs, Vermilion, Alta. Sec. W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.

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

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 386, Amalgamated—Sec. J. Barclay, 10656 98th street.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United—Pres. L. Payne, 10257 89th street. Sec. Thomas Coxon, Box 792, Edmonton, Alta.

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

Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 10255 114th street; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.

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

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

Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 685, United Association of—Secretary, E. E. Owens, 9646 106A avenue; meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Brantingham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72350.

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

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

Railway Carmen Local 508—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10658 110th street; meets 4th Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.

Railway Carmen Local 530—Secretary, F. Gathercole, c/o Englewood Store, 127th street; meets 3rd Friday, in Labor Hall.

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

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of—Chief Conductor, J. P. Pierce, 10728 106th avenue. Sec. J. J. McGrovey, 9638 106A avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Railway Employes, No. 90, Canadian Brotherhood of—Sec. C. J. Miller, 11522 95A Street.

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

Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employes—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.

Canadian National Railway System; employes Local Federation—H. Hawker, Chairman E. E. Owen, Sec. Treas., 9646 106A Avenue. Meets third Thursdays in Labor Hall.

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

Stage Employes—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Express Theatre.

Stage Employes' International Alliance No. 360, Theatrical—Pres. W. B. Allen, Box 2072. Sec. Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.

Steam Shovel Dredgemen—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street; meets in Labor Hall.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 129, International—Pres. Wm. Hayter, c/o Edmonton Bulletin. Sec. Alex. N. Bryce, c/o Edmonton Journal, Edmonton.

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

Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farnillo; meets in Labor Hall.

Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen—Sec. J. A. Willis, 9313 95th street.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen & Helpers' Union, Local No. 514 Meets every Monday in Labor Hall. Secretary, J. Matheson, 423 Muttart Block.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, L. F. Baynard, Box 2073; meets 1st Sunday in 209 Balmoral Block.

Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

The trial members of the mob that deported Bisbee, Ariz. workers nearly three years ago has started. The prosecution says important state witnesses have left Arizona and this may force it to abandon many of the prosecutions.

Some of the "best citizens" of Bisbee took part in the mobbing. About 1,200 workers were rounded up, placed in cattle cars and run out on the desert. The mobbers claim they were actuated by patriotic motives in this law and order lynching.

INTERNATIONAL MINE WORKERS WILL HOLD CONGRESS IN GENEVA

At a meeting in Brussels, last week, the executive committee of the International Mine Workers, under the chairmanship of Robert Smillie of Great Britain, decided to hold an international congress in Geneva on August 2nd. The British committee held mandates for the United States Miners, it was stated.

U. S. ATTORNEY DENOUNCES PALMER AND RESIGNS

Not in Sympathy With Radical Policies of Mr. Palmer and His Methods.

Francis Fisher Kane, former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, has thrown up his job, and written a letter to President Wilson denouncing Attorney-General Palmer, in which he says in part:

"It is with the deepest regret that I find myself compelled to send you my resignation as United States attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

"I am obliged to take this step because I feel out of sympathy with the anti-radical policies of Mr. Palmer and his methods of carrying them out. I am strongly opposed to the wholesale raiding of aliens that is being carried on throughout the country with a view to putting through deportations under the act of October 16, 1918.

"To my mind the policy is both unjust and unwise. I am also utterly opposed to the enactment of a new Espionage Act 'with teeth in it' now that we are 'to all intents and purposes, at peace. I believe that the enforcement of such a new act as Mr. Palmer has proposed would lead to an entirely unnecessary repression of free speech and interference with the liberty of the press. I could not conscientiously and wholeheartedly take part in the enforcement of such a law."

In his letter to the Attorney-General, Mr. Kane says in part:

"As I read the manifestoes of the Communist Party, the party does not expressly stand for the overthrow of this government by force.

"It seems to me that the policy of raids against large numbers of individuals is generally unwise and very apt to result in injustice.

"It is one thing to debar an alien coming into this country by administrative methods, but it is quite another thing to deprive a man who has been in this country for a long time, and who perhaps has a wife and children here, of what we are accustomed to think of as constitutional rights, irrespective of a man's citizenship.

"Under the terms of the deportation law you may remember that it is an offense for a man once deported to afterwards attempt to return to this country, so that deportation means a life-long separation of the man from his wife and family.

"Among the cases that have come to my notice in Philadelphia is that of a Russian Jew barber, whose wife is an American born Methodist. They have six children, all under eleven years of age. When the man was arrested there was absolutely no money in the house. His employer speaks highly of his character and industry. Though he may very likely be deported I cannot regard him as a menace to society just because he was a member of the Communist Party. I think it is not only foolish, but an outrage to take him from his wife and children and leave them dependent upon charity. I have no doubt but that there are hundreds of such cases."

ROCHDALE SYSTEM OF CO-OPERATION ONLY SAFE PLAN

First Started in Rochdale, England by Twenty-eight Striking Weavers.

Experience has taught that Rochdale Co-operation is the only safe plan with which to fight the profit system. It was first started in Rochdale, England, by twenty-eight striking weavers, and today one out of every four families in Great Britain and Ireland purchase all their necessities from their own co-operative stores on the following principles:

1. All members are equal, one person one vote and no proxy voting.
2. Goods must be bought and sold for cash or its equivalent.
3. Capital does not control and only gets a reasonable rate of interest.
4. Profits are returned every three, six, or twelve months to the members, in proportion to their purchases.
5. Part of net profits set aside for educational purposes.
6. Retail stores are federated and own their wholesale, factories, etc.
7. Pure goods only, handled, full weight and measure.
8. Best labor conditions observed. Union made goods given preference.

ROBERT SMILLIE MAKES PLEA FOR INTERNATIONAL

Speaking at Durham on the conditions of Indian Miners, who work at 2 1/2d a day for British coal-owners and can therefore be used indirectly as strike-breakers, Robert Smillie said it ought to be the business of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to treat the miners of India as brothers: "They are under the same flag and if it is true that those who are under that flag are free, then we ought to make sure that fair conditions are meted out to our brothers in India. We also want the American mine-owners with us, as well as those in Australia and in the centre of Europe."

General Labor News

Items of Interest for Free Press Readers

Peterboro school teachers have as a result of persistent agitation secured increases in salaries of \$100 per year.

Windsor Fire Fighters have secured a 22 per cent. increase in wages and the salary of the Fire Chief is raised from \$1,800 to \$2,100 a year.

The Woodstock, Ontario, police force from the chief down, have secured an advance in wages. Constables are increased \$100 per year.

Night workers in newspaper offices in Vancouver, B.C., are paid at the rate of 98 cents an hour and day workers 90 cents an hour. These rates were secured through arbitration.

Nearly 10,000 organized boot and shoe workers will benefit by a wage increase that dates back to November 1st. The increases range from 10 to 25 per cent.

Union waiters at Knoxville, Tenn., are on strike against the seven-day work week. They have adopted this slogan: "We don't want to work 365 days in the year."

Sam Griggs has resigned as general president of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.

The New Jersey and Nevada State Legislatures have ratified equal suffrage amendments to their federal constitutions.

Rates for newspaper printers at Seattle are advanced \$1.00 a day, and will date back to the first of the year. The revised scale is \$8.00 for day work and \$8.50 for night work.

The Engineering and Mining Journal says that "it behooves those in charge of business, who are really the moral guardians of labor," to acquaint themselves with the reasons for the present living cost.

In a bulletin issued by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada affiliates are urged to demand the repeal of wartime orders and to call on legislators to abandon proposed sedition acts. The unionists state that "sedition has never been clearly defined, and it must always remain too much a matter for personal judgment rather than clearly defined fact."

The anti-profit campaign in the United States has resulted in 395 arrests, reports the department of justice. Of this number only a small percentage have been brought to trial, and in 28 cases convictions have been secured. More than 100 arrests have been made for profiteering in sugar, with 11 convictions. Less than one-fourth of these cases have come to trial.

INCORPORATED UNIONS CANNOT SOLVE UNREST

Employers Incorporate to Avoid Responsibility But Vice Versa for Unions.

Just when anti-unionists are tuning up for the latest chorus, "Incorporate unions and make them responsible," Editor Baine, of the Shoe Workers' Journal, says:

"Business men do not form corporations for the purpose of making themselves responsible, but for the contrary purpose of limiting their responsibility to the amount of their investment, thus exempting from responsibility any property they may own outside of the corporations in which they may hold stock. The corporation, therefore, becomes a means by which men of capital can play a strong game with limited personal responsibility. They want labor unions to incorporate in order to assume responsibility while they themselves incorporate to avoid responsibility.

"Also when business men or investors form a corporation they choose officials or committees to represent them. Sometimes they even choose to be represented by an attorney who does not work in their factory. The writer does not recall any instance in which the right of a corporation to be represented by an attorney or committee of its own choosing was questioned either by labor or the public. Yet these same parties, and sometimes men of the public good, protest against employes or unions of employes or wage earners choosing their own committees, spokesmen or attorneys to represent them.

"Aside from the seriousness of the matter, it was little short of ridiculous to see Judge Gary, a lawyer, representing the steel corporation, and chosen by the corporation to be its spokesman, objecting to the steel workers having the right to choose their own representatives in a manner satisfactory to themselves.

"Corporations are about as imperfect from the standpoint of ideals or of justice as anything yet created by man. They need improvement and restraint far more than the workers they so often oppress. They aim to exalt the dollar rather than the man, while unions of labor aim to exalt the man above the dollar.

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SYNOPSIS OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL PROGRAM FOR COMING CAMPAIGN IN U.S.

Reaffirming non-partisan policy, maintained since inception of A. F. of L. in 1881.

This policy will be intensified by starting before the primaries, when candidates will be asked to state their position on Labor's demand for social legislation and constitutional guarantees.

Candidates for re-election who have been hostile or indifferent to Labor will be opposed in the primaries, during the campaign and on election day.

The A. F. of L. has created the national non-partisan political campaign committee to make this policy effective. This committee has appointed Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell an executive committee, with power to secure such assistants as are necessary to inaugurate a spirited and nation-wide campaign.

All affiliated and recognized Labor organizations are called upon to create district and local committees to co-operate with the national committee.

Every legitimate effort will be made to accomplish the defeat of Labor's enemies who aspire for public office, "whether they be candidates for president, for congress, for state legislatures, or any other office."

ESKIMOS LOOK LIKE CHAMPIONS BIG FOUR LEAGUE

With Eskimos Five Goals to the Good, Wanderers Will Have To Go Some.

On Friday night the Eskimos will furnish the Calgary hockey fans with an entertainment, which if it equals the exhibition put up here on last Monday night, will give them their money's worth and then some. It is only to be hoped that the ice is in good shape so that the best efforts of the players may not be retarded.

With five goals to the good, it should be an easy matter for the Eskimos to clinch the championship of the Big Four Hockey League for this season. If the Calgary players calculate to get Keats' goat, this will be their last chance, and it's a safe bet that Duke will still be going when the gong sounds at the end of the third period Friday night.

In the game here Monday the Wanderers were outclassed from the start. Gardiner was the only man of their team that could class with the Eskimos. Hammy Baker, although scoring the lone tally for the Wanderers, was unable to get anyplace with the puck when he did have a chance, always failing to deliver the goods. It's a safe bet that if the Eskimos produce the brand of hockey in Calgary on Friday that they did here on Monday, they will not only tack away the championship with goals, but also with games. Monday's score was 6 to 1 in favor of the Eskimos.

YALE HAS BOXING ASSOCIATION AND AN INSTRUCTOR

Popularity Boxing Received During War Was Incentive For Forming Assn.

The popularity which boxing enjoyed in both the army and the navy during the world war has led to decision by the Yale faculty to allow the organization of the sport along broader lines than heretofore. A boxing association will be formed and bouts will be held by the undergraduates at the different weights.

It is uncertain whether matches with representatives of other colleges will be allowed or not, as the sport is not organized among the eastern universities, but a plan which has been discussed is that of having two or three-round bouts as intermission events during the winter season. For instance, if a Yale-Princeton basketball game is scheduled, it has been suggested that, during the intermission, a three-round bout might be held between boxers of the two universities.

Moore King, the former Connecticut lightweight champion, will have charge of the boxing classes as well as the individual instruction. He has been boxing instructor at Yale for nearly 20 years, but no undergraduate championships have been held before, and no bouts with other colleges have been permitted. King was instructor of boxing at Camp Devers during the world war, and also had charge of the mitt instruction of Yale undergraduates as members of the Reserve Officers Training corps.

Herman P. Olcott, the Yale all-around Freshman coach, was athletic director at the Great Lakes naval station, and regards boxing as a fine training for football and other major sports.

Eddie Egan, winner of the middle-weight boxing tournament, which was held at Paris, of the American expeditionary forces last spring, will probably be chosen head of the proposed boxing association. He played halfback on the Yale eleven last fall and will be on the track team this spring. He headed the Yale delegation to the student volunteer congress in Des Moines, Iowa, during the holiday recess.

BROOKLYN CLUB ON LOOKOUT FOR NEW OUTFIELDER

President Ebbers of the Brooklyn club says Outfielder Tom Griffith never has told him he intends to retire from baseball, but the club head thinks that may be Tom's intention, and will set out to fill his place unless he hears to the contrary. The Brooklyn club also is seeking a catcher, maybe two catchers, and there is a story that it may get Frank Snyder from the New York Giants.

ALBERTA AND B.C. ELIMINATION GAMES PLAYED AT VANCOUVER

The elimination games in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, between Alberta and British Columbia, will be played in Vancouver, according to W. C. Bettsehn, Regina, secretary of the C.A.H.A., who has received definite word to that effect from W. E. Northey, Montreal, Allen cup trustee. Mr. Bettsehn is trying to secure the rink at Vancouver for February 26 and 28, and if the rink can be secured the games will be played on those dates. It was considered in the best interests of the amateur game to play the games at the coast despite the matter of increased cost.

U. OF M. AND U. OF A. HOCKEY GAME MONDAY

Deciding Game of Western University League Will Be Played in Edmonton

The University of Manitoba Hockey team will play the University of Alberta team here next Monday in the deciding game of the Western University League. The Manitoba team will play University of Saskatchewan on their way to Edmonton and should they win, Alberta and Manitoba will be tied for first place in the league with two wins each and one loss.

The Manitoba team is an exceptionally strong one, several of its players being on the line-up of the provincial league teams, including the champion Falcons and their big rivals the Selkirk. However, when they meet up with the Alberta boys on their own ice, a surprise may be awaiting them, as they consider their own team the strongest in the league.

JACK COOMBS MAY BE NEW MANAGER DETROIT TIGERS

Hughey Jennings Thinks Coombs Is Man To Get Best Out of His Pitchers.

It would not be a surprise if Detroit's signing Jack Coombs as assistant manager to Hughey Jennings proves a step toward making the man from Maine manager of the Tigers in another year. Jennings has been active as a ball player and manager for 20 years or more, and it is rumored he plans to purchase a substantial block of the stock of the Detroit club now held by William Yawkey estate and become an official of the club, probably vice president, writes Henry P. Edmunds in Cleveland Plain Dealer. In that case, he would merely supervise the campaign of the team about as Comiskey does at Chicago.

Hughey is forty-nine, and has been identified with the national game for nearly 30 years. He was a member of the Louisville National league club in 1891. He remained a player and one of the game's greatest stars for more than ten years. Then, after a few seasons as manager of the Baltimore Eastern league team, he came to the American league as manager of the Detroit team. That was in 1907 and he proceeded to win three pennants.

He suffered two accidents in the off-season that would have crippled an ordinary man for life, but he has been able to train each spring with his players and got out every day of the season and hit grounders in batting practice. He still is in splendid health but he would welcome a change that would be a promotion and relieve him of the wear and tear of traveling all season and the strain of sitting on a bench during a close game.

Strange as it may seem, Jennings never has been able to get as much out of his pitchers as the baseball world believed could be extracted.

Hired Jim McGuire.

Hughey realized that and did his best to hire someone who could. He had Jim McGuire catching the pitchers. There was no improvement. He got Billy Sullivan. He failed to get results. He tried Jimmy Burke and then Dan Howley, but was not satisfied. In Coombs he thinks he has the man.

Jack did wonders with the Brooklyn pitchers in 1916 and, while he did not have wonderful success as manager of the Phillies last season, it was largely because he was handed no material.

When he joins Jennings at Macon, Ga., in March, Coombs will find a pretty fair pitching staff, but one that can be improved. Boland, Daus, Leonard, Elnko, Love, Cunningham and Ayers are good pitchers, but under the coaching of Coombs they should be even better.

SPORTING NOTES

The Union Boat Club, of Boston, also Harvard and Yale, may be represented in the Royal English Henley regatta on the Thames this summer with variety eight-oared shell crews.

The prince of Wales donated a trophy for competition to the Toronto Hunt club. His father gave the king's plate as a special encouragement to Canadian horse racing.

Yale may make polo a major sport.

The Olympic games athletic events are scheduled for August 10 to September 10.

Milwaukee has three indoor baseball leagues, made up of twenty-five teams.

For the first time in many years the Cincinnati club has declared a dividend.

Ban Johnson will soon have so many court engagements he'll have to move to New York.

Chicago Yacht club plans an international race with Royal Canadian Yacht club of Toronto.

Jockey Simpson Boyle is sixteen years of age, being one of the youngest jockeys in America.

Hugo Bezdek was invited to go and help the Oregon football team prepare for Harvard, but he declined.

The prince of Wales took several boxes of American-made golf balls with him when he sailed for home.

Georges Carpentier was born at Lens, France, January 12, 1894, and is 5 ft. 11 1/2 in. in height, weighing between 170 and 180 pounds.

The union label is an appeal to principle—principle that is above 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.

MIKE O'DOWD WOULD LIKE MATCH WITH GEORGES CARPENTIER

Mike O'Dowd, middleweight champion, wants a match with Georges Carpentier, Europe's champion. O'Dowd could have had a bout with Georges Carpentier in Paris months ago if he hadn't been balky. General Pershing and other commanders of the American forces wanted O'Dowd in the A. E. F. tourney and then, if he won, to fight on through the inter-allied games. O'Dowd was told that if he would do this the army would consent to let him meet Carpentier in Paris while he still was in service. But Mike wouldn't fight in the tourney.

NEW BOOK ON CO-OPERATION IS NOW PUBLISHED

'Consumers' Co-operation' is Title of Book Published by MacMillan Company of New York.

'Consumers' Co-operation'—this is the suggestive title of Albert Sonnichsen's new book, published by the MacMillan Company. Mr. Sonnichsen had the best opportunity to enter a field rich with facts and he has made the best of it. His work is the most readable historical and theoretical survey of co-operation yet published in the United States. He takes the reader from the original experiment in Toad Lane to the present day, and concludes with some unusually interesting chapters comparing the accomplishments and possibilities of the co-operative movement with those proposed by the Bolsheviks, Syndicalists and Socialists.

Many will no doubt disagree with Mr. Sonnichsen when he says that, "At first glance it (co-operation) may seem very closely allied with Socialism, but the two movements are widely different in their methods, and, in so far as socialism may mean state ownership, in their fundamental principles." It is hardly fair to say that the socialist ideal is state ownership; nearly all its apostles agitate for collective ownership—a very different thing. And many socialists contend that inasmuch as the aim of co-operators—the abolition of the profit system—is precisely the aim of socialism, the two are complementary.

Mr. Sonnichsen defines co-operation as "anarchism rationalized." Let no one be frightened by this word "anarchism." It is terrible only in the editorials and cartoons of the subservient. Its real meaning is "voluntary co-operation," and it has nothing to do with regicide or terrorism. "Anarchism rationalized"—that is a good phrase, and it is precisely what co-operation is. The development of co-operation is one of stealth; there is no social jarring or disturbance in its growth. It is a process of gradual substitution of service for profit. The element of force is entirely absent. Many an English Rip Van Winkle rubbed his eyes a half century after the experiment of the twenty-eight weavers to find a third of the commercial transactions of his country dominated by the business of co-operators.

'Consumers' Co-operation' is a valuable contribution to the rapidly growing library of co-operative literature. It is written with grace and charm. Its facts are marshalled in masterly fashion. It covers a vast deal of history with refreshing succinctness. And it throws a blaze of light on many problems that co-operators must face and solve.

IT ALL DEPENDS ON WHO'S GETTING THE BENEFITS

At a mass meeting of business men in Butte, Mont., building craftsmen were told that they should accept their employers' wage offer that building may be encouraged.

The business men made no comment on the unheard of prices of material during the last four years. But when labor asks for increases that will bring their total increase up to 20 per cent. in four years, the business men wag their heads and talk about "a lack of civic pride on the part of Butte workers."

The mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co. made a clear profit last year of \$18,500,125. There was a dividend of 24.44 per cent. on the \$75,000,000 of common stock. The company placed over \$12,000,000 in its surplus account, bringing this fund up to \$33,574,919.

Diamond Park Skating Rink

BANDS

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—EVENINGS

Open Every Afternoon and Evening

Special Attention to Ladies and Children

TAKE LOW LEVEL STREET CARS TO RINK

ADMISSION
Children, 10c; Adults, 15c
Band Nights, 25c
Cloak Room Free

FORGET IT!

(By Fred A. Campbell.)

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it. That's the very best thing you can do.

It will do you no good to remember the mean things that's said about you.

This life is too short to get even. For every mean act that you know, So forget it, my dear boy, forget it. Forget, and just let it go.

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it. For you see every knock is a lie; Be decent and never repeat it. Just forget it and let it pass by; You may think that the story is funny, But to tell it you've nothing to gain. So if it's a knock, just forget it. And never repeat it again.

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it. For knocking's a mighty poor game. It never made one fellow happy; But causes much sorrow and pain. When you hear some fellow knocking, If he's knocking a friend or a foe, I want to impress this upon you, Forget it, and just let it go.

Some say that a knock is a boost; boy, Forget it, for that is not so; A boost is a boost, and a knock is a knock. It's the same thing wherever you go. So when you hear somebody knocking, Let them know their knock is in vain. For as soon as you hear it, forget it. And never repeat it again.

Many good men have been ruined; And many good, pure women, too. By some knocker starting a rumor And not a word of it true. So if you hear some fellow knocking A man or a woman's good name, You can bet it's a lie, so forget it. And never repeat it again.

The union label is the "In Hoc Signo Vinces" of the crusade to rescue the child from the workshop, factory and mill; the woman from the sweatshop and tenement house, and the millions of labor from the clutches of greed, degradation and poverty.

DON'T FORGET LAST YEAR'S RUSH—SO COME IN TIME

DON'T FORGET COATS' MERCERIZED COTTON, ALL SIZES, 10c

ALL GOODS WILL BE SET OUT ON TABLES INSIDE

STOKER'S

ADAMS BUILDING 101ST STREET

A Good Assortment of Ladies' Flannelette Night-Dresses

Travellers' Sample Sale

We have plenty of Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns—Having bought the spring and summer samples of some of the leading wholesale houses in Canada, I am offering them

For Sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday at about One-Third the Regular Price

The Samples consist of Ladies' and Children's Waists, Corset Covers, Aprons, Middies, Hosiery, Sweaters, Nightgowns, Dresses, Skirts, etc. The Men's Samples are Dress and Work Shirts, Vests and Drawers, Sox, etc.

THIS IS THE TIME TO GET STOCKED UP—COME AND HAVE A LOOK AROUND—THERE WILL BE BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY.

Men's Dress Shirts, sizes 17, 17 1/2 and 18 only. Reg. \$2.25, for \$1.50
See Men's Sox for 25c

DON'T FORGET Sale Starts at 9 o'clock Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Adams Building

Ask to See Our Ladies' 25c Stockings

Good Clothes at Fair Prices for Spring 1920

SPRING is on its way and our new Spring Clothing is here. Our stock is large and complete, comprising a wide range of the most up-to-date models. Made from the best imported materials, including Serges, Cheviots, Worsteds and Pure Woolens/Tweeds. Our Better Garments are all hand finished and made to retain shape and give entire satisfaction. In buying our Clothing we were protected on prices and are able to fit you with the suit you want, at Popular Prices, such as

\$25.00, \$32.50, \$35.00, \$37.50 and up to \$60.00

We carry the well known Leckie Shoe, the Shoe that gives you more miles per dollar.

A complete range of up-to-date Men's Furnishings always on display. Whether you buy or not, give us a call. It's a pleasure to show you our goods.

Acme Clothiers, Ltd.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

TWO STORES:

Store No. 1— 10146 101st Street. Phone 4833

Store No. 2— Cor. Peace and 101st. Phone 1977

THAT EXTRA PAIR

An extra pair of Glasses is as essential as an extra pair of shoes. They rest your eyes, guard against the inconvenience of breakage and may be made to increase your comfort and to improve your looks.

TWO PAIR IN ONE

If you need Glasses for both reading and distance, we will grind you a pair of invisible bifocals that will serve a very useful purpose.

ASH BROS.

Watch and Diamond Merchants
Issuers of Marriage Licenses
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FOR QUALITY—
PASTRY AND CAKES IN
GREAT VARIETY.

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BLEND TEA

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JASPER AVENUE

Best in

WATCHES and DIAMONDS

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Marriage Licenses Issued

HOUSE OF COMMONS PASSES BILL FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS

The House of Commons has adopted the Bill for increasing Old Age Pensions, which will ensure to every man and woman over the age of 70 the still insufficient income of £1 a week, private income (if any) being taken into account in reaching this total. Although the Bill by no means meets the demands of the Labor Party, they supported it—indeed, it was mainly through their persistence that the government was induced to bring in the measure now instead of next session—because they felt it was an instalment of justice that would considerably alleviate the lot of these aged pensioners. But that an income of £50 a year should be deemed sufficient reward for a life of toil, taking into consideration the worth of the sovereign as compared with its pre-war value, shows the low economic standard that still obtains in England.

The Woman's Page

ORGANIZATION IS NEEDED TO REDUCE PRICES

Canadian Women Should Band Together in Faithfulness To Reduce H.C.L.

Woman's Century is ready to assist in forming an organization in Canada to reduce the high cost of living and are prepared to co-operate and give detailed information should any women be willing to band together for this purpose. The following article by Elaine De Ruppard in Woman's Century deals with the matter of such societies and organizations and their value:

"Organization needed to reduce prices" is the title of an article in one of our newspapers, but it does not seem to make any impression on the Canadian women as yet. We hear of places in the United States where the women banded together to deny themselves the use of eggs until merchants were obliged to bring down prices, but no such organization has, as yet, been organized in Canada. Toy merchants can only sell the most expensive toys. Dolls must cost \$12.00 and doll carriages \$24.00, the moderate ones are still on their shelves.

Boot merchants ask "what price do you wish to pay madam?" and are served accordingly. The change in the way a pair of leces are put in a pair of boots brings the \$9.00 pair which "were not at all good enough" up to \$14.00 and then the identical pair of \$9.00 were approved and taken at the additional \$4.00 added to please the imagination of the purchaser, who could not think of wearing anything "cheap!"

The cost of food is sowing the seed—by malnutrition—of weaklings, and increased imbecility in the next generation, yet some mothers will give \$25.00 for a doll carriage, and allow themselves to be robbed in other goods, forgetting they are placing direct incentive to cheating in the way of the merchants (for if one is honest, she leaves him to go to the next one, and he knows she will), in this morally square dealing in the case of either? Should a suitable woman be chosen to be President of an organization to reduce "prices," could the Canadian women stand banded together in faithfulness behind her, and support with unwavering loyalty the principles for which they stand, or would they break away at the first temptation?

MRS. ROSE HENDERSON IN TORONTO SIX YEARS AGO AND NOW

The Woman's Century recalls the fact that six years ago it was the means of introducing Mrs. Rose Henderson, the neglected children's friend, of Montreal, to a Toronto audience. And then, so long as the interest in Children's Courts, and women judges for Children's Courts, that Mrs. Henderson so warmly insisted upon, that only twenty women came to hear her speak. But so enthused and purposeful were those twenty, and so deeply did the fire of the speaker's words burn, that the women of Toronto awoke at last, in a way that meant business. We were reminded of that tiny gathering of six years ago, when we saw the crowd of over two hundred guests at the luncheon given by the Big Sister's Association in Mrs. Henderson's honor. Mayor Church gave the address of welcome to Mrs. Henderson, who then spoke earnestly on the need of having women judges as well as men, in a court that must often ask little girl children questions to do with their budding sex. She also strongly advocated the teaching of sex hygiene.

AN ALL-WOMEN FARM IN ENGLAND IS WELL KEPT

A year ago the West Devon Executive Committee took over Great Bidlake Farm, Bridestowe, England, which is being used as a training centre for women. The farm, which consists of 134 acres, was formerly all in grass, but 73 acres have been ploughed up and are now carrying good crops of corn, roots and potatoes. All the work on the farm, with the exception of a little ploughing last autumn, has been done by women. The Food Production Department state that the buildings are in excellent condition and that the farmyard is one of the best kept in the West Country.—Canadian Food Bulletin.

NEED FOR HIGHER TEACHERS' SALARIES IS VERY EVIDENT

Public Bodies Should Weigh Carefully Reasons Given By Civil Servants for Demands.

Writing editorially on the need for higher salaries for school teachers in the province of Ontario, who are now asking for a twenty-five per cent. increase, the Industrial Banner says: "There can be very little doubt as to the necessity of a twenty-five per cent. increase in school teachers' salaries. In making their request for the increase the representatives of the teachers have made out a strong case and only a policy of parsimony will stand in the way of the increase being granted. If public bodies are so insistent that civic and civil servants must not go out on strike to enforce their demands it should be their determination to weigh carefully the reasons given by public servants why they should receive better treatment."

In the case of the school teachers there has been general outcry by newspaper editors, public men, and labor representatives against the parsimoniousness of public bodies when dealing with requests for salary increases. To those inexperienced in teaching children in the public, high and technical schools there is the impression that the duties of the teacher are not as onerous as represented by those who are engaged in the teaching profession.

The duties of school teachers are very exacting, requiring constant application, patience and thoroughness. The results of their efforts is not only reviewed by the school inspectors, but by every parent who sends a child to school. It is upon the teaching profession that we depend for the development of those qualities so essential in boys and girls to assure their future success in the industrial and commercial life of the nation. But in addition to the development of these qualities the teacher plays no small part in influencing the moral concepts of the boys and girls coming under their jurisdiction. This being the case it is the duty of public bodies to deal fairly with the teachers and make it possible for them to maintain a decent standard of living.

It has been pointed out that teachers' salaries have not kept pace with the increased cost of living and that they are worse off today than they were in 1914. Those who work for wages and organizations to protect them realize that the teachers are stating what is true and for that reason they give their sympathetic support to their request for higher salaries.

If the profits in some of our large industries could be carefully analyzed it would be found that they have increased at a ratio much greater than the cost of living and that those who benefit from these profits have no reason to complain that their standard of living has been lowered.

The teachers in the Technical school as well as those who teach in the public and high schools, should not be overlooked in the great increase in salaries. Many of the men and women selected to teach in the Technical school receive very little recognition for the time and money spent in preparing themselves for their positions. All teachers are entitled to better treatment and they should be granted the increases in salary they are asking for.

RAILWAYMEN DENY DECREASE IN HOURS IN TRANSPORT SERVICE

A stinging answer can be made to Mr. Lloyd George's statement to a building conference that there is a decrease in hours of labor in the transport services. Many locomotive drivers are still working an average shift of 12 hours, in some cases reaching 16 and 18 hours, the companies pleading that they cannot observe the new 8-hour day regulation on account of shortage of men. The men point out that there are hundreds of men waiting for promotion from cleaners to firemen and from firemen to drivers, and they assert that these men are being deliberately kept back while others work excessive hours, for which a possible reason is that the companies wish, by paying overtime instead of employing more drivers, to show the public that the 8-hour day means excessive cost and constitutes an argument against nationalization.

RED CROSS WILL LAUNCH CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERSHIP

Advisory Committee Will Be Formed Under Auspices of The Red Cross.

An important outcome of the recent meeting of the central council of the Canadian Red Cross held recently in Toronto, will be forming an advisory and consultative committee made up of representatives of the various organizations in Canada, interested in the problems of public health and welfare.

It is hoped that by the forming of such a committee in connection with the Red Cross to bring about the co-operation and co-ordination of voluntary action of the various national organizations interested in public health and welfare conditions.

The committee will be made up of two representatives from each of the following: Each branch of the Red Cross, the executive of the Canadian Red Cross, Dominion Department of Public Health, St. John Ambulance Association, St. John Brigade, Victorian Order of Nurses, Canadian Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, National Committee for Combating Venereal Diseases, National Committee of Mental Hygiene, National Health Association, Canadian Association of Military Medical Officers, Canadian Association of Public Health Officers.

The Red Cross is obligated under the peace treaty to undertake the bettering of health and welfare conditions and its policy to work in cordial co-ordination with other organizations interested along the same lines. This committee will give expert advice and consideration to all questions touching on these subjects.

The whole reorganization of the Red Cross throughout Canada, is to be placed in charge of a commissioner-in-chief, who is to be an expert on health matters and social welfare. A great national membership campaign is to be launched on October 3, 1920.

An important part of the Red Cross during this coming summer will be an effort to put the aims and meaning of the new international organization of the Red Cross before the people. Features of the campaign will be special uniform membership buttons and a fee of \$1 as the membership fee has been reduced from the former \$2. It is hoped to gain 150,000 to 200,000 new members from this campaign in Alberta.

The Canadian delegates to the conference at Geneva, who were appointed at the meeting, have sailed. They are: Lady Drummond, Sir Richard Lake, and Mr. R. B. Bennett. For the first time, the Canadian Red Cross has been recognized as a national organization, and Canada was given the right to send five delegates to the conference, which is the first one to be held by the League of Red Cross societies.

Each provincial branch of the Red Cross is working out its policy in consultation with their provincial government. In all the provinces the problem of supplementary nursing service in rural districts is a most important one, and the various provinces have schemes for work outlined in this direction. The Alberta branch is considering the establishment of small health centers in those districts which the provincial government cannot touch yet, the communities in which soldiers are settled to be considered first of all. A small building for headquarters will be built in these districts, with two or three beds, and a nurse will be placed here by the Red Cross.

Junior Red Cross
The committee on junior Red Cross work, presented a report which was adopted by the council. The importance of this branch of the work was recog-

New Spring Suits at \$37.50

That Set a Very High Standard of Value

So delighted were we with them when they were taken from their wrappings, that we immediately had our artist sketch three of them in order that you might see them also.

We have no hesitation in saying they are values we cannot replace, as they were evidently made up in a makers' quiet season.

Perfectly tailored of an extra good quality of wool serge, in the favored navy blue, also black. Very smart styles, three of which are illustrated, neatly belted with a narrow self belt, with plain tailored collar and revers or the fancy roll collar finished with an over-collar of fancy silk.

Some are trimmed with rows of military braid and bone buttons on each side of coat and sleeves, while others are self-trimmed with inset pockets and button trimming. Skirts plain, shirred back, belted and pocketed. Lined with brocaded silk poplin. All sizes. Specially priced



37.50

Women's New Spring Underskirts

Those who are now contemplating the purchase of new Underskirts will welcome an opportunity to choose from such a splendid selection of real good values as now shown in a ready-to-wear section. Prices range from \$1.50 up.

Plain Heatherbloom Skirts in solid colors, finished with a frilled flounce. Price \$3.50
Fancy Floral Heatherbloom Underskirts in shades of blues, rose or helio, with elastic top and flounce, edged with narrow ruffles. Price \$3.75

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CLASS FOR NURSING HOUSEKEEPERS IS PROPOSED IN SASK.

Bill Provides for Training of These Women for Period of One Year.

Provision for the creation of a class of certified women to be known as nursing housekeepers is made in a bill which was introduced in the Saskatchewan legislature recently by the Hon. George Langley, in the form of an amendment to the act respecting the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association.

The bill provides for the training of these women over a period of one year and for their subsequent registration. They will then be able to go out in the joint capacity of nurse and housekeeper

to attend confinement and minor surgical cases at a less salary than the fully qualified nurse commands.

Candidates for registration as nursing housekeepers, under the draft bill, are to be trained in hospitals open to government inspection and receiving government grants where nursing classes are not conducted. The course is to be at least one year and may include a term of training at the Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium. Instruction is to be given in the following subjects: Care of obstetrical cases, care of infants and young children, dietetics, general house-keeping, elementary nursing and care and prevention of tuberculosis.

The University of Saskatchewan may appoint a qualified nurse as supervisor of the women in training and the university will conduct the examination of the candidates for registration and furnish certificates to those who are successful under examination.

Among the nations that do not belong to the league are the United States, Germany, Russia and Turkey.

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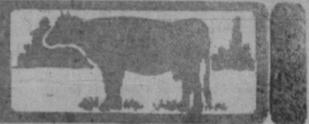
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The Farm Page



SHORT COURSE FOR FARMERS WILL BE GIVEN AT VERMILION

The soldiers' special course that has been given at the Vermilion Agricultural school this winter is just being concluded and the department is starting a short course for farmers and the farmers' wives, the first of March. This will be a two weeks' course, and will include lectures in tractors, field husbandry, live stock, dairying and poultry, home nursing and home economics.

The union label is the best medium of advertising as it is costless to the employer and the union pays for it.

EDMONTON ANNUAL HORSE SALE WILL BE HELD APRIL 1

The annual auction sale of horses, held in connection with the Edmonton Spring Livestock Show, will be held, this year, on April 1st. Entries for the sale close March 1. Those desiring to buy or sell, should communicate with Manager Stark, of the Edmonton Exhibition Association, for particulars, freight arrangements, etc.

The union label is the most economical agency of trade union work, its cost being little compared to its results.

TOM MOORE DEALS WITH LABOR AND CAPITAL PROBLEM

(Continued from Page One)

capital has been obtained from the profits of industry and the greater the margin between the price at which an article was sold and the actual cost of the production of that article, the more profits were available, creating new capital for re-investment in order to further develop industry. Secondly, that this margin, known as profit, did not go to the worker whose labor created it, but was garnered in by the favored few who possessed the original capital. Human nature, being what it is, it logically followed that the desire to possess increased capital led a great number of employers to practice the worst forms of exploitation of their workers, keeping their wages at the lowest possible standard that they could exist upon and selling the product of the industry at the highest possible price that the market would bear. The law of supply and demand was made to apply to the fullest extent both as to labor and commodities. The accumulation of capital in this manner, brought with it increased power to its possessors, and the influence they were able to exercise, forced other employers, who otherwise might have been inclined to act differently, to adopt very nearly the same standards and methods.

On the other side it is conceded that in order to protect themselves from such exploitation, workers joined together into trade unions, and the struggle began between the two organized forces for control of industry. In the earlier stages every known means was tried to prevent such organized effort amongst the workers, but ineffectively. Inspired by lofty ideals trade unions lived through the worst persecutions and continued to grow in numbers and extend their influence throughout the entire civilized world.

Two Basic Principles

Today most countries have accepted and recognized trade unions as a great moral force in the development of national life. Perhaps no better exemplification of this can be given than the fact that when the peace treaty at Paris was being framed, that organized Labor's representatives were called into conference along with the plenipotentiaries of the allied countries, and their advice sought as to the means of eliminating many of the social and economic injustices which were recognized as being the most fruitful source of war in the past, and which resulted in incorporating the Labor clauses in the peace treaty and the creation of an International Labor League to continuously deal with these questions on an international basis.

First amongst the declaration of principles enunciated in the Labor clauses of the peace treaty above referred to and more fundamental than the other declarations made are the following: "That the well-being, physical and moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance."

"Labor should not be regarded as a commodity or article of commerce."

These two declarations embody the basic principles for which labor organizations have fought for generations past, and which principles they are now striving to have incorporated in our social legislation and made the basis of industrial relations.

The Workers' Attitude Toward Capital

The workers of today are much more alive to their position in society than ever they were in the past. The whole question of the ownership of capital is being carefully examined by them, and it would be a fair statement to say that the attitude of Labor today towards capital could be very generally summarized as one of doubt as to the correctness of the methods by which capital has been obtained and centralized in the hands of the few in the past, and one of determination to have some say as to the method of its creation and control in the future, coupled with a grim resolve that it shall no longer be created at the expense of the health and life of the workers themselves or those who are dependent upon them.

Must Not Remain Industry's Servants

Briefly put, the workers must cease to be the servants of industry, and industry must be made the servant of the people. This may sound idealistic but it is not so. Changes in this direction are taking place in many ways at the present time. Perhaps one of the most far-reaching and important developments of industry by the workers is the growth of the co-operative movement. At the present time this movement is, with few exceptions, yet in its infancy in Canada, and it is to Great Britain and European countries that we must look for the actual demonstration of what it has been able to accomplish in this direction. Started as it was to cheapen the means of distribution of foodstuffs it has rapidly grown until today, the British and Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Societies control huge industrial plants, manufacturing shoes, clothing and other staple requirements; they control their own steamships carrying produce from all parts of the world, and have now reached out establishing and operating plantations,

farms, etc., in distant parts of the empire, whereby the raw materials are handled and distributed in their manufactured state without the intervention of any private profit-making corporation. This movement is illustrative of what can be accomplished by the workers for the workers.

It was recognized that private capital was not developing the natural resources of this country as quickly and efficiently as they should be developed. The forests and mineral resources, and the great water powers which are capable of being harnessed to provide water power for farms and factories, were largely lying dormant, and our entire national development being strangled in order to provide greater profits for the few who held the monopoly of their possession. The reaction against this control brought about the demand for the acquisition and development by municipal and provincial governments of the water powers.

Most noticeable in this direction has been the development by the Ontario government, under the Hydro Electric Commission, of the water powers of the province where it is reported that over \$100,000,000 of public money is invested in this development. The federal government, by the acquisition of the Canadian National Railways, added to the lines already constructed by them (the Intercolonial) the further acquisition of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and now the possibility of adding to this huge system, the Grand Trunk Railway, coupled with the building and operation of a merchant fleet, makes the Canadian government one of the largest, if not the largest, transportation operations in the world. Street railways, water works, gas and electric light, markets and other public services are now generally owned and operated by municipal authorities. All this change has brought with it a new outlook for the workers involved in the construction or operation of these industries and for the community which is served by them. Profit has been eliminated and service substituted. Capital for development is secured by the issuing of bonds or shares to the people themselves, as in the case of the Victory Loans, etc., and the social and working conditions of the workers are being made the first consideration, and when their legitimate requirements have been met the selling price of the commodity is then fixed. In this way not only have wages, hours, working conditions, etc., been generally improved, but in most cases the actual cost of the service has at the same time been materially reduced.

Representation on Boards of Management

Today there is a persistent demand by the workers for representation on the boards of management of these public utilities and it is significant to note that at a convention of the legislative representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, recently held in Ottawa, that Premier Borden, in addressing them, stated that the time had, undoubtedly, arrived when the demands of the workers for representation on these boards of directors should be met, and referring to the Canadian National Railway System, said, "no doubt the government of Canada would in the near future make such an appointment. The Ontario government is sympathetically considering the request of the organized workers for representation on the Hydro-Electric Commission. On civic boards of management, by both popular election, where they are operated by committees of municipal councils, and where not elective, by appointment, the workers are in a great number of cases given a direct share in the management of the industry. Examples of development along these lines could be continued almost indefinitely, but sufficient has been said to illustrate the change that is taking place in industries employing a very large army of workers.

Still Room for Private Enterprise

The development of public ownership and the co-operative movement will still leave considerable scope for the operation of industries developed and controlled by private capital for some time to come, and it is advisable to more clearly examine how the new status of partnership of the workers can be established in these industries. There is no doubt that much of the present dissatisfaction can be traced to the domination of capital over labor; the desire by those who have invested to protect capital even if need be at the expense of the workers; the uncertainty of employment; the risk of loss to the worker by accident and dislocation of industry over which he has no control; the failure to pay wages adequate to meet the constantly improved standard of living and by no means the least amongst the causes, failure to recognize the human side of the worker and the tendency to treat him merely as a number or an insignificant cog in the vast industrial machine.

Direct and Legislative Methods

Many of these conditions can be dealt with and improved by direct negotiations between organized workers and the employers, whilst others can be more quickly remedied by legislation. Britain and European countries generally are far ahead of Canada in meeting many of these conditions by the legislative method. The establishment of the eight-hour day, adequate provision against unemployment, old age and sickness, pensions for widowed mothers

UNREST AMONG FARMERS SHOWN BY QUESTIONNAIRE

From All Over Country Farmers Report Inability to Meet Conditions.

Over 40,000 answers sent in by farmers to a questionnaire sent out by the administration early in December indicate widespread unrest on the farm. Replies are still coming in at the rate of 1000 daily.

From every section of the country farmers report inability to meet conditions, that is, to make a good living out of the margin between market returns and the cost of farm supplies, including hired labor. Some report as planning to quit farming; more as having to decrease production to keep from going broke.

While many politicians affect "surprise" that our farmers are not living on milk and honey, considering how they have distributed free seeds, repealed the daylight saving law and accomplished other similarly great things for the farmers in the last three years, the conditions reported having been apparent to anyone who studies production conditions for a long time.

Farmers have been prevented from receiving full competitive prices in several lines by war restrictions, and have been faced by organized raids like that of last fall. At the same time the great industries, supplying the farmer with clothes, machinery and other supplies have had a free hand. Obviously the farmer has been badly squeezed by these two hostile forces.—Western Labor News.

and many other similar measures as yet being talked of in Canada, have already been established by law in other countries.

Canada, however, has made a start and recognizes the necessity of further development in this direction. Factory legislation, minimum wage boards and similar protective measures for the industrial worker, the elimination of private employment bureaus, with their unjustifiable exploitation of out-of-work, and the substitution of provincially-managed bureaus nationally linked up by the Federal Employment Service under the Department of Labor; the attention being given to improvement of educational facilities and technical training, and the fixing of responsibility for the cost of industrial accidents to be borne by the industry through means of a levy collected and distributed to the sufferers from these accidents by provincial workmen's compensation boards, are all measures that are removing some of the matters that previously caused much friction between employer and worker.

Property vs. Human Rights

In plain words the present concepts of rights must be removed. The rights of property today, given precedence in law and custom, must be made subservient to human rights. In some cases changes in this direction are already occurring, and insignificant though they may seem to the impatient, yet these measures are worthy of review. Undoubtedly, the most prevalent change that has already taken place is in relation to the safety of workers. When safety devices were first demanded by law, great opposition was manifested by employers to the adoption of them. Today, we find that not only are industries generally willing to install up-to-date safety appliances but that the suggestions for these and the methods of their installation are being sought from the workers. Shop committees, having control of safety work are to be found in almost all our large industrial establishments. In some industries these committees have been entrusted with the management and installation of rest rooms, lunch rooms and other conveniences dealing with the health and comfort of the workers in the industry. These safety committees, where established, have often grown into shop councils to which have been entrusted many of the other problems of industry.

Establishing Labor in its Desired Status

Summarized, therefore, the problem of establishing labor in its desired new and proper status in industry is a three-fold one. If disturbances of a serious and possibly violent nature are to be avoided in bringing about the inevitable changes, each of the three respective parties must recognize their duty and do it courageously and unhesitatingly. Employers must cease their open or secret hostility towards organized workers and must seek their co-operation and advice, initiating willingly all reasonable improvements and accepting the human being as the most important part in industrial life. The workers in return, realizing that power brings responsibility, must continue to prepare themselves fully for the new role that they are destined to play in industry in the future. The government, representing the community as a whole, must stand ready at all times to hold the balance equally between the two parties to industry, at the same time taking the initiative and inaugurating legislation that will tend to eliminate existing social and economic injustices.

Before the introduction of modern

machinery each worker labored at his or her task, taking for themselves the product of their own toil or exchanging it with others for articles involving equal labor. The continued development of our huge manufacturing plants of today has changed all that. The enormous cost of modern machinery makes it impossible for an individual worker to own or operate such a machine. Therefore, a condition has arisen in which the destinies of thousands of workers are held in the hands of a comparatively few men. The closing down of a mine, the stoppage of a steel plant, or the cessation of work in hundreds of our large industries means ruin and possible starvation not only to the thousands of workers employed but to the small merchants and others dependent on the earnings of the worker. Conditions of this kind can arise at any time either through carelessness, indifference or mere willfulness of a few men who control the capital invested.

As an illustration, Henry Ford has more power over the lives of a greater number of people than many kings of the middle ages ever had. Alongside the development of political democracy there has been developed an industrial autocracy. The two cannot exist side by side. Man must once more be placed in a position where he can become master of his own destiny. This can be brought about peacefully by encouraging association with his fellow worker and through the growth of trade union organization, allow him once more to reach a position of equal power to that which capital at present enjoys. It is essential that a condition must be established where the willing worker will no longer be faced with the horror of unemployment and involuntary poverty. Labor is not organized to destroy but to construct. The greatest sufferers and the first to feel the effect of any act which would in any way destroy or retard the fullest development of industry are the workers, and, therefore, organized labor as a whole can be depended upon to co-operate to the full in all measures that lead not only to greater production, but at the same time to a more equitable distribution of the results of their labor and the establishing of a continually rising standard of civilization.

The union label is a weapon that profits the employer equally with the employee, but only so long as both aim at the same object. It can never be turned against the employee, because it is the latter's exclusive property, to be given or withdrawn at pleasure.

ALBERTA LEADS IN AMOUNT OF LOANS APPROVED BY S.S.B.

Board Unprepared for Large Amount of Business During First Few Months.

Alberta leads in the amount of loans approved by the soldier settlement board, \$16,431,997 having been loaned to the 17th of January. The number of loans approved was 4,622. Saskatchewan has a total of nearly \$12,000,000, British Columbia nearly \$10,000,000, and Manitoba more than \$8,500,000.

There are in Alberta, 3,598 established settlers out of 9,433 returned soldiers who have received qualifications certificates. It is expected that a great many of these qualified prospective settlers will go on the land as soon as they are able to make suitable location and to secure the approval of the board. These figures are illuminating. It is less than a year since the soldier settlement board received authority to loan money on purchased property. It was expected at the time that a large number would avail themselves of the favorable terms of the act, but the board was hardly prepared for the tremendous business which marked the first few months of its activities.

Reports from other provinces indicate that on the whole the returned men going on the land under the aegis of the soldier settlement board have the brightest prospects of success.

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Norwood Confectionery	9503 11th Avenue.	Phone 71625
John Marie	10350 Whyte Avenue.	Phone 2546
Nyl & Warren	3281 112th Street.	Phone 31167
Garnson Cash Grocery	10924 88th Avenue.	Phone 3623
Ben Ton Confectionery	Calder.	Phone 2902
West End Grocery	10806 Whyte Avenue.	Phone 3832
Little Gem Fruit Store	9982 Jasper Avenue.	Phone 5431
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SINGING IS VERY DIFFICULT AND BEAUTIFUL ART

No One Can Be Good Singer Who Does Not Possess Health and Character.

The study of singing is not to be lightly entered upon. Too often, a person elects to take singing lessons in preference to other branches of music, because it is thought that less time is required to become efficient. In these strenuous days, the tendency seems to be towards securing the maximum results with the minimum of effort and time. Whilst it may be possible to do this in other lines, it is not possible in any branch of music, more especially in singing.

A Line of Qualifications.
One would think it absurd to ask a child to do a problem in vulgar fractions before simple addition and subtraction had been mastered; in a similar manner, no one would expect a child to read who did not know the alphabet, and yet these things are no more impossible of accomplishment than are some of the feats attempted by some vocal students. It is difficult to say who is most to blame for these conditions, the student, the parent, or the teacher, but it is because of so much ignorance and misunderstanding on the subject, that the writer has been led to pen these few lines, in the hope that they may help the prospective vocalist to realize the magnitude of the subject on which he is about to embark, and possibly to save him much waste of time and money.

Qualifications Necessary for a Singer.
There is a tendency not to be exacting enough with regard to the qualifications of a would-be singer. People seem to think that anyone can sing, and that it is only necessary to take a few lessons to become an accomplished artist. It is time we asked for more and that people should understand that singing is a very difficult and beautiful art—that it is probably not a branch, but the very root from which music has sprung.

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CITIZENS' BAND CONCERT

PANTAGES THEATRE

Sunday evening, February 22nd, at 9
Doors open 8.30

Good Programme Conductor, J. B. Daly

CANADIAN FILM OF GREAT MERIT COMES TO ALLEN MONDAY

The moving picture event of the season is billed for next week at the Allen theatre, the management announcing with pride that it has secured the first genuine Canadian film for exhibition. It is entitled "Back to God's Country," a screen adaptation of James Oliver Curwood's famous story, "Wapi the Walrus," has a Canadian girl, Nell Shipman, in the leading role, was financed by Alberta capital, and the winter scenes were actually taken on the shores of Lesser Slave Lake, during the 32 below zero weather of last winter. It was during the filming of the snow scenes that Ronald Byron, leading man, was stricken by influenza and succumbed later in an Edmonton hospital.

"Back to God's Country" is a remarkable picture from every angle, but the one outstanding thing about it is the wonderful acting and photography of wild animals. Sixteen different kinds of animals are shown in the picture, these being the pets of Dolores, the part played by Nell Shipman.

Although the story of "Back to God's Country" is very well known, a brief review of it may not be out of place. Dolores LeBeau lives in the mountain wilds with her father and the animals of the forest as her only companions. Peter Burke, a novelist, meets her on one of his tramping expeditions and falls in love.

The attraction is mutual and they plan to be married as soon as he returns from making a report to his government.

Captain Rydal, a coastwise trader and fugitive from justice, sees the girl and attacks her. Her father comes to her rescue and in the struggle with a companion of Rydal, kills him. Rydal pretends to arrest LeBeau, but hurls him over a cliff, killing him.

Burke returns just in time to see Dolores swimming from a stream with the body of her father. He takes her to his home, where they are happily married.

Later, Burke takes his wife on another exploration trip. They accidentally get in Captain Rydal's ship. He drops a heavy sail on Burke, seriously injuring him. Then he plots with a storekeeper in the Arctic to lose Burke in the ice fields, so that he can secure the girl.

Dolores hears of the plot and at the point of a pistol, forces the storekeeper to send her on a sled to the nearest settlement. Rydal pursues, and is about to capture them when Wapi, a savage dog that Dolores has been kind to, attacks the dog team and kills or cripples the dogs.

CITIZENS' BAND SUNDAY CONCERT IN PANTAGES THEATRE

The Citizens' Band will give another of their popular concerts on Sunday evening next, in Pantages theatre. The programme, which is a varied one and chosen to suit all tastes is appended: March—"Triumphal" Double Overture—"Martha" Flotow Saxophone Solo—Selected

Soloist, Mr. Henri Baron Selection—"The Mikado" Sullivan Cornet Solo—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" Goldman

Soloist, Mr. Claude Shaw Serenade—"Love in Idleness" Macbeth Selection—"Maritana" Wallace Saxophone Solo—Selected

Soloist, Mr. Henri Baron Gloria from "12th Mass" Mozart (By request)

GOD SAVE THE KING. Accompanist, Mr. Sam Hobson

It is certainly the most human aspect of music and emotion expressed by the voice must surely enter more readily and intimately into the heart than when conveyed by an instrument, no matter how skillfully played. With regard to the qualifications necessary to success in the would-be singer, the following may be regarded as essential: a good voice, musical aptitude, general intelligence, good health, character.

Health and Character
It is safe to say that no one can expect to make a good singer who does not possess these qualifications in a very fair degree. The two latter—health and character—are often not taken sufficiently into consideration. By health is meant not merely general health, but the local well-being of the organs engaged in voice production—the nasal passages, throat, lungs, etc. "Character" is of the utmost importance. By this is meant the possession of the qualities of patience, perseverance, industry, self-control, and joy in overcoming difficulties. So many students are clever but flippant; they cannot, or will not see the necessity for practice. They forget their breathing exercises, laugh at their dieting exercises, and demand silly little songs or rag-time ditties instead of trying to understand beautiful music.

Stage & Music

HAZEL KIRKE AND TRIO OF VOCALISTS HEADLINE PANTAGES

A bill rich in comedy features will be presented at the Pantages theatre next week when Hazel Kirke and her trio of vocalists come as the headline attraction. They inject more real comedy and music into their offering than any trio now appearing in the varieties. Fred Klem, a pianist of unusual ability presides at the piano.

One of the most genuine novelties of the season is Valand Gamble, a lighting calculator of exceptional qualifications. He will both tease and mystify the younger generation and adults as well.



MAY ALLISON IN "FAIR AND WARMER" At the Allen Today and Tomorrow, February 20th and 21st.

well, Joe Jenny and his peerless comedy and vocal trio are old favorites on the circuit; the International Bird Cabaret will prove a novelty above the average, and Harvard, Holt and Kendrick present a bicycle novelty known as "The Big Game," in which they play basketball on wheels. Hope Vernon plays a violin and sings.

The second episode of "Bound and Gagged," the new Pantages serial, with strong comedy proclivities in which George R. Seitz is featured, is proving an unusual attraction at the Pantages this week. The Pantages has presented many good serials but "Bound and Gagged" proves the best of all, because it has a few thrills surrounded by a predominance of comedy.

MICHEL FOKINE WORLD'S GREATEST GENIUS OF DANCE

Difficult for Those Who Have Only Seen Him Recently To Appraise Him.

To see Michel Fokine is to see the world's greatest genius of the dance. And although, unlike Maeterlinck, he has inspired no uplift campaigns, yet his contribution to beauty has been equally great and perhaps in the end, more significant. For while the Belgian poet was busy peeping shadowy kingdoms with passionless puppets who moved as though in a dream, and whose speech was even more obscure than their silences, the Russian was creating living marionettes, and giving to their dumb art an eloquence beyond that of words. At a time when choreography had apparently reached its highest expression in the Italian ballet, commonly called "toe-dancing," with its mincing steps, its meaningless pirouettes, and formal figures Fokine, then head of the Czar's imperial ballet school, was transforming it into a rhythmic, if fleshly, utterance of lyric and dramatic moods.

To obtain his results he borrowed from all the arts. He was the first to discard the empty "ballet music" and replace it with works which were more definite in character and which lent themselves more readily to translation. If he could not find a libretto to fit them, he would write one himself. And with the assistance of Leon Bakst, then scenic artist for the Petrograd Opera, he finally created that synthesis of music, color, and rhythmic pantomime known as the Russian Ballet—a form of art in which all the imaginative genius of Russia seemed to become crystallized.

Fokine's creative methods must be quite extraordinary, according to an interview printed recently in the New York Times. "I work exactly like a sculptor," he is reported to have said. "I look upon a pupil or a massed ballet as a great piece of rough marble. . . . My will is my mallet; my idea is my chisel. . . . I have studied the human body like a surgeon. I know the value, the possibility, the dynamic or static

ALLEN All Next Week

The Picture You Have Been Waiting For

Back to God's Country

Starring Nell Shipman the Great Canadian Actress

THE PICTURE SENSATION OF THE YEAR

This was the Photo *Figy* taken last winter in the vicinity of Grouard and on Lesser Slave Lake.

THE FIRST GREAT CANADIAN PICTURE

principle and power of each fibre, muscle, and bone. I compel flesh to flow into the matrix of my dream. I stop at nothing but perfection. And when I have completed my Mordkin or my Pavlova or my ballet, I unveil it to the eyes of the world. . . . I thus multiply myself in my creations. My dances and my dancers are so many Fokines."

At the same time, one can not ignore Vera Fokine, his wife as well as his pupil, who is sharing his programs here. More expressive in feature than Pavlova, though not so slight in form, she undoubtedly is supreme in the art of telling a story, of evoking images or projecting moods, through the medium of the human body.

Why Increased Telephone Rates Are Necessary

This chart shows the average rates at present in force in principal Cities throughout Canada. It will be noticed that although Rates in Edmonton are lowest, the ratio of Telephones to population is highest, this evidences the popularity of the System.

There was a time when the Telephone was considered a nuisance, later it was considered part nuisance and part convenience, now it has become an indispensable necessity, so much so that the demand for Telephones far exceeds the supply.

The cost of material necessary for the operation and maintenance of the System has increased 45 to 130 per cent. and the price of labor has increased approximately 33 per cent.

Even with these increased costs the Department could continue for some time to operate at a profit without increasing rates but for the fact that it has reached its capacity.

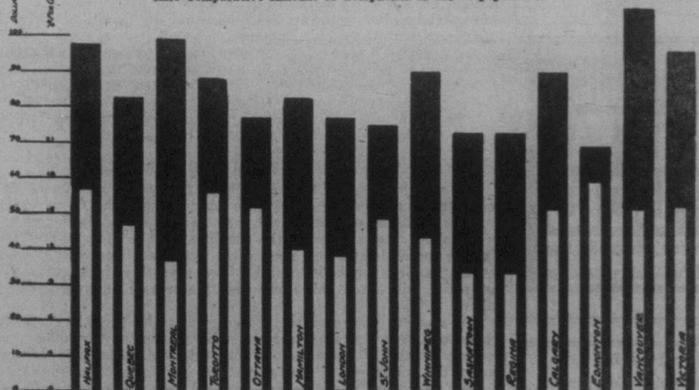
Over 600 applicants, many of whom are your friends are now waiting for service and many business institutions in the City are unable to have their services extended unless the System is generally enlarged to take care of the development of the System.

The increased annual charges against the cost of extensions at present under way and those necessary next year will be \$70,000.00. The net surplus earned by the Department for the year 1919 was \$50,000.00. This is the explanation.

When adjusting the rates for service, which becomes effective April 1st, a loss of 5% was estimated. However with the coming prosperity of the City, which is already in sight, such a loss would be almost immediately absorbed by new demands for service.

That the Telephone has become indispensable is further proven by the fact

Average Rates in Canada for Cities of 30,000 Population and Over Also Comparative Amount of Telephones in use to population.



White Blocks represent average rentals—Black, ratio of Telephones to population.

that many waiting applicants have offered to pay the business rate for service in their homes.

With exception of perhaps two small Cities, the rates for service will still be lower than other Cities in this Country. The increase amounts to about 8 cents per week per Telephone therefore we do not wish to lose a single subscriber.

Additions to the Telephone System will assist the City to grow and make your Service more valuable, therefore we ask your continued support in the effort to keep the Department to the forefront of all other Systems in the Country.

City of Edmonton Telephone Dept.

(Authority of City Commissioners)

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WHY ALL THE DELAY?

There is no reason, not even a good excuse, for the procrastinating policy of the city authorities in connection with the wage agreements between the corporation and its employees. The new agreements are supposed to go into effect on February fifteenth and that date is now a week past. To the present time no headway has been made in the matter of negotiations and at the present rate of progress it will almost be time for the submission of next year's agreements before present negotiations are concluded. The civic unions have fulfilled their part of the arrangement, and the agreements proposed by them were in the hands of the commissioners by January fifteenth. The employees' organizations are anxious to have the question of salaries and working conditions settled for the year, and they are justified in being displeased at the very apparent disposition of the Mayor and Commissioners to procrastinate.

The City of Calgary was faced with a strike of its workpeople last year because of the same disposition to put off the very vital question of the adjustment of salaries. There is no likelihood of hasty action on the part of the Edmonton civic unions at this time, but there is a limit to the patience of any body of workpeople who know that their needs are worthy of immediate consideration. As the Free Press pointed out in a previous edition, the City Hall employees have to the present only received an average increase of eight per cent. over the salaries received in July 1914. We hope that there will be no further unnecessary delay in getting the salary question disposed of for this year.

FOR THE WORKER, AGAINST NO ONE.

The Labor movement is for the worker and against no one. Trade unions are not hostile to employers and are not inimical to the interests of the general public. Trade unionism seeks to raise the status of the worker. It is a constructive, humanitarian movement and its only enemies are the enemies of justice and right. Employers who are willing to recognize the workers' right to a voice in the determination of their remuneration and working conditions, are ready to testify to the value of trade unionism as a stabilizing force in any industry. In this regard Lord Northcliffe recently made the statement that the trade unions of Britain were the greatest force in preserving stability and order that existed in the old land. Others who have studied the principles of unionism have similarly expressed themselves, including the late W. E. Gladstone who one time made the observation that "Trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracy."

"The trade union! That takes the individual oftentimes careless of his obligations to his fellow man, ignorant of the very causes of the evils under which he labors, and works within him a revolution; fans to life the good that lies dormant in his nature, that moral sense which all possess; that makes of him an enthusiast—a man—with new views, greater aspirations, nobler desires; a grander conception of life that shows things in a different light and awakens him to the fact that no matter what his position, he is entitled to earn an honest livelihood, and no other can justly call himself master, notwithstanding wealth, gifts, or birth—a generated spirit of independence and self-reliance; that is the trade union's pride and honor, and which is the hope and safeguard of all civilization."—Sampel Gompers.

PROPAGANDA DISPATCHES.

Canadian Labor men will do well to pay scant attention to the dispatches concerning the political situation in Britain, which are appearing in some Canadian newspapers. The greater number of such stories can without hesitation be labelled "propaganda" without doing those responsible for the dispatches any injustice.

"Public opinion," we are repeatedly told, "is solidly opposed to the Labor Party's views," on this, that or the other question. But we find that "public opinion" as summed up by the correspondent is invariably what is expressed through the leading newspapers, that are naturally opposed to Labor's policy on every question. An analogous case would have been for it to have been taken that public opinion was opposed to Labor in our recent civic elections, because of the attitude of the newspapers in this city at that time. There was a time when the newspapers did express public opinion, because they molded and directed it. But in Britain and elsewhere people are now thinking more and more upon independent lines, and are governing their actions accordingly.

Every effort has been and is being made to discredit the Labor Party through its members in the British Parliament. Failing in that the objective now seems to be to work the "red" bogey for all it is worth and the people are being told that any good the moderate Labor representatives could do would be vetoed or made of no effect by the "extreme" element in the event of the formation of a Labor government. The propaganda, however, seems to be of little effect in the Old Land, and should not be paid any attention by Canadians. The only reliable information regarding political affairs in Britain is to be gained from the old country Labor papers and such fair-minded publications as the Manchester Guardian.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The speech from the throne as presented at the opening of the Legislature on Tuesday, conveys no hint of what the Government proposes to do in connection with matters that are of particular interest to the wage-earners of the province. But in view of the fact that the speech is as a rule more often remarkable for what it does not say than it is for the information it conveys, there is no guarantee that action will not be taken on legislation pressed for by organized Labor.

The requests presented to the Government by the Alberta Federation of Labor were all of a reasonable and constructive character, and are worthy of more than a perfunctory consideration on the part of the ministers and the Legislature. A number of amendments to existing Labor legislation are required and provision should be made for the proper enforcement of acts that are already on the statute books. Much of the legislation now on the books has been of no effect because of lack of enforcement. The adopting of legislative measures with no provision for their proper enforcement, is obviously worse than useless. The speech from the throne predicts an era of great prosperity. Prosperity infers industrial and building activity and the need for the adoption and execution of adequate measures providing for the safety and health of the workers is apparent.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Any legislation that would deprive Labor of the right to strike, regardless of how attractive it might be in other ways, can never be acceptable to the organized workers.

The Alberta Labor movement is pressing for free hospital accommodation for tubercular patients. The need of every possible effort to combat the ravages of the dead disease is apparent to all.

Trade unionists will find files of a number of Labor papers in Hall 4 of Labor headquarters. An enjoyable hour can be spent among them by those who may have spare time on their hands.

The usual criticism of organized Labor by the non-unionist is that the movement hasn't accomplished as much as it might have. True it might have accomplished more if those who are out were in.

Big Showing of Silks, Dress Fabrics and Coatings

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The value of organization has been demonstrated so often and in such various ways that it should not be necessary to plead with unorganized workers to govern themselves accordingly.

The Manchester Guardian, the leading Independent Liberal paper in Britain, takes a healthy swat at Winston Churchill for his statement that Labor is not fit to govern, and remarks that it would be difficult to conceive of a War Secretary chosen from Labor's ranks that could be expected to commit blunders on the scale of Mr. Churchill's exploits.

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union No. 448 is to be congratulated on the successful conclusion of agreement negotiations. The dollar an hour rate established by the Plumbers should become a standard in the building trades, and the other unions will no doubt insist on the scale attained by the Plumbers.

The Retail Clerks' Protective Association is away to a splendid start. The policy of the union in arranging a series of efficiency talks is one that will be commended by all. The efficiency of the membership in any organization is a large factor in determining its economic strength.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER DECLARED UNTRUE

Civic Union Would Welcome Inquiry Into Charge of Commissioner Ormsby

Commissioner Ormsby, evidently succumbing to the publicity fever, gave a statement to the papers some days ago in which he charged that certain civic employees were quitting work before the proper time in the evening. The Civic Employees' Union No. 30 resented the statement and declares it to be untrue. A special meeting of the Union was called and the following statement was given out over the signature of President G. Underwood, and Secretary A. Parkinson:

"The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of Civic Employees Union No. 30 called in consequence of Commissioner Ormsby's charge that Civic Employees made a very short day of it by quitting work in some cases as early as 3 o'clock, specifically naming the men employed on the Streets and Health Dept. as the worst offenders in this respect.

"Resolved that we, the members of Civic Union No. 30, who comprise the greatest number of men employed by the Streets and Health Dept. hereby repudiate the charge of Commissioner Ormsby that men employed by that Dept. quit work at unauthorized times. We resent it as a base reflection on a large body of men whose work is non-otiose and disagreeable to a degree, but absolutely necessary for the welfare and health of any community. That such a charge not only discredits the Civic Employees but also the officials in charge of the administration of the various departments and it is the opinion of this union that such unfounded statements are not in the best interests of the city as a whole.

"Furthermore that this union would welcome any inquiry that the commissioners see fit to make and will render any assistance that the organization would be capable of giving."

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