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STRONG PLATFORM IS ADOPTED BY ORGANIZED LABOR

League of Nations Covenant Meets With Strong Approval

COMPREHENSIVE POLICY
American Federation of Labor in Convention at Atlantic City

Unqualified endorsement is given the peace treaty and league of nations covenant by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor in its report, submitted to the annual federation convention which opened at Atlantic City, N.J., Monday.

The basic principles of a lasting peace are in the treaty, the report says, and adds that with a peace so built, "the world has in truth been made safe for democracy."

The covenant of the league of nations, the report continues, "must meet the unqualified approval and support of the American working people. It is not a perfect document and perfection is not claimed for it. It does, however, mark the nearest approach to perfection that has ever been reported in the international affairs of mankind. We declare our endorsement of the triumphs of freedom and justice and democracy as exemplified in the covenant of the league of nations."

"Discussing the peace treaty as a whole the report states:

"The introduction on nine specific labor clauses in the peace treaty that the 'well being, physical and moral of the industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance.' No such declaration has ever been written into international law through any previous treaty of peace and it is due to the efforts of American labor more than to any other single factor that it appears in this emphatic form in the present treaty."

The report reviews the Pan-American labor conference held at Laredo, Tex. in November. A long reconstruction program called the "most complete and most constructive yet made in this country" is set forth in the report.

The measures making up the program are:

Democracy in Industry
The report declares it essential that workers should insist upon their right to organize into trade unions; that legislation should be passed making it a criminal offense for employers to attempt to interfere with the rights.

Unemployment
Unemployment, the report says, is caused by under consumption, which in turn, is caused by low wages.

Wages
After declaring that there is no method for obtaining just wages except through the trade union movement, the report says:

"The workers of the nation demand a living wage for all wage earners, skilled or unskilled—a wage that will permit the workers and his family to live in health and comfort."

Hours
The report reiterates the demand for an eight-hour day with overtime prohibited except in emergencies.

Women in Industry
Women, the report says, should receive the same pay as men for equal work performed and must not be permitted to perform tasks disproportionate to their physical strength.

Child Labor
"Exploitation of the child for private gain must not be permitted," the report says, calling for laws to protect children.

Status of Public Employees
Public employees should have the rights as citizens.

Co-operation
The report recommends solution of production, transportation and distribution problems through co-operation, declaring the middleman can be eliminated in this way. The people's final voice in legislation.

The report recommends legislation to allow laws once held unconstitutional to become effective if re-enacted.

Political Policy
The report opposes a "political party" and says better results can be secured to labor by non-partisan support of candidates known to be friendly.

Government Ownership
"Public and semi-public utilities should be owned, operated or regulated by the government in the interest of the public," the report says. Whatever disposition is made of the railroads, rights of employees must be protected.

Encouragement of merchant marine under government control is recommended with granting to seamen same rights as other workers.

Waterways and Waterpower
Legislation for development of waterpower by the federal government and states is recommended.

Ownership of Land
To wipe out "feudal tenant farming," the report recommends a graduated.

(Continued on Page 8)

RAILWAY FEDERATION OF SHOPMEN ORDERED TO LAY DOWN TOOLS

Owing to inability to arrive at an amicable agreement with the Railway War Board the Railway Shopmen of America of District No. 4 were called on strike Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. This has nothing to do with the Winnipeg situation whatsoever, nor does the One Big Union enter into it. It is a straight crafts' union fight. All of Canada will be affected. With the shopmen out all over the country it means that railroad transportation will be completely tied up unless an adjustment is arrived at before the rolling stock gets out of order.

A committee representing the shopmen have been seeking negotiations with the war board for several months. Negotiations started several weeks ago. Some thirty-five thousand men are affected.

LIME FITTER FOR RETURNED VETERANS TO VISIT CITY

Mr. Prosser, lime fitter for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, will be in Edmonton on Monday, June 16th at the Department's Orthopaedic Headquarters, St. Regis block, Namaya avenue. All men having alterations required for their artificial limbs are requested to attend on this date.

FIRST NEWSPAPER WRITERS' UNION FORMED IN CANADA

Reporters on the French and English newspapers in Montreal have organized a union with a charter from the International Typographical Union. It is claimed that this is the first newspaper writers' union formed in Canada. The purposes are: "To promote the professional and general interests of the members by encouraging a higher professional standard, by raising the rate of remuneration, by regulating the hours of work, and by providing adequate compensation for overtime and special work."

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS GOING OUT ON MONDAY

Commercial Telegraphers all over the United States expect to quit their keys on Monday as a result of inability to reach satisfactory working conditions with the telegraph companies. A complete paralysis of business is anticipated. This strike is the old line trade union variety supported by the International.

PORTLAND UNION SUPPORTS LABOR PUBLICATION

The new union of jewelry workers and salesmen at Portland, Oregon, voted recently to subscribe for the entire membership for the "Oregon Labor Press," the official publication of Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity, and the Oregon State Federation of Labor. The new union is showing by its activity its desire to be foremost in movements for the betterment of Labor.

NOVA SCOTIA IS THREATENED WITH GENERAL STRIKE

A general strike, to begin on Dominion Day, July 1, is threatened by the workers of Nova Scotia, but the indications are that it will be possible to avert this action, which would tie up all the mines and factories of the Province. There is considerable unrest in labor circles of Nova Scotia. The unrest is not confined to the workers in Nova Scotia, but there are evidences of it also in other parts of the maritime provinces.

CALGARY CIVIC EMPLOYEES VOTE AGAINST STRIKE

The strike situation in Calgary continues to be a fifty-fifty proposition. In other words, it is pretty much of a saw-saw affair. Today the bricklayers walked out, but the press telegraphers and the C.N.R. freight handlers are back.

There will be no sympathetic strike of any civic employees. For the second time unions belonging to the civic federation have voted overwhelmingly against joining in the sympathetic strike. This includes street railwaymen, electricians, power house men, waterways employees, all outside men and all the city hall staff.

INCREASED TRADE ONLY SALVATION, SAYS TRADE COMMISSIONER

The Canadian national debt in 1914 totalled \$46 a head. It is now over \$270. Increased trade only, says the Canadian Trade Commission can help us to carry the new burden.

NEW ZEALAND'S PRACTICAL TEST OF CO-OP STORES

Co-Operators' Ideas Not to Shuffle Existing State of Society But to Replace It

LADIES' GUILD USEFUL

Why Not Mankind Hire Money Instead of Money Hiring Mankind

The objects of the Canterbury Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., of New Zealand, are:

Co-operative action in trade by co-operation in order to reduce the elements of waste, to promote the material betterment of those who become members. To try as far as possible to adopt the principle of each for all and all for each. To eliminate the worst features of competition, to educate men as citizens and to unite them in brotherly sympathy.

The Co-operative movement is an economic movement founded on a moral basis, aiming at the substitution of the destructive system of unlimited competition by the life-giving method of co-operation. No one can fail to recognize that co-operation is not a moral or social movement in itself, has had the benefit of many high moral and social tendencies to stimulate and foster it. It is a principle for the maintenance and development of civilization. So much so that there can be no form of reconstruction after the war which does not lead people to the collective possession and control of the essentials of life.

The ideas of co-operators are not to reshuffle the existing state of society but to replace it. The above principles having been subjected to a minute and searching examination by the founders of the movement in Christchurch, it was decided to put the principles to a practical test. A store was opened at 647 Colombo street, on July 24th, 1918, with a membership of 165, and a paid-up capital of \$234 17s 6d.

Advantages
The first ten weeks trading enabled the society to declare a dividend of 11% on the £1 on purchases, paid off all preliminary expenses and carried forward a substantial balance.

All kinds of goods can be purchased at the store at the prices ruling in the open market. Cutting prices or selling at reduced rates is not countenanced whatsoever. But only the best quality of goods, free from adulteration or fraud of any kind are kept in stock.

A Fire and Accident Insurance business is carried on, the Society being agents for the Guardian Assurance Company. All kinds of risks are undertaken on property, motor cars, as well as accident.

Owing to the steady progress both of trade and membership, plans are being prepared for the establishment of new departments.

Quarterly statements are made up showing the profit for the three months' trading, such profit, after deducting an amount for reserve and depreciation is then allocated according to the amount of purchases of each member.

The Capital of the Society is made up of £5-shares, free of interest. Each member has one share only and one vote.

Loan Capital
The Society accepts Loan Capital up to the sum of £200, which bears a fixed rate of interest at 5 per cent, also when the full share has been paid up, members' dividends can be left in the Society as loan capital and earn 5 per cent interest.

In an ordinary business a company is an assemblage of dollars for the purpose of hiring mankind to secure profits for the dollars. Co-operation is the assemblage of mankind for the purpose of hiring dollars to save profits for mankind. Why not mankind hire money instead of money hiring mankind, and after paying money its legitimate hire, divide the remaining profit among the purchasers.

Ladies' Guild
This will become a very useful part of the co-operative movement in that it will assist the lady members to gain valuable knowledge in every department of their activities as well as assist the movement by spreading knowledge of its advantages.

TORONTO PAINTERS GET 65c PER HOUR

The strike of the painters, decorators and paper hangers, at Toronto terminated successfully and a rate of 65 cents an hour is established, all contracting painters falling in line.

MONTREAL PATTERN MAKERS SECURE EIGHT HOUR DAY

The Pattern Makers' Union at Montreal, has established the 44-hour week.

NOVA SCOTIA CO-OP STORE SUCCESSFUL

The last quarterly report of the British Canadian Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Sydney Mines, N.S., contains a table showing the progress of the society from the first to the twelfth year of its existence. The sales of the society rose from \$16,913.18 during the first year to \$675,294.94 in the twelfth year. The membership increased from 85 to 1,550, and share and loan capital from \$1,710.11 to \$88,092.43, while the amount paid in purchase dividends was \$508.29 in the first year and \$71,029.81 in the twelfth year. The aggregate trade amounted to \$2,561,628.40. The total interest paid on capital amounted to \$19,206.28, the sum of \$262,026.39 has been returned to the consumers as purchase dividends, and the sum of \$12,000 has been transferred to the reserve fund out of the surplus revenue.

STARVATION POLICY NOW INAUGURATED

Food Combines Refusing to Sell Goods on Usual Terms During Strike

Winnipeg food vendors are virtually eliminating all credit during the strike. No new accounts are being opened and old customers are being rigidly checked up, and if too far behind dropped off the books.

Persons known to be on strike are asking for credit from butchers and grocers in ever increasing numbers and are being refused.

Some of the packing houses are eliminating their "seven day" credit to the retail trade. One Portage avenue butcher who has been in the meat business here for fourteen years and "owes not any man," received a notice from a local packing house to the effect that during the strike it had adopted a cash and carry system with all its trade.

Stories of strikers threatening dealers with wrecking their stores if no credit is extended, are current in the city. One Sargent avenue butcher who has been giving almost unlimited credit and who found it necessary to stop doing so, has been subjected to some very "hot language," but no actual, definite threats were made against him so far, he said.

People are buying necessities and eliminating the fancy stuffs, groceries decline. One downtown butcher declared that orders are so small that the business losses on the time taken to put them up. "People ask for as little as five or ten cents worth of stuff at a time," he said, "and that in meats!"

PLAIN TEN; PURL SEVEN

Thirty-seven days absent last year in addition to holidays, was the average for each employee of one branch of the interior department, according to evidence submitted to the committee of the commons, which is inquiring into the civil service.

"No epidemic is so serious as the epidemic to have a few days' holidays," said Dr. Michael Steel.

Mr. H. H. Stevens thought the absence privilege was being flagrantly abused.

Mr. W. W. Cory, deputy minister of the interior, said that to remedy conditions they must get to the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Boys stated he had been told that all the jerseys and other knitted garments made in the civil service during working hours in one year would be sufficient to outfit a small army.

BOLSHEVIK AGENTS ARE FOUND WHERE LEAST EXPECTED

A collection of reports on Bolshevism in Russia, presented to the Parliament of Great Britain by command of His Majesty, being condensed, and issued by the Department of Public Information at Ottawa, contains the following extract on the Bolshevist Plans for World Revolution. "Bolshevism in Russia offers to our civilization no less a menace than did Prussianism, and until it is ruthlessly destroyed we may expect trouble, strikes, revolutions everywhere. The German military party are undoubtedly working hand in hand with Russian Bolshevism with the idea of spreading Bolshevism ultimately to England, by which time they hope to have got over it themselves, and to be in a position to take advantage of our troubles. For Bolshevism propaganda unlimited funds are available. No other country can give their secret service such a free hand, and the result is that their agents are to be found where least expected."

Builders Quit When Contractors Refuse Increase
The Brotherhood of Bookbinders' Union at Quebec, made a request for a wage increase and was turned down by their employers. A strike resulted. Now the increase is put in their envelopes each week.

TORONTO NURSES DEMAND 8-HOUR DAY

Toronto, June 12.—Nurses employed in all city hospitals have served six months' notice upon the hospital management of their intention to strike unless granted an eight-hour day.

RECONSTRUCTION MUST BE BASED ON SOUND FACTS

Revolution is a Human Cyclone Propelled by Fury of Insanity

POWER OF PEOPLE LIES IN ORDER

Nation Built on Conservative Principles is Fortified Against Revolution

Reconstruction to be effective must be based upon sound economic facts.

Briefly, that should be the position of the Department of Labor in promoting building, an industry that was stopped during the war, one that is necessary to the progress of the country, adding to its wealth and its taxable resources. Every new building erected helps society in various ways. When carried on in a large way—nationally, for instance—the building industry sets in motion all other industries. Thus at this time it is the chief national source for the useful employment of the labor which during the war was engaged in war work and presents means for absorbing the soldiers mustered out of the nation's service.

Building, then, besides being useful, necessary and beneficial, in a measure assumes a patriotic aspect. Love of country means more than mere shouting for victory, cheering heroes and saluting the flag. It means work for the good of the country, for the peace and prosperity of the people and for the maintenance of order.

These conditions cannot prevail if the people are idle. Idleness will produce industrial unrest; that, in turn, will arouse discontent and discontent breeds revolution.

Revolution wipes out order, reason, reverence, sentiment—everything that is sacred falls before revolution. The goal of revolution is attained at that point when its fury is spent. There it stops. Out of its debris may come good, may rise some noble principle, may develop a great power exercised with benevolence. But that no man can direct, for revolution is not to be controlled. It surges, sways, sweeps on without heed of the sorrow, the hardships, the suffering that is left in the path of the storm. Revolution is a human cyclone propelled by madness.

Hunger and misery are the parents of revolution, but when hunger is appeased and misery assuaged they cannot check their wayward child. Revolution destroys. It is irresponsible because it recognizes no authority.

The power of the people lies in order, in generous consideration, in sympathetic understanding and in conservative action. A nation built upon these principles is fortified against revolution. They are the forces which arrest destruction. Industry sustains them.

Reconstruction then, must be founded upon industry. Employment of men merely to give them something to do without producing things that will be useful or without adding to the world's wealth is wasteful.

TORONTO FIRMS GRANT BETTER WAGE SCHEDULE

On Monday, Hobberlins, Limited, of Toronto, inaugurated a 40-hour week for their employees. The week will be spread over five days, thus giving the 400 employees all day Saturday off. The five-day work arrangement is for the entire year. While working only 40 hours a week, the men are paid for 44 hours. Hobberlins' employees are members of the Amalgamated Garment Workers' Union and did not participate in the sympathetic strike with the metal trades workers.

A forty-four hour week, accompanied by an increase of 20 per cent. on the per hour wage scale is announced by the W. K. Kellogg Cereal Company, whose Canadian factory is located in Toronto.

Hitherto the employees of this company have been working forty-eight hours per week.

Under the new scale their earnings will be higher for forty-four hours' work than previously for forty-eight hours.

QUEBEC BOOKBINDERS SECURE INCREASE

The Brotherhood of Bookbinders' Union at Quebec, made a request for a wage increase and was turned down by their employers. A strike resulted. Now the increase is put in their envelopes each week.

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VANCOUVER POSTAL WORKERS REFUSE TAKE STRIKE VOTE

The postal workers of Vancouver, at a meeting Monday night refused by an unanimous vote to take a strike ballot, declaring that the attitude was not changed by events of the past six days in the strike brought about in sympathy with Winnipeg and striking postmen of that city, who have been dismissed from the public service. For the past several days, extreme pressure has been brought upon the postmen to force them from the service.

The meeting expressed the view that there was nothing to strike for, and the further view was expressed that no further vote would be taken nor further meetings held to discuss the Winnipeg situation.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAYMEN WANT EIGHT HOUR DAY

The Street Railway Employees Union at Toronto, has notified the Toronto Railway Company that after June 16 it will insist on putting in force the straight eight-hour day, a 55-cent and hour scale and time and a half for overtime.

MACHINISTS FORM NEW INTERNATIONAL UNION AT COAST

A new machinists' union was organized at a meeting held on Friday last in the Labor Temple, Vancouver, B.C. It is composed of members of the defunct Local 777, who have adhered to the international and rejected the One Big Union. The new organization will be known as Local 692.

It will be remembered that the charter of Local 777 was withdrawn by the international when a majority of the members voted in favor of the One Big Union. The new organization, No. 692, has a strong membership and there are new members joining all the time.

VANCOUVER SITUATION DECLARED SATISFACTORY

Vancouver's general strike is taking pretty much the same course as other cities. Jitneys give service in place of the street cars. Loading of vessels along the waterfront is severely handicapped. The strike comes as near being a general tying up of activities as it is practical to bring about.

PRINCE ALBERT HAS BIG CO-OP BUSINESS

In the fiscal year ended August, 1918, the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company at Prince Albert, Sask., did a gross business of \$102,000,000. The major part of this business was the handling of 29,876,672 bushels of grain from the time it left the spout of the threshing machine to the mill or on board ship for export. The company also handles livestock, sells farm supplies and operates a real estate agency. It leases a terminal elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity at Fort William and has 343 elevators in three provinces.

METER INSTALLERS REQUEST INCREASE IN PAY ENVELOPE

Water meter installers employed by the city, members of the trade workers in the union of municipal employees, have requested City Commissioner Ormsby for an increase in wages of five or ten cents an hour. The men have been working for 45 cents for several years. The commissioner failed to concede the request. The union is now considering the situation with the hope of a reconsideration of the question. Five or six men are affected.

PRESS WIRES OF LOCAL DAILIES RESUME OPERATIONS

The two press telegraphic operators at The Bulletin and the one at the Edmonton Journal received instructions from Winnipeg to resume work at one o'clock on Wednesday, and as a result the Canadian Press wires of the Edmonton papers began operations again Wednesday afternoon.

The press operators for the city papers have been out since the general strike began in Edmonton, on May 28.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS BREAK OLD TRADITIONS

The Order of Railway Conductors, closing a three weeks' session at St. Louis, Mo., voted to make application for admission into the American Federation of Labor. This is a break in the traditions of the Order of Railway Conductors, which has steadfastly refused for years to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S ONE GREAT PURPOSE WORLD'S FREEDOM

Labor Has Fought to Free Itself From Old Idea of Inequality

LEGISLATIVE METHODS FAIL

Trade Union Method More Effective Than Political Way of Obtaining Justice

From the time that workmen first organized themselves into trade unions they have had one great purpose, the establishment of industrial freedom for the toilers.

The liberty to worship the Almighty as they pleased, the right to vote on all political questions as they desired, was not sufficient to make them free men. Unless they were free men in reality when they entered the employer's service and during employment, the other two forms of liberty were not sufficient to protect their rights, their welfare, and some of their most essential rights.

As a group, the employers have vigorously opposed any extension of industrial liberty to their employees, for their desire has been to retain control or mastery over them. They have believed that to give labor an equal voice in determining the terms of employment would be to give concessions to workmen which they were unwilling to grant. As labor began to organize, employers were assisted by legislative bodies and courts of law in denying labor's right to industrial freedom. Parliaments enacted measures making any combinations of two or more workmen who agreed to act collectively to improve their terms of employment, illegal conspiracies. Courts handed down decision after decision which, regardless of their verbiage, gave strength to the thought that the only way to protect the employer's liberty of action in the industries was by preventing labor from exercising an equivalent right.

In our day labor organizations are no longer illegal conspiracies and the workers are held to be as free in the industrial world as their employers; they are presumed to enjoy equal rights and equal opportunities. But there are many conditions which continue to limit the workers' industrial liberty and opportunity, some of these, unfortunately, due to the workers' failure to recognize or understand certain fundamental principles.

Through the trade union method the workers have collectively dealt directly with their employers in all matters affecting the terms of employment; that is, the wage rate, the hours of labor, and the recognition and application of certain shop rules and regulations, while through the legislative or political method they have sought to regulate those conditions affecting labor which could not be covered or included by agreements which could be secured with the employers relative to the terms of employment.

Sometimes, because it seemed to be an easier and quicker way, the workers have endeavored to have some of the terms of employment regulated and determined by legislative or political effort instead of through their collective action in dealing with the employer directly, and in one country this method has developed to such an extent that all of the terms of employment, unless voluntarily agreed to by the workers and employers, are determined by courts of conciliation and arbitration. These courts were created through the votes of the workers, who at the time had been led to believe that the regulation of the terms of employment by a specially created judicial body was more advantageous to them than the effort to regulate them through direct trade union activity.

Legislative bodies enact laws and the courts interpret and apply them through the power of the civil government they are able to enforce their decision. The moment that the trade unionists of Australia gave to the courts of conciliation and arbitration the power and authority to determine terms of employment, whether these affected the hours of labor, the wage rate, or trade union rules and regulations, they surrendered a large and vital portion of their industrial liberty, the most valuable right which labor has won since outright slavery existed—the right to strike.

What the Australian workers used to do for themselves as free men, the courts now do for them. These courts do as all other courts have done and all courts will do in the future. They interpret the law, and through this power they find ways to shift the intent of the law when the court is so inclined, and to so transform it at times that it operates in an entirely different manner to what had been intended by those who had the law enacted.

Today the Australian workmen are denied the right to strike; they are fined and sentenced to jail if they do. The courts, through the stroke of a pen, prevent men from having their complaints.

(Continued on Page 2)

Shoes! Extra-Specials!

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NATIONAL W. S. COMMITTEE

North Alberta,

W. H. ALEXANDER, Vice-Chairman

LABOR PROPOSALS FOR TRAINING OF RETURNED MEN

Satisfactory Training Should Be
Carried Out Apart From
Employers

CONSIDER FUTURE WELFARE

Soldiers' Pay and Allowances
Should Continue Until Compet-
ent to Earn Minimum Wage

The National Executive of the United Federation of Labor of New Zealand has had under consideration repatriation problems, more especially those relating to the training of partially-disabled men for trades other than those in which they were engaged prior to their going into the forces, and has reported as follows:

'We think the aim of this training should be to fit men permanently for work in basic industries where their future is assured, turn out thoroughly trained men, for men's jobs at men's pay, despite any physical handicap that may have rendered the men useless in their former callings. In recommending men for training in any industry, it should at all times be the future welfare of the men that should receive first consideration. They should not be advised, or even allowed, to take a course of training in any industry which does not afford prospects of their being able to maintain themselves in that industry when training is finished.

We have considered the Government's subsidy scheme, under which soldiers are taken into private employment at reduced wages to learn trades, the Government making up the wage to £5 per week. Our experience of this scheme leads us to say that it is not beneficial to the soldier. The men do not in most cases receive that training which will fit them to maintain themselves in the industry when the Government subsidy is withdrawn. We affirm that for training to be satisfactory from the point of view of the soldier and the nation, it should be carried out apart from private employers.

Under private employers there is a tendency for the soldier to learn just one process in a given industry, to work just one machine, and thus become a mere "cog" in the wheels of industry, and at the same time for the soldier and the subsidy to be exploited by the employer during the period of so-called training, and at the end of that period, for the soldier to be still an incompetent workman, unable to maintain himself in the industry and entirely at the mercy of the particular employer whose machine he has learned to tend, and in fact whose machine he has become.

The committee therefore recommends:

(1) That all industrial and vocational training of returned or partially-disabled soldiers should be done in technical schools, and that where such schools do not exist or where the accommodation in schools is not sufficient to meet the demands of returned soldiers in addition to other scholars;

(2) That such schools and accommodation should be provided by the State without further delay. We recommend also that where practical work is needed in instruction, the same should be given on public works or in workshops attached to public works.

(3) That experts should be engaged to give instruction, and supervise the work of students, and that the general control of these schools should be vested in a board of management consisting of delegates from the Trade Unions in the industries concerned, delegates from the Returned Soldiers' Association, and delegates from the Repatriation Board.

A committee thus constituted should periodically examine each man's work and advise him as to his progress in training, and if necessary, tell him he

GOVERNOR VETOES BILL FOR THREE PLATOON SYSTEM

Governor Smith of New York has vetoed the Bikey bill, passed by the last legislature, which would compel cities of the first class to establish the three platoon eight-hour system in their fire departments when sanctioned by a popular referendum.

The governor said the bill "provides machinery for overruling the decision of the duly elected public officers on a purely administrative matter by popular vote," and that "the power to give relief lies with the elected officials."

The trade union movement supported the organized fire fighters in securing the enactment of this legislation.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S ONE GREAT PURPOSE WORLD'S FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 1)

considered for months, and in several instances for years. Through questions relative to the intent of the law which are referred to other courts for decisions, some demands for advances in wages and other terms of employment have been carried on for years before a final decision could be reached, and during all of this time the workers, because they had trusted more to the legislative than the trade union method for determining the terms of employment, were forced to continue to labor for their employers under pain of fine and imprisonment if they went on strike.

There is no more marked feature of the courts of this or any other country than their desire to extend and increase their desire to extend and increase their power and authority.

In the countries of Europe and in North America we find thousands of instances where the courts have interpreted laws affecting labor in such a manner as to hamper labor, handicap it, and interfere with its efforts to have a regulating voice in determining the terms of employment. Laws relative to conditions of labor have been twisted from their original intent, have been thrown like a shuttlecock from one court to another, and have frequently, in this country, been declared unconstitutional by the highest courts.

The trade union movement cannot afford to allow any of the workmen's freedom in the industrial field to be transferred from them to some court of law, which assumes power to act because labor has transferred the determination of some of the terms of employment to the legislative field.

is unfit for the particular industry he has selected and recommend him to another.

(4) That all returned soldiers disabled or fit should have the right to apply for courses of training. Their applications should be considered by a Repatriation Board, which should be fully conversant with the conditions and prospects of each industry, and if the application were approved, the applicant should receive the training necessary, for any period up to three years, and should receive all necessary books and requisites free. His soldiers' pay, and whatever allowances are now being made to his dependents should be continued until the Board of Management said he was competent to earn at least the minimum wage in the industry in which he was receiving training. The same branches of the trade should be taught to students as awards in the industry provide to be taught to apprentices.

(5) That where there are a number of returned soldiers already competent in any industry, the State should encourage these men to start in co-operative enterprises, by advancing the capital necessary up to £500 per man in industries approved by the repatriation boards, such co-operative enterprises to be under a board of management, 50 per cent. elected by the soldiers in the enterprise, 25 per cent. by the trade unions in the industry concerned, and 25 per cent. by the repatriation board for the district.

We affirm that it is the duty of the State to offer to returned soldiers every facility to fit themselves to earn their own livings in the same or an improved station of life as they were in prior to enlistment. This should be done without subjecting the soldier or the State funds to any possibility of exploitation by private employers, and we believe this can only be assured under a system of complete State provision of instruction such as we have outlined above. Due regard should be paid to expense. There should be no waste of public funds, and we believe there is waste under the present methods, but at the same time there should be no stint in providing money necessary for proper training. The war might have continued for another year or several years, and the nation would have found the money necessary for it. We believe it can and should just as easily, and far more gladly, furnish the money necessary to educate and train the men who have suffered as a consequence of the war, and every man who was taken from his ordinary vocation has suffered, even though he may be as sound physically as when he joined the forces.

The executive decided that the Government had asked immediately to provide facilities and accommodation for training disabled and returned soldiers in technical schools, where sufficient accommodation and facilities do not already exist for these men in addition to ordinary students.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS OF I.T.U. TO VISIT CITY

Local Typos Hold Busy Meeting
With Good Attendance of
Members

RESOLUTION CARRIED

Financial Assistance to Extent of
\$100 Donated to Local Strike
Committee

The June meeting of Edmonton Typographical Union was held in the Labor Hall on Saturday, the 7th inst., with President McCreath in the chair and a good attendance of members present.

Cards were reported as deposited during the month by Leslie C. Parkes and F. C. Howitt, both from Toronto; and Mrs. H. M. Currie, from Calgary. Applications for membership from C. J. Dunn (formerly of Chicago Union) and Hugh Speight (returned soldier apprentice, who has completed his time) were balloted on and successfully passed the ordeal.

The quarterly report of the Financial Secretary's books and accounts showed all in good order.

Bros. McCreath and Knott gave a report of their stewardship at the convention of the Western Canada Convention of Typographical Unions, held during the month in the City of Winnipeg. The report was laid on the table and they were thanked for their efforts and granted \$125 expenses each.

It was reported that International Vice-President Barrett and International Secretary Treasurer Hays were starting at the extreme eastern coast and visiting every Canadian Typographical union to the extreme western shore and would be in Edmonton some time during the month of August, when they desired to meet all the members of the local and deal with various matters concerning the Canadian membership.

Brother Lawrence was elected to the executive committee in place of Brother Francis, who has left the city for California.

Bro. McCreath reported as to the doings of the Trades and Labor Council during the past month.

Financial assistance to the local strike committee was donated to the extent of a cheque for \$100.00.

The following resolution was unanimously carried: "That a Committee be appointed to write the owners of the newspapers against the misrepresentation of the strike situation in the news and editorial columns of the local press; specifying the attack on the Rev. Mr. Mercer, and the 'Baby Killers' editorial; and the extract in six point (small) type from the Manchester Guardian, showing that British labor has secured what Canadian labor is fighting for today; and featuring scare articles on deporting 'agitators'."

This was all the business of public importance and adjournment took place at a late hour.

SPRING IS TIME TO SAVE FOR WINTER

We fared well through the winter. In most parts of the country it was exceptionally mild, and the average citizen spent less money on necessities than if it had been severe. Coal, food, clothing—all were consumed in quantities below the average for domestic use. Warm months, the wholesome duties and pleasures of outdoor life, a lessened drain on the purse, and consequently more money not absorbed by necessities, are the prospects ahead for most of the Canadian people.

The situation provides a twofold opportunity. For the War Savings Society it means that opportunities for systematic saving and reinvestment through Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps may be offered in the confidence that money is available for the undertaking and continuance of their purchase, until this becomes a habit of incalculable value to the individual and of distinct service to his country.

For the individual it is the time at which he can most easily begin those systematic savings which lead through investment and reinvestment to comfort, independence, and power. His decision, if made now, is more easily maintained while it takes root, and a beginning at this time means an accumulation of savings which will protect him later in the year when demands upon his purse become more urgent. The man who has been through this experience will not need your attention next year.



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Local Superintendent.

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UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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

President—R. McCreath, 9619 103rd Ave. Phone 4959.

Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phones: Office, 4018; residence, 7227.

Vice-President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.

Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, care A. Farnilo.

Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. A. Campbell.

Legislative Committee—E. E. Roper, W. Heron, T. Russell, W. Porter, J. Harkness.

Organization Committee—A. Cairns, J. J. McCormack, J. Gardiner, W. Floyd.

Credentials—J. A. Kinney, T. Davidson, J. Rankin.

Press Committee—J. Yule, R. McCreath, G. Deaton.

LOCAL UNIONS

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

Bro. Carpenters Local 1325—Secretary, P. Packford, 11418 79th street; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

Journeyman Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, Box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353; meets 1st Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

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

Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H. Regan, 10914 80th avenue; meets in Labor Hall.

Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Labor Hall.

Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. L. McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.

Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, room 215, Armstrong Bldg.; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Southen, 10807 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Plumbers Local 488—Secretary, F. Shaw, Box 1707; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.

Plumbers Railway 684—Secretary, G. Leadbeater, Box 1707; meets 2nd Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, Post Office Box 92; meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall.

Railway Carmen Local 398—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10655 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary, F. Gathercole; meets in West Edmonton.

Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.

Civic Employees Local 30—Secretary, A. K. Noaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.

Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Smail, P.O. Box 121; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.

Machinists Local 1817—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.

Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 303 Alexander Bldg.; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.

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

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

Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Empress Theatre.

Street Railway Employees—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.

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

Sheetmetal Workers 371—W. Tomlinson, Barry Sheetmetal Works; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

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

U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hutzal, 9531 109A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.

Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, J. Wylie, Box 2073; meets 1st Sundays, in Labor Hall.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secretary, W. Cotton, P.O., Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.

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

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD DESIRES NEW FIXED POLICY

New Rating Required Which Will Not Permit of Hold-Up By Realty Dealers

Chairman Black, of the Soldier Settlement Board, has issued instructions to the district officers of the Board to prevent real estate operators, especially in the Western provinces, charging soldier settlers a greater price for land than its real value. It has been brought to the attention of the Chairman that certain firms are attempting to sell land on the prairies under the following conditions: They state a price for a half section, in one case of \$8,000. This is a very big price on that particular land, even for time payments. The Board's Inspector valued the better quarter section at \$3,200 cash. Thereupon the firm selling advanced the price of the second quarter section, which has been sold to the settler on crop payment, a sum equal to the amount which was deducted from the other quarter section by the Board's Inspector.

The Soldier Settlement Board considers this a reprehensible practice and proposes to take such action as may be necessary to defeat hand operators who "hold up" a soldier settler who may wish to purchase a quarter section adjoining his own. Mr. Black has issued the following instructions: "Where a soldier buys land from the Board and an additional area on crop payment or otherwise, the Board will not complete sale to him of the land which he requires from us, nor make additional loan for stock and equipment until it has been assumed that the land purchased from private parties is worth the price which he has agreed to pay for it and it is a desirable purchase for him to make. Otherwise the Board's security will be greatly weakened and the possibility of the settler's success decreased. This Board urges the adoption of this plan as a fixed policy."

TEXTILE WORKERS IN SUNNY ITALY GET CONCESSIONS

At a meeting of the cotton manufacturers, held in Milan, Italy, the announcement was made that they had agreed to concede to their operatives a 48-hour week, that demand having been previously presented to the cotton manufacturers by the workers. It became effective May 1. The manufacturers also named four delegates and three substitute delegates to act in concert with the textile trades and representatives of the other trades unions, (who are supporting the textile workers), to construct a working agreement to make effective the shorter hours and to adjust increased wage rates. The shortening of the hours was only agreed to when it was learned by the manufacturers that the same concession had been made to the textile workers of Great Britain. It was further understood that each side would work to the end that the same reform shall become international as soon as possible.

SCIENTISTS FIND GOOD REASON FOR FORMING UNION

Scientific and technical employees of the government at Washington, D.C., have organized a trade union and affiliated with the National Federation of Federal Employees. Some of these workers favored an independent organization "that would not interfere with their work," but they were outvoted after they failed to indicate how affiliation with the trade union movement would deny them any rights they now have. Trade union advocates showed that if they formed an independent association they would have no influence.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR LABOR ARE BEST BOLSHEVIKI WEAPON

The world's most effective weapon against the spread of Bolshevism is quick and definite action guaranteeing labor a standard day, a living wage, protection against unemployment and sane regulation of child employment, in the opinion of G. S. Beeby, minister of labor and industry of New South Wales, who based his opinion upon a re-survey of industrial conditions.

The Bricklayers' Union at Fort Worth, Texas, announces that beginning with August 1 its scale per day will be raised from \$8 to \$9 for eight hours' work. Practically all unions in the city have secured increased wages during the past month.

HERE IS A SNAP

A six-roomed modern house, on one of the best streets in Norwood. Full lot, splendid garden, lawn and trees. Small shack on the rear that could be used for chickens. Price \$1,600. Small cash payment, balance like rent.

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ASK FOR RAISE: WHOLE STAFF IS QUICKLY FIRED

The entire teaching force of Powers, Menominee county, Mich., including the superintendent, have been asked to resign as a result of a request for a raise of \$200 a year made by the staff of pedagogues. The superintendent of teachers and a new superintendent has been engaged for next year. The grade teachers asked for what they called a living wage, \$900 a year. Without asking them to accept a lower salary, the staff was told their services were no longer required.

CORRESPONDENCE

EVERYBODY'S VIEWS

(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.)

PLAYGROUNDS NEEDED

Editor Free Press: In regard to the matter of "Playgrounds Needed," it might be noted that at the present time several well-meaning sportsmen are agitating for the converting of the south side grounds into a real athletic grounds. No doubt these same sportsmen have not given the matter due consideration. A fence would have to be put around these grounds in order that an admission fee could be charged. This would mean that the Tennis club would have to move and the only way to get into the grounds would be to pay admission to some game. The result would be that only one game could be played on the grounds at a time.

These grounds are mainly a park, and we want them to remain so. A place where the children cannot be crowded out by some league or association. Where there is ample room for a shady, grassy spot, where families can take the children for a nice little picnic.

The time is ripe for the building of an athletic stadium. Something like this is needed, for with the taking away of Diamond Park, which is liable to happen any time, Edmonton would be without a decent place to hold any sort of game where admission is charged. The stadium could provide for a 440-yard track for athletic meets, baseball diamond, tennis courts, in fact provision could be made for all the local sports, and Edmonton might then be considered a first-class city for sports.

The question would be "Where could we place such a plant?" What is the matter with placing it on the Hudson's Bay Reserve? Plenty of room, centrally located, and easily reached by street car. A more ideal place could not be wished for. With the part that athletics is taking in the social life of every community these days, Edmonton can not afford to get behind the times by not having a proper place for the furtherance of athletics.

Yours truly,
SUBSCRIBER.

UNIONISM VERSUS POLITICS

Dear Editor: Allow me to take issue with you on above. It is an important subject and should be open for public debate.

You say there is a vast difference between Unionism and Politics. In England they fail to see it. Unionism is collective bargaining to better conditions. Politics is to make laws governing these conditions, therefore, Politics is the base of Unionism.

In England out of 84 Labor members, over two-thirds actually represent Unions. The miners, railroaders, etc., all have their representatives. At the last suburban London election, out of 22 elected, 18 actually represented Labor bodies. How can Labor disagree in politics, when politics is the very foundation that controls his life, and he has power to be represented there. Take the last strike; if early on Labor legislation had been through collective bargaining, it would have been over in 24 hours. How can unions expect legislation without representation. All you need to start is, enough representation so that if labor legislation is threatened you can throw votes to either Tory or Liberal.

How to work this political game: Let Labor appoint a political committee to meet at regular intervals; to watch representatives during disputes; to keep all unions posted; to state a list of the best men for election; the names submitted to be voted on by each individual union; and for each member to back the one elected by all their votes, their families and friends, everyone to get out and vote; and to do everything necessary to keep Labor before the public. Respectfully,
SUBSCRIBER.

BRAIN AND BRAUN SAME SCHEDULE, SAYS PROFESSOR

Manual Workers' Demand For Eight-Hour Day Not Unreasonable

Professor Hobhouse, of the London School of Economics, takes little stock in the claim of some brain workers that they labor eight hours a day and longer. This claim is often used by the opponents of the eight-hour day for industrial workers. Professor Hobhouse says:

"When asked my personal view of the eight-hour question, I begin with my own experience. 'I have worked with my brain as hard as another for the best part of a lifetime, but since boyhood I have never done a regular eight-hour day. The simple reason is that I get my maximum output on a five-hour day or thereabouts, and you would find many brain workers who, if they kept careful count, could tell you the same thing.'

"There are, indeed, some very tough subjects who can do a good deal more. I know a legal luminary who told me that he worked at least 12 hours a day, and then read metaphysics in his armchair. But I never thought his metaphysics were very good. Darwin, who could hardly be accused of intellectual slackness or inefficiency, did four hours a day regularly. And I remember the late Master of Balliol saying that he considered five (my figure) a good allowance for a normal reading man. So when manual workers demand an eight-hour day, it is certainly not for the likes of me to accuse them of slackness."

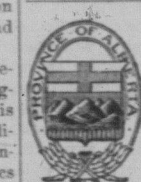
DETROIT ICE MEN KEPT COOL AND WON DEMANDS

Ice Drivers' Union No. 376, at Detroit, Mich., struck May 1 for an advance when refused by their employers. The dispute was submitted to arbitration, which resulted in the men getting a boost in wages from \$24 to \$33 per week. The employers demurred when recognition of the tankmen was insisted on. The strikers stood firm and they, too, were benefited to the extent of \$3 per week, their wages being fixed at \$27.

SOME RESULTS OF CONTINUED HAMMERING

The strike of 1,400 carpenters at Boston, Mass., that continued for five days has terminated in the men establishing a wage rate of \$1 an hour, with all the strikers returning to work except a few who were employed by the Building Trades Employers' Association. Unless these employers make terms, the 1,700 union mill workers are expected to also leave their jobs. The new agreement calls for five days—a 40-hour week.

An Iron Workers' Union has been organized at Wichita Falls, Texas, with nearly 100 members. A scale has been established of \$8 for an eight-hour day.



TENDERS

For Mechanical Equipment
T. B. Sanitarium,
Keith, Alberta

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for T. B. Sanitarium, Alberta." Contract B will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 19th, 1919, for the mechanical equipment of the T. B. Sanitarium, near Keith Station, Alberta.

Plans and specifications and form of tender can be seen and obtained at the office of the Provincial Architect, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta, or at the office of the Western Superintendent, Engineering Branch of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 407 Beveridge Building, Calgary, Alberta, on receipt of a deposit of \$25.00 which will be refunded on return of plans and specifications, and a bona fide tender.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms accompanying specifications and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Provincial Treasurer of Alberta equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender. War loan bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

The cheques of the unsuccessful contract will be returned within six days after the contract is awarded.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or to waive any defect.

L. C. CHARLESWORTH
Deputy Minister of Public Works.
Dated at Edmonton this 15th day of May, 1919. 1921-1266

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Pepple and Greenwald Offer
"Hello, People Hello"
 With Adele Jason and Al Prince

Brosius and Brown
 Stewart and Olive

Foster—BALL and
 WEST—Ford
 In "The Days of '61"

Dorothy Lewis
 Richard The Great
 "The Monk Who Made a Man of Himself"

A NEW L-KO COMEDY
 and
 The Pantages Concert Orchestra

"HELLO PEOPLE, HELLO" AT PANTAGES NEXT WEEK

A summer program that is said to abound in amusing acts will be presented at the Pantages theatre all next week starting with a Monday matinee. The headline attraction will be "Hello, People, Hello," another of the Pepple and Greenwald acts. The featured members of the cast are Adele Jason and Al Prince. Good looking girls who can dance, principals who can sing, costumes and scenery that are little short of gorgeous, are the outstanding features of this act.

A vaudeville classic that will live indefinitely is the offering of Ball and West, who bring "In The Days of '61'" to local vaudeville. Foster Ball is one of the cleverest delineators of old man characters in the varieties, and Ford West serves as an excellent foil.

"The monkey who made a man of himself" is the unusual billing applied to Richard the Great, a large chimpanzee that performs some extraordinary tricks in almost human fashion. Dorothy Lewis is a mezzo contralto of powerful voice and good looks. Stewart and Olive are talented dancers, and Brosius and Brown amuse with comicities and thrills with bicycles. The Pantages Concert Orchestra and a new L-Ko comedy complete the bill.

PORTLAND TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES GET RAISE

Following the decision of the public service commission at Portland, Ore., granting an increased rate to the telephone companies, the employees are granted an increase. From a wage of \$4.75 for all, the linemen are advanced to \$5.25, trouble men to \$5.35, and switchboard men, \$5.50. The operators were not included in the increase.

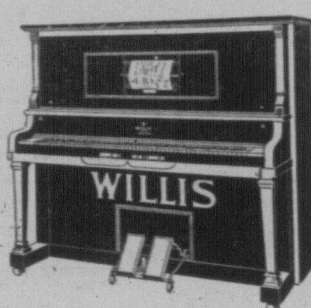
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 Masters Piano Co.

Shoe Sale

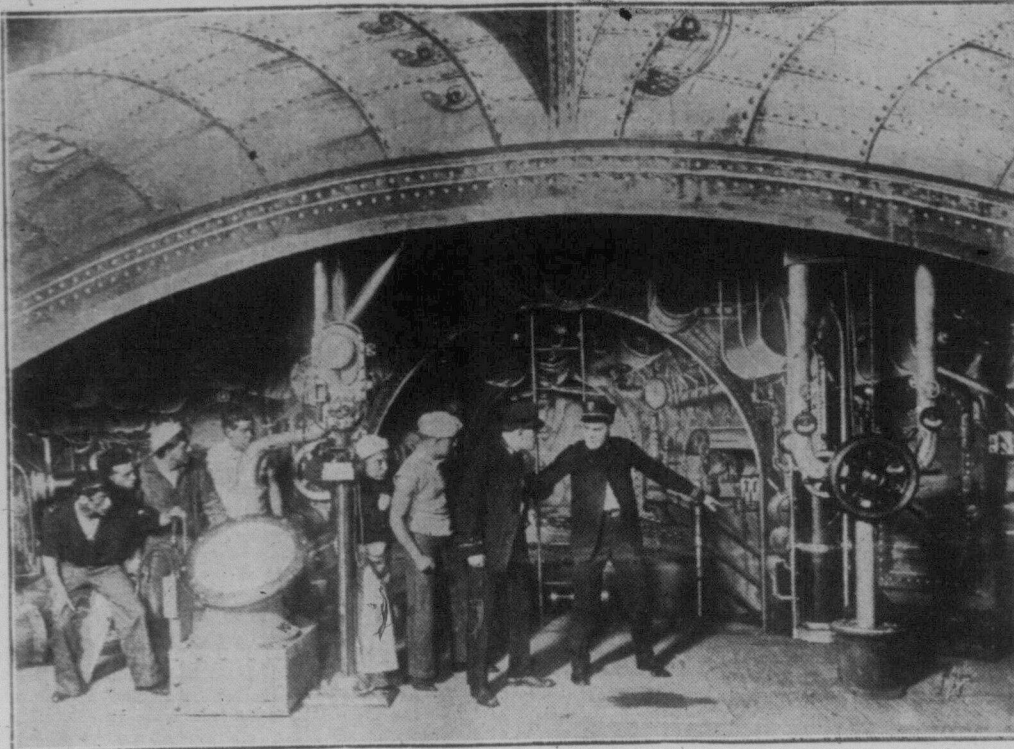
50 pairs Women's and Growing Girls' Fine Shoes; gummetal and vici kid; low and high heels. In brown and black; sizes 2½ to 7. Regular to \$6.50. Sale Price \$4.95

50 pairs Ladies' Fine Kid Bala, 10-11 in. top-high heels, turn sole; sizes 2½ to 7. Regular \$7.95 to \$11.00. Sale Price \$7.95

10% Off All Men's, Boys, Women's and Children's Shoes

H. C. MacDonald's Stores
 9610 to 9614 Jasper East

ADVERTISE IN THE EDMONTON
 FREE PRESS



Scene from "Submarine 7-7," headlining this week's Pantages vaudeville bill

DOROTHY DALTON "THE HOMEBREAKER"

The cubist artist has found a place in a moving picture story. He is the villain in Thomas H. Ince's latest picture, "The Homebreaker" in which Dorothy Dalton is featured. The "artist" goes to New York and with his fad of pictures no one can understand gets into society and almost succeeds in getting away with the money and daughter of a wealthy wholesaler. He is prevented from doing so by the sagacity of Miss Marbury, a traveling saleswoman who outwits him. The picture will attract large and appreciative audiences to the Allen theatre next Monday and Tuesday. Douglas MacLean is the leading man.

COMEDIANS PLAN TO TOUR WORLD BY AEROPLANE

LONDON.—An arrangement has been made between Mr. Albert de Courville, Mr. Harry Tate, and Mr. Handley Page by which Mr. Tate and his company will tour the world in a Handley Page aeroplane.

The company will consist of eight people, and they will carry with them all the necessary scenery and equipment for Motoring and other sketches. A start will be made from Cricklewood in September. If the tour proceeds according to plan, the first halt will be at Gibraltar where two evening performances are to be given. At Malta there will be a halt for two days, and then the machine will fly to Colombo, where the company will remain for a week before the journey to India is resumed. All the principal centres of India will be visited by air.

The next stage will be to China and Japan, and finally the chief cities of the United States will be visited, beginning with San Francisco and ending with New York, and so home. Whether the Pacific and the Atlantic will be crossed by aeroplane is not yet decided. Mr. Tate prefers to "wait and see."

Why do the largest potatoes grow on top of the measure?

EDMONTON TYPOS SEND PROTEST TO LOCAL DAILIES

Committee Drafts Letter in Protest of Misrepresentation of Strike Situation

EDITORIALS EXAGGERATED

News of Importance to Strikers in Six-Point—Discreditable Items Banner Headings

Protesting against the manner in which the Edmonton Bulletin and the Edmonton Journal have been handling the strike situation locally and at large in both news and editorial columns, the Edmonton Typographical union has drafted and forwarded to the editors of said papers a letter expressing strong disapproval. The letter follows:

"Edmonton, Alta., June 7, 1919.
 "M. R. Jennings, Esq., Journal Co., Edmonton.

"Hon. Frank Oliver, Esq., Bulletin Co., Edmonton.

"Gentlemen—The regular monthly meeting of Edmonton Typographical Union held this (Saturday) evening, by unanimous resolution appointed a committee to call the attention of the press proprietors to the fact that the news items and editorials are exaggerated in the first instance and prejudiced in the second.

"As to the Journal, we are convinced that the editorials contained therein aim at obscuring the real issue of the Winnipeg strike, which is: The right of unions to negotiate with employers through their chosen representatives. We believe that the method of placing news of vital importance to the strikers' case in six point (small) type in obscure columns, and featuring, with banner headings, items of doubtful authority designed to discredit the strikers, to be methods of journalism which all men who work by hand or brain in the press of our country desire to see banished.

"While as trades unionists and employees of the newspapers we desire to continue loyal to our employers, believing that the recently signed agreement evidences a commendable spirit of compromise on their part; and while we feel that it may be assured that, as ordinary citizens engaged in the purely mechanical phase of newspaper production, it is not our business to dictate the policy of the paper on which we are employed, we nevertheless feel that, as members of one of the trades' unions of the city, we have as clear—if not clearer—conception of the men and issues involved than those who derive their information from the hearsay evidence, which is universally acknowledged as not evidence in the least degree; and that a knowledge of our opinions should be of some value to those who direct the press of this city.

"We enclose clippings mentioned for your consideration and remain, faithfully yours,
 "COMMITTEE EDMONTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION."

For the swiftest and newest evening frocks, a clearly defined waist line and rather bouffant draperies are greatly favored. Flowered taffetas are coming in for a great deal of approval this spring, both for evening and day-time wear.

WELL KNOWN FIRM OPENS EXCLUSIVE LEATHER GOODS STORE

Riley & McCormick, Ltd., the old established saddlery and leather goods house with headquarters at Calgary, having been attracted by the future prosperity of Edmonton have opened an exclusive baggage and leather goods store at 11045 Jasper avenue. The stock which is arriving daily, consists of Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, and high class traveling goods of every description. Ladies' Hand Bags, Purses, Toilet Sets, French Ivory Goods and Leather Novelties.

IMAGINE CHARLIE CHAPLIN BEING WITHOUT FUNDS

Theatrical Attorneys "In the Know" Say He May Not Be Stalling At All

The report to the effect that Charlie Chaplin has been publicly circulating the fact in Los Angeles that he is almost broke has been given serious thought by a number of local theatrical attorneys who are "in the know" in matters concerning pictures, and they can readily see that Chaplin may not be "stalling" at all.

His prosperity began with the making of his first "million dollar" picture, "A Dog's Life," on which, the legal advisers say, he broke even, having received an amount about equal to the cost of production. His accumulated profits seem to have been eaten up by an action brought against him by the Essanay people for alleged breach of contract, the court rendering a decision to the effect that judgment for a sum above \$600,000 be entered against the comedian unless he returned and completed two more pictures according to the agreement. Since Chaplin has never returned to the Essanay fold it is assumed that he was set back for the amount. The government taxes and duties in connection with the Liberty Loan drives have made other inroads on the Chaplin bank account.

AVIATION AND THE MOVIES

Aircraft development during the last few years has thrown open to the moving picture man an entirely new field. It may be some years yet before flying comes within the means of the ordinary person as a mode of travel; through the film, he may experience some of the artistic joys of aviation.

Already a certain amount of aerial cinema photography has been carried out successfully. It is expected that magnificent mountain scenery will soon be photographed from aircraft, not only in Switzerland and in the United States, but in Abyssinia, the Himalayas and other less explored regions of the world. The whole of a wonderful flight from San Francisco to London or from London to India or to Australia may, in time, be shown to the public.

WORTH \$10,000 TO PLAY IN A GRIFFITH FILM

It took a girl from St. Louis to get by the door-keeper at the Griffith studios the other day. Being refused admittance to the great Griffith, the persevering young lady stated she had a very important financial matter to present to Mr. Griffith, and so urgent did the business seem that she was allowed to enter. The "very important financial matter" was that she wanted to play in one of his pictures.

Said the young woman, "I have figured it out that it is worth \$10,000 to appear in one of your films. Here is a certified check from my father. Do I get the job?"

ELSIE FERGUSON COMING TO ALLEN

Elsie Ferguson's latest Artercraft starring vehicle is "Eyes of the Soul," a picturization of George Weston's powerful story, "The Sale of the Earth," which was published in the Saturday Evening Post recently.

Immediately after the appearance of the story, "The Sale of the Earth," in the Post, the screen rights were obtained by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. A few days later, while Miss Ferguson was waiting for a scene at the studio, she read part of the story. So interested did she become that upon her return to her home she read it all through. The next morning she called upon the production department and asked if it would be possible to obtain the picture rights for her.

"We have already purchased it and it is yours if you like it," she was told. So to this extent, at least, the new production starts under the most satisfactory auspices. It will be shown at the Allen theatre next Wednesday and Thursday.



THE AMUSEMENTS TAX ACT

Every person attending an exhibition, performance or entertainment at a place of amusement to which an entrance or admission fee is charged shall on each admission thereto pay an amusement tax at the following rates:

- (1) When the price of admission is from 10c to 20c inclusive, a tax of 1c.
- (2) When the price of admission is more than 20c and not more than 75c, a tax of 2½c.
- (3) When the price of admission is more than 75c and not more than \$1.00, a tax of 5c.
- (4) When the price of admission is more than \$1.00 but not more than \$2.00, a tax of 10c.
- (5) When the price of admission is more than \$2.00, a tax of 25c.
- (6) A tax of 25c shall be paid by every person attending any boxing bouts or contests.
- (7) Where admission is given by pass or complimentary tickets a tax shall be payable at the highest rate charged for the performance to which admission is granted.

PENALTIES

Every person who, without having previously paid the tax provided by this Act, enters a place of amusement in the province for the purpose of attending an exhibition, performance, entertainment or game shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not more than \$50.00 for each offence, and in default of the payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than six months.

Every owner of a place of amusement and every employee of an owner of a place of amusement who permits or authorizes or is a party or privy to the admission of any person to a place of amusement for the purpose of attending an exhibition, performance, entertainment or game therein, without payment of the tax provided for by this Act, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than \$25.00, nor more than \$200.00 for each offence, and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than six months.

E. TROWBRIDGE,
 Deputy Provincial Secretary.
 Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.



TENDERS FOR AUTOMOBILE NUMBER PLATES

TENDERS will be received up to June 15th for the supply of 40,000 pairs of motor vehicle license plates for the Province of Alberta for the year 1920. Plate to be 24 gauge metal, 4½ by 12 inches, with embossed figures and the words "Alta." and "1920" on the right hand side of the plate. Colors white lettering on a paddy green background. Sample of plate bid on must be furnished. Submit prices to Deputy Provincial Secretary at Edmonton.

Edmonton, May 10th, 1919. C.B. 1736

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

This paper is printed by
Dredge & Crossland Limited.
 10123 100A Street Phone 5136

ALLEN

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Dorothy Dalton

—IN—

"The Homebreaker"

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

Elsie Ferguson

—IN—

"Eyes of the Soul"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Ethel Clayton

—IN—

"Pettigrews Girl"

MONARCH

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Mabel Normand

in

"THE PEST"

Gerhard Heintzman Pianos and Phonographs
 Also Victor Records
LODGE PIANO HOUSE
 10802 Jasper Avenue

WHEN YOU
 are ready to store your furs
PHONE 5622

EDMUND P. JAEGER Co.
 MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
 9925 Jasper Ave.

Repairing Alterations

Maybe That Headache is
 Caused by Eyestrain
 If it is, our glasses will bring permanent relief. When in doubt about your eyes, consult us first.

Lenses Duplicated and
 Frames Repaired
 Our repair service is prompt and accurate. Prices reasonable, and no long delays.

We Can Put New Lenses In
 Old Frames

Have your eyes examined and up-to-the-minute lenses put in your old frames. Our glasses are guaranteed to please.

DR. MECKLENBURG

OPTICIANS
 10116 Jasper, Opp. Hotel Selkirk
 Phone 5225

ALLAN KILLAM MCKAY

ALBERTA LIMITED

Insurance, Farms,
 City Property

Victory Bonds

ADVERTISE IN THE EDMONTON
 FREE PRESS

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

We Extend a Cordial Invitation to the Citizens of Edmonton and the Public at Large to Visit Our

Exclusive Baggage and Leather Goods Store

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

We are showing a most extensive line of High Class

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, CLUB BAGS

and Travelling Goods of every description

A Shipment of Ladies' Hand Bags and Canteen Kits Just in from New York

See our assortment of Razors, Shaving Sets and Toilet Requisites

RILEY & McCORMICK Ltd.

ALBERTA'S PIONEER LEATHER HOUSE

10145 JASPER AVENUE



Make it a Watch

a ring, bracelet, or some other article of good jewelry for your graduation day gift. Something she can cherish and be proud of all her life. You will find such a gift in our display of fine jewelry. Not all of the articles are expensive, but all of them are really good. Special Bracelet Watch, 15 jewelled at \$18.75.

H. B. KLINE & SONS LTD.

"The Premier Jewellers"

2-STORIES-2

Allen Theatre Block Corner Jasper and 99th St.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

For All Quality TABLE SUPPLIES, PASTRY AND CAKES

Store closes on Wednesdays at 1 p.m.

J. A. HALLIER

9944 Jasper Avenue

WATCHES

for every purpose. We have a very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Watches, both for wrist and for the pocket. Finest American and Swiss makes. Fully guaranteed by

Jackson Bros.

Leading Jewellers

Marriage Licenses Issued.

9962 Jasper Avenue

Art Hemstitching in Gold, Silver and Bronze Tinsel. Button Making and Button-holding. Embroidery, Braiding, Pin Tucking, Knife Pleating, Frilling, Flouncing, at

KAY'S

10027 Jasper Avenue

SATURDAY MEAT SPECIALS

Shoulder Roasts of Veal, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. 25c
Leg and Loin Roasts of Veal, per lb. 35c
Shoulder Roasts of Lamb, half or whole, per lb. 28c
Choice Pot Roasts of Beef, per lb. 25c to 30c
Choice Oven Roasts of Beef, per lb. 28c to 30c
Choice Rolled Roasts of Beef, per lb. 35c
Choice Lean Boiling Beef, per lb. 25c to 28c
Choice Plate Boiling Beef, per lb. 22c to 25c
Pork Sausage, per lb. 30c
Hamburger Steak, per lb. 20c
Cooked Meats of all kinds.
Poultry and Fish.

P. Burns & Co., Ltd.

MARKETS:
Jasper Market, 10005 Jasper Avenue
Phone 1317
Palace Market, 10229 Jasper Avenue
Phone 4626
South Edmonton, Whyte Avenue
Phone 51125
Alberta Avenue Market, Phone 71120

The Woman's Page

ALERT INTEREST IN "WOMEN'S NEW NATIONAL WORK"

Canadian Trade Commission Appeals to Women for Support of Canadian-made Goods

It is interesting to note, the remarkably alert interest Canadian women are displaying in the proposal made to them collectively, a few weeks ago by the Canadian Trade Commission to favor Canadian-made goods, in their purchases for the home. Attention is drawn by the Commission to the possibility of women giving a preference over all comers to home-made goods, in a circular addressed to every available women's organization in the Dominion, entitled "Women's New National Work." The argument made by the Trade Commission is that the whole-hearted support which women gave to national work at the Food Board's suggestion should be continued in a widening field.

Replies to the circular, show an intelligent grasp of the subject of the request. A typical answer from a Western chapter of the I.O.D.E. says: "It is almost unnecessary for us as Daughters of the Empire to assure you of our heartiest co-operation. We know that you will encourage the making of Canadian goods to be as good, or better than the foreign product. We would like to draw your attention to the lack of Canadian and British periodicals and the great abundance of American literature. Can we not have more 'Made in Canada' reading matter?"

Other replies suggest that if Canadian women undertake to give a preference to Canadian-made goods, there should be a concerted effort to prevent an undue increase in the price of these goods. The Trade Commission is now taking this subject up with representative trades. Let us hope for results. It looks like a boost for the poor old manufacturer, but so long as we are boosting why not let it be the Canadian manufacturer in preference to any others. The Canadian Commission, while asking Canadian women to favor Canadian-made goods, announces that it is doing all it can to get manufacturers to improve the quality of Canadian-made goods. As the saying is "Quality counts," but quantity is also to be taken into consideration.

WEDDINGS

McCREATH-McCOIG—At the home of Mr. W. M. McCoig, Monday, June 9th, Miss Barbara McCoig, to Mr. John Thomas McCreath.

NICOL-KENNEDY—At the home of the bride, Suite 1, Villa Laurier Apartments, on June 4th, Miss Mac Kennedy to Mr. Wm. Nicol, veteran of the original 49th battalion.

The Graduation Gift

The pretty sentiment expressed in the gift of a diamond ring appeals strongly to girls of the graduating age. The impression will remain a cherished memory all her life.

The Wrist Watch

Next to the diamond comes the wrist watch in popular estimation. We have a beautiful stock to select from and moderate in price.

ASH BROS.

Jewellers and Diamond Merchants
C.P.R. Watch Inspectors
Issuers of Marriage Licenses

Heath's Drug Store

Corner Namayo and Jasper Avenue

Specials for Friday and Saturday, June 13 and 14

75c Mellin's Food, Special..... 65c
25c Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, Special..... 23c
50c Pape's Diapensin, Special..... 35c
30c Peppermint Tooth Paste, Spec. 35c
2 dozen Aspirin Tablets, 5 grain, Special..... 25c
Whicars, quart bottles..... \$1.75
50c Mentholatum, Special..... 35c
25c Mentholatum, Special..... 19c
\$1.50 Hot Water Bottles, Special 93c
Waterglass for preserving eggs, 30c and 35c
25c Nyal's Furniture Polish, Spec. 15c
85c Jad Salts, Special..... 65c
25c Steedman's Teething Powders, Special..... 21c
25c Syal's Eas-Em for tired feet, Special..... 19c
25c Lumbert Linteline, Special..... 21c
25c Doud's Kidney Pills, Special 35c
Heath's Syrup White Pine with 50c
Menthol Eucalyptol and Honey 50c
75c Palmolive Soap, Special, cake 10c
Pender Vanishing Cream 35c and 60c
Mellin's Food, 1 lb. can..... 1.00
Special Chocolate Assortment at, per lb. 43c

NEWS ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Barford and family expect to open their cottage at Gull Lake at the end of this month.

The branch meeting of the W.M.S. of the Methodist church was held in Calgary, June 10-11-12. Mrs. Mrs. Nellie McClung gave the opening address.

Preparations are under way for the Baptist convention of Alberta to be held in Edmonton, June 19th, in the Strathcona Baptist church.

A meeting of the Edmonton Art Association was held in the McKay Avenue school Thursday, June 12, at 8 o'clock.

Rev. A. S. Tuttle left the city Tuesday for Chicago. His family accompanied him as far as Gull Lake, where they will spend the summer.

The third social evening of the C.P.R. social club was held in the superintendent's office Friday evening. Cards, dancing, refreshments, etc. was on the program arranged by the superintendent's office staff.

An address will be given by Sir James Outram, Bart., R.W.G.M., of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Alberta, at an open meeting in the District Orange Hall, 10109 103rd street, Tuesday, June 17th, at 8 p.m. Every Protestant is invited to attend. There will also be a musical entertainment.

The O-Me-Mee chapter of the I.O.D.E. held a golf tournament at the municipal golf links, Friday afternoon.

The Willing Workers of All Saints Church are holding a silver tea this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Arthur Harrison.

8-HOUR DAY FOR WOMEN IN CITY OF PLURAL WIVES

The eight-hour day for women in Salt Lake City, Utah, passed by the last legislature, became effective May 12. It provides that women shall not be employed for more than eight hours in any one day nor more than 48 hours a week, except in cases where life or property, or both, are in danger. The only exception made concerns women who work in canning plants. Violations of the act will be adjudged misdemeanors and will be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100, and the costs of prosecution.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ENDORSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

National suffrage for women was endorsed by the House of Representatives at Washington, D.C., for the second time, when the Susan B. Anthony amendment resolution was adopted by a vote of 304 to 89, on May 21st. Supporters of the measure immediately arranged to carry their fight to the senate where, although twice defeated in the last session, they are confident of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote. The victory for the suffrage forces was 42 votes more than the required two-thirds. House leaders of both parties in the brief debate preceding the last vote urged favorable action, but many southern Democrats opposed the measure as did several New England Republicans.

Several organization leaders expressed gratification at the large favorable vote and predicted victory in the senate due to changes in membership. It is expected the resolution will come up for a vote early next month in that body.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN

The national war labor board of the U.S. has recommended that the Western Chemical company of Denver give women employees equal pay with men for equal work, and that the employees elect a committee to take up complaints with the company.

The board ruled that there was no justification for reducing wages, since the complaint was filed against the company last November, and that the original wage should be restored with back pay from the time of the reduction. The board recommended that employees be granted time and one-half in excess of eight hours a day and double time for Sunday and holiday work.

"Thinking and knowing are two different things; you may think without knowing, but you can not know without thinking."

Best Millinery Values in City

You want your Hat to become you, to have style, be of first class material and workmanship, and at reasonable price. You will get what you want at the PATTERN HAT SHOP (Mrs. W. H. Todd), 9981 Jasper Ave. (Opposite Hallier's).

PROGRAMME OF WOMEN'S PART IN RECONSTRUCTION

National Organizations of Both Canada and U.S. Taking Active Steps

That the women of both Canada and the United States are taking an important part in Reconstruction is shown by the actions taken by the different women's organizations of the two countries. The steps taken by our sisters in the United States are shown by the programme of the committee on Social and Industrial Reconstruction of the National Women's Trade Union League, as follows:

We declare for a standard of life which shall insure to all citizens, both men and women, free opportunity to work with hand and brain, and secure to them a full measure of health, education, recreation and fruitful leisure, such a standard as shall guarantee to every child the certainty of a high school education in preparation for citizenship.

As a step toward this end we ask that the following Labor Standards be included in the Treaty of Peace, to take effect within a given time:

Standards: Compulsory education up to 16 years of age, and part time education up to 18 years;

Abolition of Child Labor;

An 8-hour day and 44-hour week;

No-night work for women;

One day's rest in seven;

Equal pay for equal work;

Equal opportunity for men and women in trade and technical training;

Social insurance against sickness, accident, industrial disease, and unemployment;

Provision for Old Age and Invalidity, Pension and Maternity Benefits.

Other Reconstruction Policies

Free Speech, Free Press, Free Assemblage. We urge a complete restoration at the earliest possible moment, of all fundamental political rights—free speech, free press, and free assemblage, and the removal of all war-time restraints upon the interchange of ideas and the movements of peoples among communities and nations. We ask an immediate amnesty for all political prisoners.

Self Government in Industry. We ask that the principle of self government in the workshop be established in all industry, both public and private, and that the right of the workers to organize into trade unions be recognized and affirmed.

Political Standards. We urge the full enfranchisement of women, and that they be accorded political, legal and industrial equality; and further, we urge the adoption of the most modern methods of representation for the establishment and maintenance of political democracy.

Social Standards. We ask for the establishment of universal social standards, a single standard of morality, the protection of motherhood, and the guarantee to every child of the highest possible development, physical, mental and moral.

Demobilization. Believing that a government that demands universal service from its citizens in time of war should provide universal employment at a living wage for its citizens in time of peace, we ask for the establishment in every country of a Commission on Demobilization, on which Labor shall be fully represented by men and women, to formulate plans which shall insure employment for all workers at standard rates of wages; that the Army be not demobilized in greater ratio than industry can absorb; and that munition workers and other war-workers be considered equally with the soldiers and sailors in the plans for demobilization.

We ask, further, that to crippled soldiers and sailors be afforded a just opportunity, through education, allotment of public land (intelligently directed, as under the law of the State of California, or otherwise), and other means, to re-establish their individual lives and homes, and that equivalent provision be made for all men and women incapacitated through service in war industries. Public ownership of Natural Resources. We affirm our stand in favor of the government ownership of public utilities and the nationalization and development of natural resources—water power and unused land.

In order that the problems of women wage earners may be dealt with as intelligently as possible, we further urge: That the Women in Industry Service of the U.S. Department of Labor be placed upon a permanent basis; That in every State Department of Labor a Woman's Bureau be established, to care for the protection and welfare of women workers;

That provisions be made for increased appropriations for State Factory Departments, and for the appointment of

875 Yards of Strikingly Effective Gingham Plaids at 45c yard

Plaid Gingham is held in such fashion esteem that it is not at all likely that 875 yards will prove sufficient to meet the day's demands. So take a tip and secure your requirements in the morning hours. A splendid quality that will launder and wear well; shown in a good range of strikingly effective new plaid designs, in bright pleasing color combinations. Women, not printed, designs: 30 inches wide. Special value, per yard

45c

Lovely New Seersucker Crepes, Special at 45c yard

The ever-increasing popularity of seersucker crepes is in a very large measure due to the fact that they require no starching and are very easily ironed. For women's porch and outing dresses and kimono they are unsurpassed. They are also ideally suitable for children's dresses, shown in plain colors, neat stripes, checks, spot and paisley designs, in fast colorings: 30 inches wide. Special, per yard

45c

Out Go 25 More Handsome New Suits Friday at \$34.95

Some of the Season's Very Latest Styles, Formerly \$45.00, \$48.00, and \$50.00

There's nothing to be gained now by delaying the purchase of that new suit a solitary day longer for the assortment of styles and lines is now dwindling down, and of course the prettiest styles are going fast.

For Friday a notable grouping of 25 or more of the season's very latest styles formerly priced \$45, \$48 and \$50 are being cleared at \$34.95.

Perfectly tailored of fine wool serges in brown, navy or black; also English grey or tan mixed tweeds. Many attractive models, the box back coats, the Russian, the popular belted and semi-tailored styles, featuring the smart braid trimmings, with shirred back skirts, belted and pocketed. Prices \$42.00, \$45.00 and \$50.00. Friday Special

\$34.95

Smart Summer Coats for Girls 8 to 14 Years, Clearing at \$11.95

Here's a clearance grouping of Girls' Coats that can't help but be of interest to both mothers and their daughters, for they are the type of coat needed for school wear, and out at the beaches. With "fill the bill" and away on into the fall! They are fashioned in wood serge, covert cloth, tweed velvet and poplin in red, fawn, sand, sage blue, have fancy belts, pockets and cuffs. Large sailor collars, trimmed with stitched band and velvet or silk braids. Self covered on pearl buttons. Reg. up to \$18.95. Special Friday

\$11.95

Style and Quality in Habutai Silk Blouses at \$2.95

Judging by the many complimentary remarks we have heard passed on the smart new blouses, they are unsurpassed in style and quality at this price in the city.

They are a good washable quality Habutai Silk in semi-collared style with round neck and pointed yoke. Sizes 34 to 34. Special

\$2.95

Leader Values in Women's and Children's Summer Hosiery

Women need have no hesitation in "laying in" season's supply from these very lines for they are values we will never be able to replace this season when once they are sold out.

Women's Fibre Silk Hose, these have deep hile top and sole; colors, white, black, brown, tan, Palm Beach, pearl grey, dark grey, navy, sky and pink. All sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Leader value, pair

75c

Children's fine 1-1 Ribbed Cotton Hose, seamless feet; colors, white, black, tan and brown. All sizes 6 to 10. Leader value, pair

50c

"Buster Brown" Hose for boys; these are heavy 1-1 ribbed cotton, which give excellent wear; black only. All sizes 5 to 10 inch. Leader value, per pair

65c

Women's Silk Lisle Hose, with bright mercerized finish, perfectly seamless, with double garter top, heels and toes, colors, white and black. All sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Leader value, per pair

59c

This Store

Closes

Saturday

at 1 p.m.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Corner JASPER & 2ND ST. ESTABLISHED 1904. GECIL SUTHERLAND, Vice-President

Make Friday

Your

Week-end

Shopping Day

WOMEN'S SPHERE

The home, dull preachers prate, is Woman's sphere; If this were so, at life we well might jeer. Is Woman's nature bounded by the fence That runs around her male mate's residence? Is the one equatorial line she knows. The line on which she pegs his shirts and hose? Man is a mighty force; now, here's the rub— Can the deep sea flow from the washing tub? Can he who calls himself the Lord of Earth To a domestic drudge and slave owe birth? Say "Yes," and what's the best that we have got, But just the skimmings of a kitchen pot? If man, the son of Woman, is to rise, Then Woman, too, must reach up to the skies, The world's her sphere, or how can it be ours? The mother is the measure of our powers; Coop her, and we are all of us cooped then, For never yet was eagle born of hen. Take down the fence, give her a boundless zone, If not for Woman's sake, then for our own. H.E.B. in The Worker (Sydney, N.S.W.)

STENOGRAPHERS AND BOOKKEEPERS UNITE IN STRONG UNION A union of stenographers and bookkeepers has been formed at Newport, R.I.

women inspectors in the proportion of one for every 15,000 women wage earners;

That women workers be represented upon all State and Federal administrative boards;

That the Federal and State Employment Agencies be co-ordinated and standardized and all private agencies be abolished;

That the use of the Injunction in Labor disputes be abolished by embodying the principles of the Federal Clayton Act in State legislation; this we ask for the protection of the organization of the workers.

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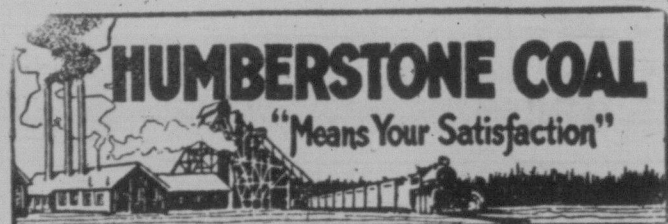
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CHICK FEEDING; WHAT AND WHEN, TO GIVE RESULTS

Grit, Clean Water and Sour Milk
Should Be Given
First

GIVES TIMELY INFORMATION
Free Range Conditions Produce
Healthy Chicks and Cut
Down Costs

(By M. A. Jull)

Chicks should not be fed until they are about thirty-six hours old. Indigestion and bowel trouble often result from feeding too soon. A little grit, clean water and sour milk should be given first. The latter is one of the best poultry foods we have and if given at all it should be given regularly. Sour milk seems to keep the digestive tract of the chick in good condition, and it does much to combat white diarrhoea.

The first grain feed given should be a moistened mash made up of some of the ground grains. A good mash is made up of four parts of bran, four parts of oatmeal-feed, two parts cornmeal, one part middlings, one part beef scrap and one part chick grit. All these parts are by weight and the different materials are mixed thoroughly. The mixture is just slightly moistened with water or sour milk, if it can be obtained. This moistened mash is fed to the chicks three times a day, morning, noon and evening, for several days. During the same period the chicks are fed in the middle of the forenoon a mixture of four parts bread crumbs and one part of hard-boiled egg, and in the middle of the afternoon they are fed oatmeal. That is, the chicks are fed five times every day and this rate of feeding is continued until the chicks are about five weeks old. The order of feeding is mash in the morning, bread-and-egg mixture in the middle of the forenoon, oatmeal in the middle of the afternoon and mash in the evening.

When the chicks are about one week old, the mash-feed at noon is changed for a feeding of finely cracked corn and wheat or a good brand of chick feed, which can be purchased on the market. When the chicks are about two weeks old, the bread-and-egg mixture, as well as the oatmeal feeding, is replaced by the moistened mash feeding. At the same time the mash feedings which were being given in the morning and evening are replaced by feedings of cracked corn and wheat. The cracked grain is scattered in the cut straw or chaff on the floor of the house. That is, now the chicks are getting cracked grain in the morning, mash in the middle of the morning, cracked grain at noon, mash in the middle of the afternoon, and cracked grain in the evening. This method is continued until the chicks are about five weeks old.

When the chicks are three or four weeks old it is well to place some mash in a dry form in a feeding box or hopper so that the chicks can help themselves at any time. A good dry mash is composed of four parts ground buckwheat screenings, two parts bran, two parts oatmeal feed, two parts beef scrap, one part cornmeal, one part middlings, and one per cent charcoal. These parts are by weight and the material are mixed and placed in feeding hoppers in a dry state. The hoppers are left open so that the chicks can help themselves to the mash at any time.

When the chicks are five weeks old they are fed cracked corn and whole wheat in the morning and afternoon and moistened mash at noon. This method is continued until the fall of the year when the cockerels are ready to be fattened and the pullets are ready to be taken to the laying houses.

It should be borne in mind that fresh water should be given the chicks every day. If sour skim milk can be obtained it should be given regularly.

Also green food is very valuable. When chicks are on free range they usually get enough green food, but where they are confined in runs, or where the grass is brown, some green food, such as cut clover, lettuce or sprouted oats, should be given every day.

The chick grows very rapidly and it requires to be fed well. Above all, it should not be fed too much at any one time and it should be induced to take plenty of exercise. Free range conditions produce healthy chicks and cut down the cost of feeding.

FIRST PAYMENT OF SOLDIER LOAN PAID BEFORE DUE

The first payment on a land loan, it is stated by the Soldier Settlement Board, has been made by John M. McDonald of Steep Creek, Prince Albert, Sask., and is a month in advance of the due date. On the 8th May, 1918, Mr. John M. McDonald secured a loan of \$800 on his quarter section. The money was required for the purchase of a team of horses, wagon, plough, harrow and harness. Although the interest was not payable until the 1st of June, Mr. McDonald forwarded a cheque for \$64.19 as first payment. This is the first amount received by the Board in payment on any loan.

ALBERTA HORSES STOCK HERD OF MONTANA BUYER

One of the most encouraging incidents in connection with the horse industry which has occurred in Alberta recently was the shipment of a car of Clydesdale mares and grade geldings to Montana on Wednesday last. This shipment had been secured for Lee M. Ford, president of the Great Falls National Bank, of Great Falls, Mont., by his agent, J. W. Durno, of the Midway Sale Stable, of Calgary, after Mr. Ford had made a tour of the province and visited many of the most prominent breeders of Clydesdales in the province, and the mares were selected with a view to forming the foundation of a Clydesdale herd which the Montana financier and horseman proposes to establish in the sister state.

SOME EXPERIMENTS IN THE SEEDING OF PASTURES

Ingredients Used May Be Grouped
in Three Classes for
Experiments

ITALIAN RYE GRASS USED STINTINGLY

Mixtures With Moderate Amount
of Rye Grass Gave Large
Hay Crop

Some experiments have been recently carried out on plots of one-tenth of an acre on seventeen different farms in Scotland in order to ascertain the composition of a first class seed mixture for one year's hay and two or three years' pasture. It may be pointed out that the first requirement is a good hay crop for the first year, that is to say a crop of maximum weight and nutritive value. A second requirement is good pasture, after the hay pasture which the stock relish and on which the maximum stock may be kept. A third requirement is that the grass should, as far as possible, keep down weeds and should leave the land clean for the succeeding crops. The fourth requirement is that the land should be as far as possible, be enriched by the pasture and so be more favorable for succeeding crops.

The ingredients used for making up a grass mixture may be grouped in three classes: the clovers, intended chiefly to enrich the land with stores of nitrogenous compounds and to bring it to a higher grade of fertility; (2) the top grasses, which have the power of striking root deep into the land and of sending up large leaves into the air, among these are included Italian rye-grass, timothy meadow fescue, tall fescue, tall oat grass; and (3) the soil or bottom grasses, which play the subordinate part of stop-gap, filling up with their small leaves the blank spaces between and below the top grasses. With their shallow roots they exploit and utilize the surface soil but the soil depths are quite beyond their reach. These were represented in the experiments by perennial rye grasses.

The mixtures tested were divided into four classes; in one class rye grasses were used, not only in excess but in very large excess; a second class of mixtures were without rye grass; a third class were well balanced all around mixtures; while in the fourth class each mixture contained one special ingredient in excess, viz., No. 7 Italian rye grass; No. 7 timothy; No. 9, cock's foot; No. 10 meadow fescue.

To sum up, the experiments taken as a whole show that it is unprofitable to use mixtures with a moderate amount of rye grass and that mixtures with a moderate amount of rye grass gave as large a hay crop and at the same time better clover and better clean pasture. Another point quite clearly demonstrated was the urgent necessity for the very stunted use of Italian rye grass. If the red clover is to get a fair chance for surviving it must not be shaded out, nor drawn up and weakened by overshadowing Italian rye grass. A third point is that weeds such as Yorkshire fog and agrotis may be kept in check by the proper use of timothy and cocksfoot, meadow fescue and what are in general top grasses.

CANADA'S MOTOR VEHICLES SHOW DECIDED INCREASE

The Canada Year Book for 1918, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that the total number of motor vehicles registered for all Canada in 1918 is 275,746, as compared with 69,598 in 1914, an increase of 296 per cent in four years. In 1914 the number of motor cars registered in Ontario was 535; in 1918 the number was 114,376. In Quebec province the number has grown from 254 in 1907 to 26,897 in 1918. For Saskatchewan the number of registered automobiles has increased from 8,020 in 1914 to 50,531 in 1918. In Alberta there were only 41 automobiles registered in 1906; in 1918 the number was 29,300.

Clean your brass bed with a cloth moistened with kerosene and polish with soft chamois.

E-KON-O-ME SALE

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS BUT ONCE

Here's a chance of a lifetime to buy Quality Men's Wear at prices that speak for themselves. Come to this sale of sales and see for yourself.

Regular \$8.50 Men's Boots, \$5.95
Men's Mahogany and Gunmetal Calf Dress
Boots, neolin or leather soles.
E-KON-O-ME Sale Price.....**\$5.95**

Regular \$2.25 Underwear, \$1.59
Men's Flexible Knit Balbriggan Summer
Combination Underwear. All sizes. Regular
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E-KON-O-ME Sale Price.....**\$1.59**

COME TO THE SALE OF SALES

Reg. \$2.25 Shirts,
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We can truthfully say we
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Shirts to choose from in the
city. Fine Dress Shirts in
fancy and pin stripes. Regu-
lar \$2.25 value. E-KON-O-
ME Sale Price.....**\$1.29**

Reg. \$2.50 Overalls,
\$1.29
Made in Edmonton, of heavy
stiffle cloth, guaranteed to hold
their color. Blue or blue and
white stripes. Regular \$2.50
value. E-KON-O-ME Sale Price
.....**\$1.69**

\$1.00 Underwear,
59c
Fine Balbriggan Underwear,
in white and cream shades,
suitable for summer wear;
cool and comfortable. Regu-
lar \$1.00 value. E-KON-O-
ME Sale Price.....**59c**

EVERY ARTICLE IN THE STORE REDUCED

\$25.00 Raincoats,
\$17.45
Men's Tweed and Worsted
Everyday Business Suits in
a big variety of styles and
patterns to choose from. Be
sure and look these wonder-
ful values over. Regular
\$27.50. E-KON-O-ME Sale
Price.....**\$17.45**

\$50.00 Suits, \$36.45
Here's a chance of a lifetime
to get any \$50 Suit in the store
at a saving of \$14. A big va-
riety of Serges, Tweeds and
Worsted to choose from. Regu-
lar \$50 value. E-KON-O-ME
Sale Price.....**\$36.45**

\$27.50 Suits,
\$17.45
Men's English Tweed Rain-
coats with a heavy silk rub-
ber lining; a stylish, yet
very serviceable coat for all
kinds of weather. Regular
\$25.00 value. E-KON-O-ME
Sale Price.....**\$17.45**

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Regular 35c Black and Brown Hose, cut to 19c

BARGAINS
Regular 50c Men's Braces, cut to.....29c
Regular 35c Ivory Garters, cut to.....19c
Regular 50c Men's Hosiery, cut to.....29c

JIM MARTIN'S

CORNER JASPER AND NAMAYO

IMMENSE DEPOSIT OF TAR SANDS IN NORTH ALBERTA

Enough to Supply World With
Dye-Stuffs and Take Place of
German Dyes

Scientific experiments are being made at McGill university, in Montreal, by W. F. Seyer in an effort to discover a commercially available method of making tar sands of the Athabasca river region in northern Alberta of use in the manufacture of dyes, says the Reheboeth Herald. If successful, the sands will furnish an inexhaustible source of dye-stuffs not only to take the place of German dyes on this side of the ocean, but to supply the world. Research work in connection with the tar sands was begun two years ago by Professor A. Lehman of University of Alberta. Mr. Seyer, who then collaborated with him, recently won a fellowship at McGill and has transferred his investigations to the laboratories of that university.

The tar sands are among the natural wonders of Alberta. The outcrop commences 30 miles south of Fort McMurray on the Athabasca river. It extends south for 40 miles and to the east and west about 30 miles, and varies in depth from 20 to 225 feet. It is estimated that the deposits measure 28 cubic miles. They are formed, roughly, of 13 parts bitumen, 6 parts water and 81 parts siliceous sands. They are so strongly saturated with tar that they are black and plastic.

MANITOBA WHEAT IS SOWN IN ALGERIA

Last year some seed wheat from Manitoba was tried in Algeria, concerning which the following report has been issued:

Manitoba wheat has given good results this year in Algeria. Its resistance to rust was remarkable; not one smutty ear was found in the experimental crops of the Botanical Station, the ears were longer than in the previous year, and the grain very fine. The seed received contained several varieties which it was necessary to separate and cultivate separately. At first sight five different varieties may be easily distinguished.

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For Shoes that Fit and Wear

LAWN BOWLING CLUB DRAWS UP NEW SCHEDULE

Games for the Month of June
Will Be Played Off On
Dates Set

The Edmonton Lawn Bowling club has drawn up a new schedule for the month of June. The schedule is as follows:

June Schedule
Section 1—Reddick, Barnhouse, McTavish, Scrase, Morris.
June 10—Barnhouse vs. Reddick, McTavish vs. Scrase.
June 17—McTavish vs. Reddick; Morris vs. Barnhouse.
June 20—Scrase vs. Reddick; McTavish vs. Morris.
June 24—Morris vs. Reddick; Barnhouse vs. Scrase.
Section 2—Skips Scofield, Murray, Marion, McNeis, Smith, Thoms.
June 9—Murray vs. Scofield, McNeis vs. Marion, Thoms vs. Smith.
June 12—Marion vs. Murray, Smith vs. McNeis, Scofield vs. Thoms.
June 16—McNeis vs. Murray, Smith vs. Scofield, Thoms vs. Marion.
June 19—Marion vs. Scofield, Murray vs. Smith, Thoms vs. McNeis.
June 23—Thoms vs. Murray, Smith vs. Marion, McNeis vs. Scofield.

WEEK'S RESULTS IN SPORTS

Dekan Grotto won the opening game of baseball from the Knights of Columbus, by a score of 4 to 0.

The Mercantile league game between the Journal and Northwest Biscuits Saturday was won by the Journals. Score 8 to 6.

The Eskimos defeated the South Siders in an exciting lacrosse game, Tuesday evening.

Highland Public School girls baseball team won from the Westmount team by a score of 8 to 5, at Diamond Park, Tuesday evening.

The Burns nine lost to Swifts by a score of 11 to 4, Tuesday evening at Diamond Park.

Swifts won from the Canucks in the football game at Diamond Park Saturday evening. Score 3 to 1.

The G.W.V.A. and the Y.M.C.A. displayed some real ball playing in a game at Diamond Park, Monday evening. The Vets won, 5 to 4.

"SMILE" HATS NOW SELLING IN CITY

Tom Campbell's in town. Who's Tom Campbell? Well Tom Campbell and "smile" hats are synonymous. Tom's opening an exclusive hat shop for men at 10120 Jasper avenue. Tom's smile hats have become pretty well known throughout the west during the last few years as he has until recently been operating smile hat shops at Winnipeg, Vancouver and Calgary but has sold the businesses in the two former cities in order to locate in Edmonton which he believes holds a great future before it, and has decided to give all his attention to the Edmonton and Calgary stores, with the possibility of opening another branch in Saskatoon before long.

An exclusive hat shop for men will be a novelty for Edmonton, but hats and caps only, with the "smile" brand on them will constitute Tom's entire stock. The fixtures in the new store will be done in mahogany finish and everything will be in plain view of the customer and so arranged that a man may walk in and practically wait on himself. Hats all the way from two dollars to twenty-five dollars will offer a price range wide enough for any pocketbook and it will be a feature of the hat shop to carry in stock practically every size hat or cap that might be called for. It is said that even before today many local dressers have found it necessary to send to the smile hat shop in Calgary to get their correct size in the hat they wanted.

The local store will have Mr. Cunningham in charge and the services of popular local young men have been secured for the sales staff. Mr. Campbell has purchased the entire hat stock of Gilpin and McComb in addition to his own varied stock and promises to show Edmontonians the very best things in men's headgear. Mr. Campbell is a Rotarian and well known locally as a busy business man and a booster for Edmonton. He has been in business in Calgary for nine years but has an even greater faith for the future in the capital city of the province.

CANADIAN GOVT. RAILWAYS

Some of the freight handlers are only receiving from 32½ to 34 cents per hour on an eight-hour day. No wonder that the freight handlers are on strike. What is the use of working day by day and not receiving sufficient remuneration to pay for salt. They might just as well strike as work for such a pittance.

BIG PREPARATIONS FOR THE SUMMER EXHIBITION

Visitors to the Edmonton Exhibition, July 7th to 12th, will notice vast improvements to the grounds and equipment this year. Over \$40,000 is being spent in paint, cinders, labor, and in constructing a new Women's Building, and erecting a wire fence around the new section which is being this year included in the Exhibition park.

Ample room for parking cars is provided in the new section; last year so many cars were parked along the roadways as to make it dangerous for small children, though fortunately there were no accidents. This year the cars will be parked along either side of a roadway which has been constructed close to the new exit at the southwest corner of the new section. The midway will be located to the west of the lake (which is now a weedy swamp.) The trap-shooting tournament will be held in this section, shooting into the lake; in the grove back of the lake, along the east side of the new section, will be located the tent city—campers coming in from the country in their motor cars, and living in tents during exhibition week. It is hoped that it will be possible to dredge and deepen the lake, so as to provide a bathing place for children, which will be available through the entire summer.

It is hoped that with the merry-go-round which has been purchased by the Exhibition Association, the old mill, and the roller coaster, that the crowds visiting the exhibition park on summer afternoons will warrant the operation of these devices; the Exhibition management hope to make this park a popular resort through the warm summer months.

The entries in all departments for the summer Exhibition close on June 24th; this includes live stock, women's work, children's work, soldiers' work—in fact, all entries except of cut flowers, roots and vegetables, which are extended one week later—to July 1st.

Sousa's Band, which will appear at the Edmonton Exhibition sixty strong, with two lady members—is so well known that the mention of the name is enough to ensure big crowds. There are a number of well known bands, any one of which would be a drawing card at a summer exhibition; Create—Tommasino—we could mention half a dozen of world-wide fame; none, however, has the magic attached to the name of Sousa. Sousa records are played on every music box and gramophone; we have all danced and skated to Sousa's music; and we have been thrilled—suddenly and gladdened—by his higher class music; it is safe to say that those who go once to hear Sousa and his famous band will go several times; the programme is changed daily, and the manager of the band states that enclosures are never refused, and requests for special numbers are always welcomed.

NATIONAL CROW SHOOT SOURCE OF GREAT INTEREST

Contest Open to Anyone in
United States or
Canada

The National Crow Shoot contest open from January 1 to December 31, 1919, to anyone in the United States or Canada, is designed to rid the country of a most troublesome pest. Almost every hunter has shot these birds, but the chance shooting of a crow while in search of quails or rabbits is one thing, and the determined effort to shoot as many crows as possible is quite another. While the farmers and those who have a genuine interest in the public welfare will, no doubt, be glad to do their hunting "bit" by killing as many crows as possible, the committee in charge feels that a special appeal is needed. To that end they offer prizes graded from a bronze button to the hunter who shoots twenty-five crows, up to a gold cup for the fortunate individual in the United States of Canada, who kills more crows than anyone else.

Conditions of the contest are:
1. Anyone in the United States or Canada is eligible to take part in the National Crow Shoot.

2. The National Crow Shoot will be conducted to conform strictly to the Federal and State game laws and nothing contained in our offer is to be construed as urging anyone to violate any game law. Each individual should inform himself with regard to his local game laws before taking part in this contest.

3. To receive credit in the contest, crows must be killed with a shotgun or rifle.

4. Evidence of crows shot is to be furnished by the contestant in the form of a signed statement, countersigned by an ammunition dealer, upon forms furnished for the purpose. It is expected that the contestant will furnish the dealer with evidence of his kills in the form of the bills or feet of the crows shot. The statement forms will be supplied to dealers and contestants upon request.

5. The contest will be open from January 1 to December 31, 1919.

REVISED SCHEDULE FOR FIRST HALF SOCCER SEASON

Secretary Davies Says International Game is Fixed for
June 28

The revised schedule of the Edmonton and District Football Association as issued by Secretary Davies is as follows:

First Half Season
June 12—Swifts vs. Great War Veterans.
June 14—Shamrocks vs. Radials.
June 17—South Side vs. Canadian National Railways.
June 19—Canucks vs. Radials.
June 21—Shamrocks vs. South Side.
June 26—C.N.R. vs. Great War Veterans.
June 28—International game.
July 3—Swifts vs. South Side.
July 5—Canucks vs. Canadian National Railways.
July 8—Radials vs. Swifts.
July 10—Shamrocks vs. Great War Veterans.
July 12—Swifts vs. Canadian National Railways.
July 17—Shamrocks vs. Canadian National Railways.
July 19—Shamrocks vs. Canucks.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES

1. \$5 in case of a motorcycle, and for any other motor vehicle according to the length of wheel base in inches as follows:

For motor vehicles not exceeding
100 inches.....\$15.00
Exceeding 100 inches but not exceeding 105 inches.....17.50
Exceeding 105 inches but not exceeding 110 inches.....20.00
Exceeding 110 inches but not exceeding 115 inches.....22.50
Exceeding 115 inches but not exceeding 120 inches.....25.00
Exceeding 120 inches but not exceeding 125 inches.....27.50
Exceeding 125 inches but not exceeding 130 inches.....30.00
Exceeding 130 inches but not exceeding 135 inches.....32.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 inches.....35.00

2. The foregoing fees shall include the cost of one set of number plates.

3. The fee, payable after October 1 in any year, shall be one-half of the fee above prescribed.

4. Fire engines and fire patrol apparatus, police patrol and municipal owned ambulances shall be exempt from payment of the above fees, but such motor vehicles shall be registered and number plates issued on payment of fee of one dollar for each pair of number plates on filing of the statement required under section 3 of "The Motor Vehicle Act."

E. TROWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.

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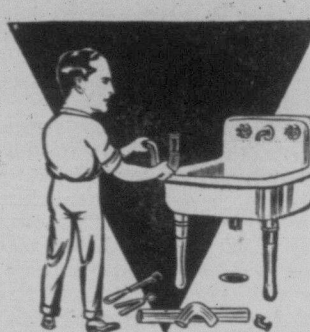
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JULY 7-12, 1919

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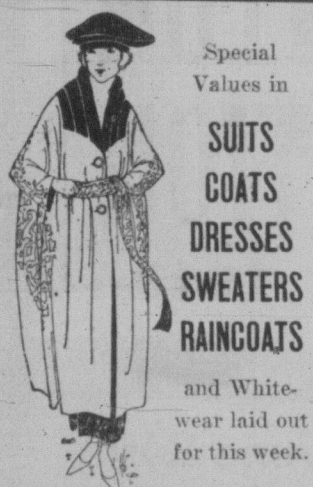
will appreciate utility gifts because they will be eager, in their new homes, to apply the practical ideas of efficiency learned during the war period.

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VOL. 1, No. 40

JUNE 14, 1919

THE O.B.U. BUBBLE BURSTS

By following the prophets of the O.B.U., Organized Labor of the West today finds itself in the wilderness. The O.B.U. conference at Calgary just held gives no evidence of a way out. This conference was presumed to receive reports from the big organization propaganda and results of the vote to secede from the Internationals. Yet not one word is heard as to what may have been accomplished, what is being done now, or what is proposed. Trades' Unionism throughout the west turned out in true union form when a general strike was called. The conduct of the said general strikes has been largely directed by the O.B.U. disciples. Organized Labor has been led into a most uncomfortable position to say the least, and may have sacrificed some prestige and confidence that required years in the building. The fallacy of the doctrines preached by the O.B.U. prophets was too plainly evidenced at the early stages of the strike. Every day has added new testimony. Today the O.B.U. movement has earned for itself a similar position to the similar or identical movement in the United States designated as the I.W.W.

Trades' Unionism now finds itself in a most precarious position with the Utopian dreams characteristic of youth, and the visions of old age faded into thin air. Unionism discovers that it must extricate itself or sink to oblivion in the mire, sacrificing everything that has been gained by the present and past generation. A severe lesson has been learned. Organized Labor cannot afford to follow every whim of the wisp that appears on the horizon. Solid, sound thinking union men will concede that it is about time to get back on the regular highway and proceed by safe, sane and sound methods to attain the ends desired.

In plain speech Labor has made a mistake. Mistakes for Labor are always costly. This one is no exception. But it cannot be helped now. Regrets buy nothing. Progress is not by looking backwards. Experience is a hard school but thorough. Trades' Unionism will be the stronger and the cause of Labor will advance steadily and surely. The ranks of Labor will become more and more solidified as the orthodox unions continue to grow, continue to form federations and systematically and scientifically vamp the great international trades' union movement to meet new conditions and situations as they arise.

The idea of a portion of the handful of workers of Western Canada dreaming of usurping the Internationals of the entire continent with a membership of over three millions is ludicrous on the face of it. Labor's organization was not built in a day. It has required generations. To supplant it overnight is sheer folly. It is like the proverbial house that was built upon a rock. It is the only way, the only salvation of Labor. And the experience of the last few weeks is sufficient evidence for most people.

WHY NOT SETTLE COAL STRIKE?

All Alberta and British Columbia mines are closed down thousands of wage earners are sacrificing a meal ticket and various enterprises are retarded or checked entirely because of differences over waves affecting a handful of men employed above ground. To the men themselves and to the miners' unions the differences are of grave importance. To the country at large more economic loss is suffered in one week than would pay the entire wages demanded by the men affected for a whole year. Under such circumstances there is no reason why an amicable settlement should not be arrived at. It is up to the mine operators and the employees to get together, and if they cannot get together the Dominion government should take firm steps to assist them over any difficulties that may be blocking the settlement.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGAIN

And now parliamentarians and government officialdom, when pinned down to the direct question of recognizing collective bargaining as an inalienable right of Organized Labor as free citizens of a free country, avoid the issue by disclaiming a definite interpretation of collective bargaining. The triple alliance resort to the same quibbling. Collective bargaining means simply any group or groups of workers negotiating their case through such representatives as they choose. To him who honestly desires to deal collectively with a body of men, it is immaterial as to the personnel of the agents speaking for the men. The workers could object to the personnel of the men representing the employing company. If Labor chose to hire a lawyer to represent it, should that right be denied?

Employers who object to dealing with agents chosen by the men do so not because of principle but because of expediency. Agents are purposely selected by the workers who are in a position to speak freely and fearlessly and whose individual meal ticket is beyond the reach of the employers with whom they are dealing.

OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBERALS

If the Liberal Party of Canada is prepared to adopt a platform embracing measures guaranteeing justice to Labor and to the rural communities of the country, and in fact select candidates so constituted that such platform so adopted will in fact be executed, an opportunity offers itself to return that party to power in Parliament and at the same time solve industrial evolution demanded by the hour. Adequate consideration of returned veterans and dependents must also be included in the platform. The Liberal national convention convenes at Ottawa early in August.

ENTIRE CHANGE IMPERATIVE

An entire change in the complexion of the Canadian parliament is imperative. It is evidenced beyond question that the present government is incapable of adjusting economic and industrial differences. Lack of sympathy and understanding are conspicuous. Strong and proper measures at the onset of the present labor difficulties would have averted all the trouble and subsequent hardships suffered. A bill could have been put through parliament within an hour legalizing collective bargaining just as easily as was enacted the amendment for deporting undesirable alien agitators. No good citizen will take exception to deporting an individual whose conduct is contrary to the wellbeing of the community; also he whose conduct seeks to bring about revolution and civil war in a country cannot claim consideration at the hands of the lawabiding community. But let it be clearly understood that this applies to high and low, to unscrupulous employers as well as to unscrupulous employees. There are men in high estate whose utterances and efforts are devoted to urging one section of the community to set upon another. The antecedents of such require to be looked up as much as those of that individual who preaches like doctrines from a soap box. They are of the same stripe and require identical treatment.

The agricultural section of Canada has no faith in the national government, as evidenced by the determination to enter politics independently. Organized Labor certainly recognized the government among the conspirators who have sought its undoing. The ordinary man on the street whether he works for wages or is engaged in a small business of his own would hasten the day for a general election. The returned veterans deserving of first consideration hold no brief for Ottawa as at present constituted.

If Labor, organized and unorganized, would devote the energies and the money and the time to uniting with the farmers and veterans, and rank and file, to elect a parliament representative of the people

instead of the big interests, an effective means of attaining the desired ends would be brought about. With such a parliament the triple alliance would become the Bolsheviks to be deported; the profiteers and hoodlums who waxed fat from the blood of the country would be eliminated.

To seek to bring about such changes by other than constitutional means is a fallacy impossible on this continent, and wholly unnecessary. The ballot is the weapon. If Organized Labor and Labor unorganized is unable to get together politically and by constitutional means attain the desired ends, it is certain that there is not sufficient organization and management to direct a nation if the affairs of the country were turned over to it by any other means. In Russia it was different. There was no constitutional method available, and had there been the unlearned population would have been unable to apply it.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK GRATIFYING

When business men of other cities recognized as leaders in their particular lines, open stores in Edmonton in choice locations, corroborative evidence is afforded confidence of Edmonton business concerns in speedy return of normal conditions in this city. This week Tom Campbell who has made "Smile" hats famous, and Riley and McCormick, leather specialties, both from Calgary, join the city's circle of progressive merchants. At the same time Jasper avenue locations are in greater demand day by day. The same applies to First street. To meet this demand new buildings are being erected, others are planned for the immediate future, and still others are being remodeled to provide better business facilities. The outlook is cheerful.

ALL READY, SO LET'S GO

With good baseball again provided regularly at Diamond Park, commercial leagues, lacrosse and soccer running strong, bowling on the green away to a good start and tennis limbering up, Edmonton has "come back" from the sport standpoint this year with the return of the men from overseas. This activity is merely a barometer of all community activities—except real estate perhaps and even that game has given evidence once or twice of returning to life. Building activities are picking up and rents for both business and residence purposes are actively aiding and abetting the combines and profiteers in elevating the high cost of living. Prospects of bumper crops were never better for this time of year and despite industrial interruptions progress is evidenced in all walks of life.

The quality and value of the things we sell is our first consideration; because we guarantee your satisfaction.

Excellence in Suits for Men

The most fashionable designing, the best tailoring; clothes made to fit without padding or extra material. Rich weaves from British and Domestic Looms; tweeds, homespun, chevrons, worsteds. We have the sizes to fit all figures. Extraordinary values at

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Stanley & Jackson

10117 JASPER AVENUE

STRONG PLATFORM IS ADOPTED BY ORGANIZED LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

ed tax on all usable lands above the amount cultivated by the owner with provisions whereby tenant farmers or others may purchase tracts.

Regulations of Corporations.

The report calls for federal licensing with federal supervision over stock and bond issues.

Freedom of Speech

The report asks removal of restrictions on freedom of speech.

Workmen's Compensation

Wiping out employers' liability companies operated for profit is recommended.

Immigration

Barring immigration for at least two years and Americanization of aliens already here asked.

Taxation

Taxes on profits such as not to discourage enterprises and progressively increasing taxes on income, inheritance and unused land recommended.

Education

Development of schools and state colleges, rights of teachers to organize for more pay and labor representation on school boards is asked.

Employment Agencies

Federal, state and municipal employment agencies should replace private agencies.

Housing

Establishment of a governmental system of credits to encourage home building and owning asked, with recommendation that states and cities be allowed to take up housing projects.

Militarism

The reports "insists" that state militia be organized on democratic principles so as to "never be diverted from its true purpose."

Continuing pay of soldiers until they secure employment recommended, also development of land in interest of service men.

The report shows that the membership of the federation is 3,260,068.

Our Annual JUNE SALE of WHITE WEAR

STARTS WED., JUNE 11 to 18

A Seven Day Sale for the Purpose of Demonstrating to the Public Our Value Giving Supremacy

We are confident you will fully appreciate the importance of this event and recognize it as a saving opportunity that makes a most urgent appeal for your attendance. We desire to state with emphasis that every line is of exceptional value and in most cases cannot be duplicated again for anything like the price. Note these Opening Day Specials:

A Trio of Extraordinary Values From Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Such prices are almost incredible, as the quantity is limited we advise prompt action on your part.

Women's White Drill Skirts

Made of good quality drill with self belt and two patch pockets; trimmed with pearl buttons; plain flare style, wide hem. Marvellous value, June Sale of White. \$2.95

Women's White Pique Skirts

Made of good quality pique, with pockets; trimmed with pearl buttons; belt fastens in front with a pearl button. Very smart and dressy. June White Sale \$3.50

Women's White Gabardine Skirts

Gathered at waist line, has a wide self belt, plain flare style. All sizes. Made of extra good quality Gabardine. June Sale of White. \$3.95

Our Annual June White Sale of Blouses

An event of great moment to thousands of women. It is the signal for buying the supply of Summer Waists. The styles are all new and come in wide diversity. As for the prices, we can promise you big savings.

A Special Purchase of White Voile Waists, Extraordinary Value, \$2.98

Few are the women who cannot find room in their wardrobe for an extra summer waist or two. These beautiful quality Voile Waists will certainly be snapped up quickly. They are elegantly trimmed with fine lace and embroidery and fasten the round, V, square or high necks. Extra fine quality sheer voile. All sizes. Specially priced for the June Sale of White. \$2.98

June White Sale of Silk Waists, \$5.98

Charming conceptions of fine crepe de chene, Jap silk and Georgette or pe. Many of these are travelers' sample lines; that means generally better qualities than ever. A large range of new styles to choose from; plain or fancy trimmed; all sizes, but not in all styles. Look them over tomorrow—there are some beauties among them away below their value. June Sale of White. \$5.98

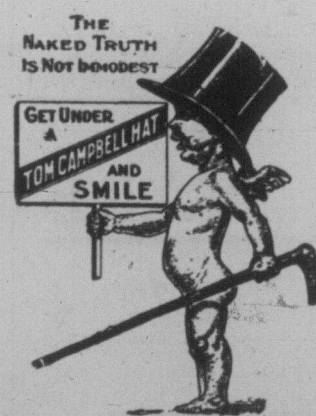
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