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## LEGISLATORS OUT OF TOUCH WITH PEOPLE

Debates in Parliament Show Ignorance of Conditions Here and Elsewhere

(By Tom Moore)  
(Special to the Free Press)  
Parliament has now been sitting for thirty days but as yet no legislation materially benefiting the wage earners of this country has been passed. There has, however, been many questions discussed in which all workers should be vitally interested. The official Hansard makes interesting reading showing as it does how far out of touch with the great masses of our people many of our legislators are.

**The Fuel Question**  
On March 10th, Mr. J. H. Burnham, Peterborough West (Ont.) moved two resolutions, the first one being:

"That in the opinion of this House whereas the rise in the price of necessities is leaving many of the people of Canada in a desperate condition and whereas the fuel question has become an acute one in many parts of the country it is desirable that the Government select a time for a full discussion of these matters to the end that the people can be protected and served and that peace and order be continued."

The discussion on this resolution occupies eleven pages of Hansard and largely developed into a question as to how the coal mined in Alberta and Nova Scotia could be brought to the province of Ontario and sold in competition with United States coal. The debate wound up by Mr. Arthur Meighen moving that the resolution be amended by striking out the first recital.

"Whereas the rise in the price of necessities is leaving many of the people in Canada in a desperate condition."

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended carried. Evidently the Parliament of this country hates to acknowledge that the continual rise in the price of necessities is really bringing about a spirit of desperation amongst a large number of people who are constantly being faced with the ever diminishing purchasing power of the dollar they earn.

**Eight Hour Day**  
The second resolution moved on the same day by Mr. J. H. Burnham, Peterborough West (Ont.) was:

"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that to the extent of the jurisdiction of this Parliament a national eight hour day should be established immediately subject only to the right of expressed private contract."

This resolution, if adopted, was certainly open enough to suit even the most reactionary employer. After debate, the report of which covers thirty-five pages of Hansard and which was carried on during the best part of two days the motion was withdrawn.

With few exceptions those who took part in the debate did so in a very academic manner. The discussion brought forward a few statements which are well worthy of repetition and further publicity. In explaining the measure Mr. Burnham said:

"There is nothing in this resolution which would prevent a man from working twenty-four hours if he wanted to. The eight hour day simply means paying on that basis. If anybody wishes to make an agreement to work longer than that it would be quite proper for him to do so."

Mr. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver Centre, B.C., seconded the resolution and made two very important declarations:

"That already a very large proportion of the great industries in Canada recognize and practise the eight hour day as a standard day."

"Therefore I say it would be fairer to all if we have a standardized day of labor for the whole of Canada rather than to have in one province an eight hour day and in another a ten hour day and in another a nine hour day and so on."

Mr. Edmond Froulx, Prescott (Ont.), stated:

"This question I believe can be left to employees and employers to settle. Labor unions are now very powerful. They can dictate their terms to their employers and in certain industries if an eight hour day is sufficiently long I think they can manage to get their requests acceded to by their employers."

I think this is a question that can wait and which can very well be dealt with by the employer and employees. It came before them at the Industrial Conference last September. The labor unions were strong for the eight hour day but I think the majority of the employers were against it."

This hardly coincides with the statement by Mr. Stevens that already a large proportion of the great industries of Canada recognize and practise the eight hour day as a standard day.

**Mackie Supports**  
Mr. H. A. Mackie, East Edmonton (Alta.) speaking in favor of the eight hour day submitted some very useful statistics showing the reduction of

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## PRESIDENT McCREATH WILL REPRESENT WORKERS OF ALBERTA

President Robert McCreath of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council left on Thursday night for Ottawa where he will represent the workers of Alberta at the conference for the coordination of Labor laws.

President McCreath is taking the place of Alderman J. A. Kinney as the workers' representative from Alberta. Mr. Kinney resigned following an objection to his appointment by the Alberta Federation of Labor on the grounds that he was a Government employee and the Federation had not been consulted as to his appointment.

## HALF HOLIDAY ON SATURDAY IS ENDORSED

Trades Council Unanimously Supports Week-end Breathing Spell for Clerks

Unanimously endorsing the Saturday half-holiday, the Trades and Labor Council on Monday evening replied in a very definite manner to a statement being circulated in the city to the effect that organized Labor was not behind the retail clerks in their preference for the week-end half-holiday. Secretary McCormack in moving that the council reaffirm its endorsement of Saturday as the most suitable day for the half-holiday, informed the council that an officer of the Retail Merchants' Association was circulating a statement claiming that organized Labor opposed the Saturday half-holiday. On the secretary's motion being put to vote it was unanimously adopted by the delegates present, who represented about twenty-five city unions.

**Dixon's Meetings**  
A wire was received from Winnipeg advising that F. J. Dixon would be in Edmonton on Tuesday and on recommendation of the council executive, it was decided to participate in arranging for meetings. It was suggested that an overflow meeting be held following one of the theatre performances, and Delegates Hawkins, Murray and Cottrell were appointed to act with other labor bodies in this and other matters in connection with Mr. Dixon's visit. Messrs. Field, McCormack, Findlay, Daly, Cottrell, Murray and McCreath were appointed to represent the council at the Dixon meeting in Albion hall or other meetings which might be arranged.

**Kinney Resigns**  
Alderman J. A. Kinney addressed the council reading correspondence between Secretary Smith of the Alberta Federation of Labor and himself regarding the appointment of the Alberta representatives to the conference on coordination of labor laws which is to be held in Ottawa on April 26th. The Federation objected to the fact that organized Labor had not been consulted as to the labor representative. Mr. Kinney, who had been appointed by the government to represent labor, stated that on receipt of Mr. Smith's resignation he had placed his resignation in the hands of Premier Stewart.

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## OBJECTION IS NOT TO KINNEY PERSONALLY

Federation Endeavoring to Conserve Labor's Right to Make Own Appointments

Speaking to the Free Press on the long distance telephone from Calgary on Wednesday evening, Secretary Smith of the Alberta Federation of Labor asked that it be made clear to the readers of this paper that the Federation is objecting to the appointment of the labor representative to attend the conference on Labor laws in Ottawa, the objection was not to Mr. Kinney personally. "The workers can see," said Mr. Smith, the danger of allowing the precedent to be established whereby the Government when it has need of a labor representative proceeds to pick one of its own choosing without consultation with a representative body of the organized workers.

"It was the principle that representatives of the workers should be chosen by the workers themselves, that we were endeavoring to uphold," said the Federation Secretary, "and it is regrettable if it should be taken that we objected to Mr. Kinney personally."

**NOTICE**  
Any body of workers in the city at present unorganized, who desire assistance in that direction are asked to communicate with Mr. A. S. Neale, 11722 96th street, phone 71455. Mr. Neale and the organization committee of the Trades Council, of which he is convener, will be pleased to render assistance in the organization of new unions.

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## PRINCIPLE OF PROMOTION IS VIOLATED HERE

Outsider Brought in to Fill Position of Deputy Postmaster LOCAL MEN CAPABLE

Several in Local Office With Higher Classification Than Imported Man

OTTAWA, April 18.—The appointment of Thomas A. Rutledge, now employed in the Winnipeg post office, to be assistant postmaster at Edmonton is gazetted today by the civil service commission.

Appearing in an inconspicuous way in local dailies during the week, the above news item probably did not convey anything extraordinary to the minds of Edmonton citizens. The circumstances involved, however, represent one of the greatest measures of injustice ever perpetrated on a body of workers in this city.

The deputy postmaster of the Edmonton office was transferred to another department of the service, and his position became vacant. Members of the local staff applied for the position, which has been filled by local men during the past three months. There was every reason to believe that the deputy position would be given permanently to an Edmonton employee, when like a bolt from a clear sky came the announcement that a Winnipeg man had been appointed.

There is no suggestion that none of the local staff are capable of filling the position. As a matter of fact there are men in the Edmonton office whose classification is higher than that of the man who is being imported. Local men are very properly incensed over the fact that men who have served as long as twenty-five years in the postal service, who have been in Edmonton for ten to fifteen years and who are paying taxes in this city, should be turned down in favor of an outsider with lower classification and shorter service in post office work.

## WEEK OF OPEN AIR SOCIALIST RALLIES IN PROGRESS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK.—A week of open-air Socialist demonstrations and amnesty rallies is in progress here. Opening with six giant outdoor meetings at which the expulsion of the five Socialists from the New York state legislature and the release of political prisoners in the United States were the chief themes, a series of rallies have followed. The five expelled Socialists, and prominent Labor and Socialist party leaders are speaking in the outdoor meetings.

## BRITISH LABOR AGAINST PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF PRINCE OF WALES

LONDON.—The Civil Service vote now before the house of commons contains an item of \$100,000, the amount of the Prince of Wales' expenses on his trip to New Zealand and Australia. Tom Myers, member for Labor, has made a vigorous protest against allowing this item.

## What the Federation Asked; What the Government Passed

First of a series of articles to be contributed to the Free Press by Walter Smitten, Secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor

Amend Section 34 Sub. Section (a) to read "If a workman is disabled he shall receive compensation from the day of the accident. Strike out the whole of subsection (b)."

We request that the scale of indemnities be increased at least 100% and that there be no maximum specified. Strike out paragraph (2) in section 53.

Amend Section 54 by striking out the words "which are less than 90 per cent of the earnings he was receiving at the time of the injury," in lines 2, 3 and 4 and the words "fifty-five" in line five and substituting for the latter the words "one hundred."

**What Was Passed**  
Section 48 was amended to read: Where death results from an injury the amount of compensation shall be (a) The necessary expenses of the burial of the workman not exceeding \$100; (b) Where the widow or invalid husband is the sole dependent, a monthly payment of \$30.00;

(c) Where the dependents are a widow or an invalid widow and one or more children a monthly payment of \$30 with an additional monthly payment of \$7.50 for each child under the age of sixteen years to be increased upon the death of the widow or invalid widow to \$10, not exceeding in the whole \$60 per month.

The other clauses of this section were not changed but an additional clause was passed it reads: Wherever, since the coming into force of this Act, the amount payable under this Section or Section 51 hereof, as compensation to a workman or his dependents in case of an accident, has been increased, any workman or his dependents who are in receipt of compensation in respect of an accident which occurred prior to such change shall be entitled from the time of such change to compensation in the same manner as if such accident had occurred subsequent to such increase having been made.

While the maximum amount has been removed and payments will continue so long as disability or dependency exists this means that only for fatal accidents have the Government provided increases. When we realize that only about one per cent of the accidents that happened last year were fatal the extent of the consideration shown will be understood.

It might be well here to make a comparison between the consideration shown military and industrial casualties. Probably some may think this is not a fair comparison, that the risk is much greater for those in active military life, let us see what the records show.

Last year approximately 35,000 workmen were afforded protection by the Compensation Act and we had approximately 3,500 accidents reported or ten per cent of the total, as high a rate even as that of this last terrible slaughter, so that we can justify the statement that the risk is equal (note the figures used in this paragraph are only approximate as the records for last year are not to hand but they are substantially correct).

For death the military authorities provide a monthly payment to the widow of \$40 and \$8 for each child under sixteen years of age regardless of the number.

For a fatal accident our Act, with the increases passed at this session, provides a monthly payment to the

## VANCOUVER T. & L. COUNCIL DECIDE TO HAVE LABOR PAPER

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council at their last regular meeting decided that it was about time to start a labor paper of its own, and with that end in view a committee of five, consisting of Delegates Showler, McVety, Sully, Stark and Mrs. Peters, were appointed to devise ways and means to that end.

## FEDERATION OF NEEDLE TRADES TO BE LAUNCHED

Proposed That Ladies' Garment Workers Take Initiative in U.S.

(By the Federated Press)  
NEW YORK.—A world-wide federation of needle trades may be launched by the International Ladies' Garment Workers of America at their 10th annual convention in Chicago, May 3 to 17.

President Benjamin Schlesinger announced. This plan is a direct outgrowth of Schlesinger's recent trip to Europe during which he came into close contact with the heads of the needle trades in the chief European countries.

At the last meeting of the union's general executive board it was voted to make the first move toward the joint federation during the May convention. It is expected that plans for the organization will be perfected at a European conference in Copenhagen during August.

Another important proposal which will be considered by the delegates is that the I.L.G.W.U. take the initiative in forming a federation of the seven needle trade unions in this country. Such a federation has the endorsement of the general executive boards of the I.L.G.W.U. and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Demands for a government inquiry into profiteering in the clothing industry and the establishment of co-operative factories are also slated for action at the coming convention.

The occasion will be the 20th anniversary of the union's founding. Three hundred delegates representing the 150,000 members, are expected to be present for the two weeks' sessions.

## LONGSHOREMEN IN SEATTLE STRIKE IN PROTEST OF OPEN SHOP

SEATTLE.—The strike of 500 longshoremen here against the port of Seattle is the direct result of attempts made to foist the non-union shop on the waterfront workers. The employers are striving to institute once more the system of hiring men at gates whereby the vacant jobs go to men with the widest shoulders.

The longshoremen are fighting for the continuance of the system in vogue at the time of the strike whereby workers are employed unloading ships by means of an alphabetical list—men of medium build getting the same amount of employment as their more husky brothers.

## ALBION HALL CROWDED TO HEAR DIXON

Winnipeg Labor Member Denounces Government Tactics in Dealing With Workers

F. J. Dixon, M.L.A. of Winnipeg, addressed an audience that filled Albion Hall on Tuesday evening. Mr. Dixon was unopposed in his denunciation of the Dominion Government, and the repressive measures being adopted to suppress the free expression of political ideas. An overflow meeting was held in Labor headquarters at which the Winnipeg member spoke along similar lines.

"The Winnipeg strike," said Mr. Dixon, "was not a revolution, but a most peaceable strike for a lawful object, namely, collective bargaining which means the right of employees to negotiate with their employers through the chosen representatives of the employees."

"The men now in jail were arrested and threatened with deportation under the infamous amendment to the immigration act which was rushed through both houses at Ottawa in 40 minutes and assented to on the 6th of June, 1919. Under this amendment all except British subjects born or naturalized in Canada may be arrested on suspicion and deported without the formality of a civil trial."

"It is important that the men now in jail should be released as soon as possible but it is also important that this and other laws which flagrantly violate constitutional rights, which took centuries to gain, should be repealed."

"We are told that the censorship has been abolished but if we examine the amendments to the Criminal Code, assented to 7th July, 1919, we find, among other things, that the censorship in a most vicious form is retained."

"In the same bill we find a glaring example of the point of view which prevails."

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## PACKING PLANT WORKERS WILL MEET SUNDAY AFTERNOON

There will be a mass meeting of the employees of Swift's, Burns' and Gainer's packing plants in Labor headquarters, corner Jasper and First (over Dominion Cigar Store) on Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

Prominent Labor men will address the gathering and all packing plant workers of both sexes, with the exception of foremen and members of the office staff, are cordially invited to be present.

## FRANCHISE ACT WILL RESTRICT NON-RESIDENTS

Labor Organizers Not Resident in Canada Must Not Work for Candidates

(By Tom Moore)  
(Special to the Free Press)

Clause 11 of the new Federal Franchise Act prohibits persons or electors not residents of Canada from canvassing voters or in any way endeavoring to induce voters to vote for any candidate at an election. This clause has been approved and therefore labor organizers not resident of Canada will need to be very circumspect in advising their members to support candidates who may be favorable to labor legislation or to oppose those who have shown their antagonism towards labor unions.

The following extract from the proceedings in committee, of March 26th is very illuminating.

**How About 'Pussyfoot'?**  
Mr. Power: Notwithstanding the very lucid explanation of the Acting Solicitor General I am still opposed to this clause. I expect we will very shortly have in this country a strong Labor Party. The Labor Party are about to organize and will perhaps need in their organization the help and assistance of some members of their body in the United States.

Some hon. members: Oh, oh.

Mr. Power: I see no reason why they should not be allowed to come in—

An hon. member: Keep them out.

Mr. Power:—to help in an election by speeches. More than that we shall also have, I think—

An hon. member: We have got enough Socialists here now.

Mr. Power:—a strong Prohibition party. I see no reason, for instance why 'Pussyfoot' Johnson, who is now in England, should not come here, and yet if 'Pussyfoot' Johnson were to come here he might be put in jail and then the President of the Privy Council would be in trouble.

An hon. member: Even Billy Sunday might come here.

Mr. Power: In any of these cases it might be pleaded that intervention on the part of strangers would be perfect.

## COSSAKS PLEDGE LOYALTY TO THE RUSSIAN SOVIET

Freedom and Equality Advocated At All-Russian Congress of Cossacks at Moscow

(By the Federated Press)  
MOSCOW.—Unstinted loyalty to the Russian Soviet government, and a pledge to the old Cossack tradition of freedom and equality, were promised at the All-Russia congress of Cossacks just held here in the great hall of the General Federation of Trade Unions. Of the 329 delegates present, who ranged from gaunt warriers to women, 103 were Communists, 95 Communist sympathizers, and 142 nonpartisan.

The Bolshevik revolution of November, 1917, has made possible the return to the old democratic ideals of the Cossaks, which were perverted under the czar's regime, the delegates said. They unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the Cossaks do not form a separate nation or people, but are part of the Russian Soviet state.

On behalf of the central executive committee of the Soviet government Premier Kalinin announced that it proposed to divide the state lands and the large estates among the laboring Cossaks.

When Nicolai Leine appeared before the congress to plead for unity in face of the Polish aggression, he was met with an ovation. For some minutes the hall rang with the cheers of the Cossaks, standing up in their places.

**NOTICE**  
The organization committee of the Trades Council meets tonight (Friday) in Labor Hall. The following delegates are asked to be present: Neale (convener), Findlay, Cottrell, McLean, Park, Watt and Hamilton.

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## BREAK WITH O.B.U. IN 'PEG' IS DEFINITE

Cannot Work With Faction Whose Main Theme is Damning Everything That is Not O.B.U.

(By W. H. Hoop, in the Western Labor News)

The Defence Committee met in Winnipeg on Sunday last to consider ways and means how best to assist the strike leaders to get out of gaol. The convention seemed utterly at a loss for a practical lead and the whole day was an expression of the degeneracy of thought to which the convention has sunk. The chairman about 5 p.m. in the afternoon reminded the delegates that it was about time that they began to deal with the matter for which the convention had been called, and during the last hour things were speeded up a bit and a resolution calling for a general strike was carried, many not voting. A resolution calling a May Day cessation of work was passed also, and a committee struck off to organize a parade of protest for the release of the convicted men, also a resolution calling for a strike of two days per week in the event of the men not being released on May Day protest.

**A New Idea**  
A lot of time was used in discussing a new thing called an Industrial Defence Council, the primary object being to have a new council, to which could belong any organization associated with the workers. It was said the O.B.U. Council was already functioning in that respect, others thought it was to take the place of the Defence Committee. The chairman (W. Lefaux) got at loggerheads with the chairman of the committee and his manner of ruling was somewhat arbitrary though technically correct and references such as "Czar of Russia" and "Proletarian Dictator" were hurled at him. The convention finally turned down the new idea by a majority of about 70, stating generally, that these were just about enough councils of one kind and another.

**Morning Session**  
The morning session was taken up in reading minutes and letters from outside points and giving a general review of the number of arrests and convictions, and the afternoon was consumed in slamming the Internationals. It was pointed out that the convention was called for a very different purpose, and that neither the Internationals nor the O.B.U. should become objects of discussion at such a convention, but the admonition was wasted. The O.B.U. was worshipped as the serpent lifted up in the wilderness of discontent, and the Internationals were requested to come forth and receive the serpent's "bite."

"The Internationals were so weak and puny, so near down and out," they said, and yet, the fact that a letter had been read, stating that the Internationals severed their connection with the Defence Committee caused such a beating of the drum that the convention got nowhere all the day.

**General Strike Talk**  
It seemed a pity that the men in gaol had to be victims of this talk about the general strike idea. It has been pointed out, and that by sound thinkers, both in and out of the O.B.U., that if the power is there to pull off a general strike successfully, a lot of talk need not be indulged in, and a lot of talk in that direction is evidence of absence of that power. The secretary of the Loggers' Association said the men would do better by staying on the job and building up a press that could keep others out of gaol, by creating a strong proletarian public opinion. He deprecated sentiment about the men being in gaol, saying they are doing good work by remaining there, that a man in gaol was indeed better off than a man outside of gaol hunting a job, unless it was still a worse job, being the wife of a man having to spend the small wages of the man who had a job. There is an undoubtedly strong feeling that the men in gaol carried out the orders given them, that there was no thought of seditious conspiracy or the remotest idea of intent to overthrow existing government institutions, and it is the outrage, on the honesty of purpose of the strike leaders that sinks deeply into the minds of the workers of Western Canada.

**Factional Bitterness**  
There is a faction whose main and only theme is the slandering and damning of any and everyone not in the O.B.U. No matter how honestly a person differs in opinion or how honestly they have sought to help the men during the time between arrest and conviction they are labeled "Snakes," "Wind-jammers," and every other vile thing conceivable. There is no wonder the Internationals could not work with the Defence Committee. If spite of all that can be said to the contrary the O.B.U. spirit takes precedence with this faction over anything else. This did not come out prior to the trial being concluded, but has now been freely ad-

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### AUSTRALIANS ARE SURE OF RECEIVING GRATUITY PAY

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—During the recent elections in Australia, a promise was made by the Government that if returned to power they would immediately bring in a bill giving the soldiers a war gratuity of 26 cents (18 pence) per day, from the date of enlistment to the signing of the armistice with Germany. The same promise was made by the Labor party, so that whether Labor or the Government won, the soldiers were sure of their gratuity, at any rate.

### CHANGE MADE IN STRIKE METHODS IN AUSTRALIA

There is a Tendency to Adopt The Scientific Strike Now Displayed

By W. Francis Ahern  
Staff correspondent of the Federated Press  
SYDNEY, N.S.W.—Signs are not wanting that there is a change being made in the method of conducting strikes in Australia. The old method of quitting work, quarreling with the boss, and sitting down and getting hungry until either the boss gives in or hunger drives the men back to work, does not appeal to the new thinkers in the industrial movement in the Antipodes.

There is a tendency to adopt the scientific strike, the strike on the job. At the time of writing several unions are already carrying out this method, and there is no doubt but that it will be largely availed of, especially by the strong organizations, in the near future. What the unions are doing now may be exemplified by the action of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers—a very powerful organization in Australia with a hundred-per cent membership.

Towards the end of the year they gave their employers notice that starting with January first they would only work for \$28.32 per week of 44 hours, eliminating the Saturday morning shift. They never sent along any request for a conference to talk the matter over, as used to be done in the old days. They simply laid down their terms and conditions of work and left it at that—much in the same way as the profiteer increases the prices of his commodities without consulting the consumers.

The men are not going on strike, but are working just the same. First they ceased working overtime, giving their employers notice that from a certain date they would not work overtime. Now they will cease to work the Saturday morning shift, and as the employers cannot get engineers outside the union for work, they will simply have to give in to the men as they will have to do also on the wage question.

Altogether the new scheme opens up big possibilities, and is certain to play a big part in the future of industrial unionism in Australia.

Meanwhile Germany goes right on sawing at its industrial wood pile.

### FRANCHISE ACT WILL RESTRICT NON-RESIDENTS

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by legitimate. Lord Jellicoe could even come here and explain his naval proposals. I would not like to see Lord Jellicoe put in jail.

Mr. Guthrie: I would not like to see him here engaged in an election campaign either.

Clause 12 is similar to the old Election Act whereby conveyance of electors to the polls, etc., in hired vehicles is forbidden. Most of the members agreed that if this section was enforced they would possibly all be law breakers. Notwithstanding this the section passed as submitted, it seems to me with the quiet understanding that no one would be expected to observe it.

**Voting Hours**  
Clause 15 relates to employees being given two additional hours other than the noon hour for the purpose of voting. Clause 35 states that the hours for the polls being open shall be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Trades Congress Executive for the past three years have asked for election days to be made public holidays and failing that that the hours of polling be from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, replying to the Trades and Labor Congress deputation, under date March 10th, 1920, stated the position of the Government in this matter when he said "that to make election days holidays would entail great loss to the country in production and a heavy loss of wages to the workers. Consideration will, however, be given to your proposal to extend the closing hours of polls."

The request of organized labor that the polls should not close until 8 p.m. has, however, been overlooked in drafting this bill. The extension of the time in the morning by opening the polls at 6 a.m. instead of 8 a.m. being of very little value to the general masses of workers. This clause has not yet been dealt with in Committee and it is hoped that when it reaches that stage amendments in accordance with the desires of the workers will be adopted. The Franchise Act is based upon the old method of voting and no provision seems to have been made for the introduction of proportional representation.

**Proportional Representation.**  
Mr. Deslauriers made inquiry on April 8th as follows:  
"Has the Government taken into consideration the system of election by proportional representation or is it the intention of the Government to take it into consideration during the present session?"

Sir George Foster replying stated: This matter is at present under consideration by the Government.

In view of the statements of the Premier a year ago intimating that a Committee would be appointed to report on this question and also that the National Industrial Conference, Ottawa, September, 1919, unanimously requested this change and that the workers throughout the country, organized and unorganized, industrial workers and farmers, have all signified their desires for the adoption of proportional representation in the next federal election it is to be hoped that the parliament will not finish their work on the Franchise Bill without having incorporated the principle of proportional representation.

### MUNICIPAL WORKERS IN PARIS ARE ON EDGE OF A STRIKE

PARIS.—Municipal workers in Paris and the suburbs are on the edge of a strike, due to the unsatisfactory settlement of their recent demands. An increase of only 1200 francs "residence indemnity" necessitated by the high cost of living as against the 1675 francs demanded was made. The men are now asking that this be regarded as an increase in salary rather than as a bonus, which means that it will not rank for pensions purposes.

### HALF HOLIDAY ON SATURDAY IS ENDORSED

(Continued from Page One)

Secretary Smitten made it clear in his letter that there was no objection to Mr. Kinney personally but felt that the federation should have been consulted as was done in other provinces.

Del. Geary moved that the secretary of the council communicate with the secretary of the Federation by wire in an attempt to clear up this matter and have a duly appointed representative to the Ottawa conference. This was decided on.

George Nightingale, secretary of the Calgary branch of the Overseas Mechanics' club, writes intimating their desire to get in touch with any members of that service who might be living in Edmonton. His address is 821 First Avenue Northwest, and he will be pleased to correspond.

**On Advisory Committee**  
A letter from J. W. Mitchell, director of Alberta Government Employment Bureau, intimated that E. E. Roper, J. W. Findlay, J. J. McCormack and J. J. Francis had been recommended to represent labor on the advisory committee which was being organized under the Employment Offices Co-ordination act.

Del. Cotterel inquired as to who had named these men for this committee. Had the government appointed them or had they been nominated by the labor council. President McCreath replied that the matter had been referred to Secretary Farnilo and Del. How's as, and that it was deemed a satisfactory recommendation. On motion of Del. Geary the appointment of the representatives was referred to the president to act as he saw fit.

**The Union Label**  
From the Union Label department of the A. F. of L. came a circular letter urging all unions to push still more vigorously the campaign for the use of the label. Now, as never before, could this be done to the great advantage of the workers, and they should look for it, ask for it and even demand that it be placed on all goods bought by them.

The Teamsters and Chauffeurs submitted the approval of the council the agreement they were at present negotiating with the Edmonton Cartage association. Del. Murray, business agent for the Teamsters, stated that although there appeared to be several employers who were inclined to object to giving recognition to the union, he believed that in a short time an amicable and satisfactory agreement would be brought into effect. Del. Latham considered that some expression of support should be given by the council in this matter, and moved that the principals laid down in the proposed agreement be endorsed by the council. To which all agreed.

In regard to the case of Bankhead, the baseball artist who had been taken on by the Eskimo management, and who had been objected to by boiler-makers of Oakland, California, as an unfair worker, the committee appointed at last meeting of the council to see Deacon White about it reported that the Deacon had said that the man, if he proved to be what had been charged against him, should be let out at once.

**Report on Agreement**  
The executive committee reported favorably on the agreement of the teamsters with the employing bakers. Also that the building trades workers had asked for a meeting to consider the consultation of those trades and the appointment of a business agent, and it was recommended that their wish be acceded to. The report was agreed to.

Del. Campbell brought before the meeting the question of providing swimming pools for boys. The utter lack of such an advantage in the city was a very undesirable state of affairs and the speaker hoped to see something accomplished before long.

Del. Findlay, representative of the council on the hospital board outlined the policy of the board in connection with the elaboration of the hospital scheme in the city. Mr. Findlay once more emphasized the extreme need for providing a home for aged and indigent people. The isolation hospital was not the place for such persons, and it was a shameful neglect that better accommodation had not been provided.

The provincial government's labor bureau in Edmonton came in for a little airing when Del. Cotterel stated that it was not to be expected that the bureau would work in conjunction with labor unions in finding jobs for applicants. He understood that it was not the business of the bureau to keep track of the unions and their members out of work. Del. Hawkins assured the delegate that the bureau was always in very close touch with the unions, that he was attached to the bureau as a representative of organized labor. A list of the unions was kept in the bureau and whenever possible the secretaries of these unions were informed of conditions. Del. Francis substantiated

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# UNION DIRECTORY

## EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL (1920)

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

President—H. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4950.

Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phone: Office, 4015; residence, 7277.

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

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

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

Sergeant-at-arms—P. Daly.

Legislative Committee—J. Frances, J. B. Yule, Thos. Grieve, J. St. Dennis, J. J. Saunders, A. A. Campbell, F. M. Slesana.

Organization Committee—H. J. Clark, A. S. Neale, J. S. Bramham, A. Cotwell, J. W. Findlay, Hamilton, J. C. Watt, J. Main, J. McLean.

Grievance Committee—J. W. Heron, W. H. Connors, A. C. Cairns, G. T. Hart, F. J. Kayser, J. McLean, Matheson.

Credentialed Committee—A. N. Wright, C. Smith, H. Humphries.

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

### LOCAL UNIONS

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

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

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

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

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

**Bookbinders' Local No. 188**—Pres., R. Speckman, 10288 8th St. Sec., W. J. Smith.

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

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

**G.T.F. Carpenters**—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

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

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

**Civic Service Local 69**—C. M. Small, 10527 137th street; meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

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

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

**Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of**—Pres., E. A. Figg, 7726 107th street. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesdays in Labor Hall, Jasper and First.

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

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

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

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

**Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of—Pres., W. Smith, West Edmonton. Sec., E. Moulders' Union of North America, International Local No. 373—President, Wm. Sturdy; Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th Avenue; meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Musicians' Protective Association, Local 390**—President, C. T. Hestwick, 10197 94th Street. Phone 2001.

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

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

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

**Plumbers' & Steamfitters' Local 482**—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.

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

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

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

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

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

**Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of—Chief Conductor, J. E. Piers, 10738 106th avenue. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106A avenue, Edmonton, Alta.**

**Railway Employes, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Sec., C. J. Miller, 11522 95A Street.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Stenographers—Secretary, A. Farnilo; meets in Labor Hall.**

**Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeyman—Sec., J. A. Wills, 9313 95th street.**

**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 814. Meets every Monday in Labor Hall. Secretary, J. Matheson, 428 Mattart Block.**

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

**Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1053; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.**

## CHIEF INDUSTRIAL MOVE IN ENGLAND MINERS' DEMANDS

### Facts of Winnipeg Strike Being Laid Before British Labor Organizations

By Evelyn Sharp  
Staff correspondent of the Federated Press

LONDON—The chief industrial move in England continues to be the miners' insistence on their demands for an extra 3 shillings per shift. The coal owners and the Government have met the demand by an offer of 2 shillings a shift. This is quite unacceptable to the men and a strike is well within the bounds of possibility.

The miners are being—as a matter of course—denounced by the Capitalist Press as extortionists and blackmailers. But the increase asked will only bring their average wage to about 5 pounds a week—some eighteen dollars at the present rate of exchange; and that, at the present level of prices here is nothing but a living wage.

Moreover, if the public has to pay, it is the fault of the public itself, the miners have pointed the way—the only way of escape from the vicious circle of prices and wages. But if the public will not have nationalization they must be content to have the coal owners reimburse themselves out of the pockets of the consumer for the added cost of paying proper wages.

The winter this year was like spring. And the spring is like the early summer. And London, used to respond quickly to changing temperature, is beginning its summer habits. While rich folk are still "wintering" at Monte Carlo—where they divide their time between gambling and denouncing the laziness of the working classes—the people who do the world's work are turning to the river and the parks for their leisure.

The Serpentine is crowded with boats. Richmond and Kew are thronged on a Saturday afternoon. The children are paddling in the fountains in Trafalgar Square. Straw hats and flannel suits are in evidence. And it is only the most hardened cynics that dare to remind us that it may be snowing next week. You know, if you know the English climate, that that is perfectly true. But nobody wants to be reminded of it just now.

J. Kavanagh, president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, is over here laying the facts of the Winnipeg strikes and the "sedition trials" before the British Labor organizations.

The London Business have just won an interesting strike. The company had issued notices of dismissal of 500 employees. The men replied that this was only possible because, since the outbreak of war, the buses have been allowed to carry "straphangers"; and they were threatened to allow no "straphanging" unless the notices were cancelled.

## LABOR PARTY IN AUSTRALIA WILL HANDLE PROFITEERS

No Time Will Be Lost In Restricting Profits and Controlling Them

By W. Francis Ahern,  
Staff correspondent of the Federated Press

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—In a statement issued by the headquarters of the Australian Labor party, it is declared that when that party gains control of the Australian government it will not delay in handling the problem of the profiteer. Not only will profits be restricted by a commission appointed to determine fair prices, organize distribution, control cold storage and prohibit cornering and ensure home requirements before exports are permitted, but steps will be taken to get hold of the profiteers, who will be fined for the first offense on a heavy scale, and for repeated offenses will be sent to jail without the option of a fine.

The Labor Party claims that if this is put into operation, and the profiteer made to don convict clothing once in a while, there will be a sudden end to profiteering.

The Australian Labor Party proposes, when it secures control of the Government in that country, to provide that the workers shall elect representatives to sit upon the main directorships and subsidiary tribunals of the various state industries to watch their interests.

Consideration will also be given to any schemes advanced by the workers for the more efficient and economical conduct of the works, and in such a way that a man's inventive powers will not be penalized. In other words, workers who invent shall have the full benefit of their inventions, and not have them filched from them as is the case under the present anti-Labor governments in Australia, as well as in other countries ruled by capitalistic overlords.

In the Australian State Parliaments, the Upper of Council Houses are nominee Chambers—relics of the old days when Parliament stood solely in the interests of Plunder and Privilege. When a Labor Government is in power, this "fossilized" Upper Chamber is generally relied upon to ratify any anti-Labor legislation that the elective or Lower chamber send up for review.

It is part of the Labor programme to abolish the Upper Chambers as soon as possible and have both Lower and Upper Houses elected by the vote of the people. This however, can only be done by the vote of the electors, which vote has never yet been given.

But while the upper house exists, Labor is making use of it. In Queensland, where a Labor Government is in power, the Upper House recently turned down some important Labor legislation. The Queensland Labor Government then nominated enough of its own pledged supporters into the upper chamber and secured the passage of its legislation—amid the curses of its Tory opponents.

## REAL CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES NOT WAGE INCREASES

Large Amount Borrowed From Banks By Govt. Which Has Inflated Credits is Reason

(By the Federated Press)

GLASGOW.—The real cause of high prices in Great Britain is not the increase in wages—which tend to follow rather than precede high prices. The large amount borrowed from the banks by the government, which has inflated credits, and as a secondary result caused an increase of the currency. This analysis of Britain's financial situation was made by no less an authority than Reginald McKenna, chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, and chancellor of the exchequer when the war began.

Before the war deposits in the banks amounted to a billion pounds, and at the end of 1919 this amount had more than doubled, said the banker. This additional sum is spurious money, obtained by manipulation of the system of checks and the clearing house, in order to make loans to the government. Every advance made by the bank of England to the government is followed by a fresh issue of currency notes, and a proportional rise in prices.

McKenna's declaration that the only remedy is for the government to exercise the strictest economy and cut down its borrowing to a minimum, was made without any great confidence that any such course would be followed. During the nine months of the financial year the government has spent over 500,000,000 pounds more than its income, and has now produced estimates for 1920 which involve the expenditure on the army and air service of six times the sum spent before the war.

Walter Leaf, president of the Institute of Bankers and chairman of one of the five banks which now control the banking business of England, Scotland and Ireland, corroborated McKenna's analysis fully. He added that the Versailles peace and the paralysis of trade with Central Europe were having disastrous effects upon the world of credit, and that the orgy of extravagance upon the part, not of labor, but of the wealthy classes was making it virtually indecent for Great Britain to ask the United States for loans.

"It would not be an over-estimate to say that of the gap of one-hundred,000,000 pounds or so that last year represented our addition to foreign indebtedness, at least one-third, perhaps one half, might

## IRON WORKERS IN DETROIT SUCCESSFUL IN WAGE DEMANDS

DETROIT, Mich.—Members of Iron Workers Local No. 25 scored a victory when their employers yielded to their demand for \$1.25 an hour. The former scale was \$1 an hour. The new arrangements went into effect April 1.

The locked out tailors are putting up a vigorous fight against the merchant tailor bosses, and it looks as if the pet plans of the open shoppers are bound to go away. Nearly five hundred men and women are involved who are determined to stay out a year, if necessary, to enforce the closed shop agreement in existence before present difficulties loomed up.

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## AUSTRIAN WOODCARVERS APPEAL TO AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE CRAFT

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—An appeal from the Austrian woodcarvers to American members of their craft to come to their aid in lifting the heavy conditions laid on them by the peace treaty, has been received at national headquarters here. A request is made for cash loans to be advanced by the American union to enable the Austrian woodcarvers to buy food.

## SOCIALISTS MAKE LARGE GAINS IN ARGENTINE ELECTIONS

NEW YORK.—The Socialists of Argentina elected 102 deputies to the National congress against a combination of all other parties who elected only 56 representatives according to a communication received by the Daily Jewish Forward of New York from Buenos Aires. It also states that the opposing parties made a bitter campaign against the Socialists.



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### WHAT THE FEDERATION ASKED; WHAT THE GOVERNMENT PASSED

(Continued from Page One)

are less he would receive the full amount of the difference, also that he would receive the benefit of any advances received by workmen doing the same work during the period of disability.

Section 53, paragraph 2, provides for a less payment to an injured workman under the age of twenty-one years who had no one dependent on him. This we believe to be wrong principle, the requirements of a person of twenty are as great as the person of twenty-two but we were not able to get a change.

The arguments advanced by the Government why increases should not be allowed were that the rates compared favorably with those provided in other provinces, which is open to question.

the injured person being away from his employment entirely but which require that he be employed at other work than he was doing at the time he was injured, while his earnings may be reduced as a result of the accident unless they are less than ninety per cent of what he was receiving when injured there is no compensation, and if less than ninety per cent he will then only receive fifty-five per cent of the difference. The amendment suggested by us would provide that where the earnings

# The Locals' Page

### CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 62

The very successful invitation concert and dance which was held on the 15th inst. was a delight to the large audience that assembled in the Separate School Hall. The Social committee would do well to appoint an organizer of the vocal and instrumental talent. With very little effort, a splendid chorus could be formed.

Bro. P. Robson has been promoted to the position vacated by Bro. A. Spiller.

We are glad to report that Bro. A. Crandall is convalescent and hopes to be back at his work next week.

The "overall epidemic" is rapidly spreading over the North American continent. It appears that those persons who are the victims of the H.C. of L. are an easy prey to the microbe. The quacks who in 1917-18 boasted of a cure called "new era" have to acknowledge that the narcotic is worthless. In their frenzy they have tried crystal gazing, fasting, playing the ton-ton and threatening to hunger strike, but so far no antidote has been found for the cause of the complaint. The pious profiteer, with great modesty, would humbly suggest that this night, more will be dispensed and all will be well if the worker produces more and receives less.

### SPECIAL ELECTIONS MAY BE CALLED TO REPLACE FIVE SOCIALISTS IN N.Y.

NEW YORK.—With the announcement by Governor Alfred E. Smith that he is not empowered to call for special elections in the five assembly districts left unrepresented by the ousting of its Socialist representatives, the hopes of the disenfranchised voters turned to the calling of a special session of the legislature.

S. John Block of counsel for the Socialists declared that not only the election situation, but the housing problem, and the crisis in traction service and living costs, necessitated a special session. Gov. Smith has intimated that he might call special elections if authorized by an extraordinary session.

but as the financial reports of the various Boards for 1919 are not available as yet, it is difficult to prove otherwise. However, we intend to obtain copies of same and will then make the necessary comparisons.

### FIRE LIGHTERS' LOCAL, No. 209

We regret to report that Bro. G. Williamson, No. 2 Hall, has not been able to report for duty owing to sickness for the past few days, and all hope for his speedy recovery.

Bro. Cockle, No. 1 Hall, is convalescent, but shall not be able to report for some time.

Bro. Young, No. 1 Hall, is gaining gradually, but shall not return for some time yet. Bro. Young has been elected by acclamation to the office of president of our Local for the ensuing year. The other offices are not filled yet, elections taking place Thursday, 22nd.

Bro. D. R. Sutherland, No. 6 hall, forecasting weather variations has this to say: "The summer season in this, the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, shall commence August 3rd and terminate August 19th. He infers that owing to the high cost of living the sun has gone up above the clouds."

Invitations in the form of neatly printed booklets, in which the programme is arranged, are out for a benefit dance to be held at the Separate School Hall, on 27th inst. The committee in charge are, Bro. McBae (chairman) and McMahon, No. 6; Smith and Robertson, No. 1, and Blatchford, No. 2. The committee have been carefully selected, and it is generally forecasted that those who attend shall have a jolly good time.

### FRENCH SOCIALISTS DEMAND STRIKE TO STOP RUHR MASSACRES

PARIS.—The general strike to stop the Ruhr massacres is demanded by the French Socialists, who bitterly criticize what they call Franco-German militaristic collusion to crush the proletarian movement of that province. The German social democrats are called "Kaiserist Socialists" and are declared to have been in collusion with the Mueller government and treasonable to the working classes.

Denunciation of the "practically unexecuted agreement between the French annexationists and the Berlin government, which is shown in the savage repression of Ruhr workmen" is contained in resolutions adopted by the French Socialist party committee.

### C.M.E. MACHINISTS

Local 517, I.A. of M. meets Friday, 28th at 8 p.m. Come and make it interesting. These meetings are getting more and more interesting all the time. Come, accelerate!

Headquarters has moved into the new building in Washington. The grand lodge business will be delayed for a short period until the transfer of the staff is complete. We are told, however, that a sufficient staff will now be maintained so that better results will be attained in the future as regards matters pertaining to subordinate lodges. More office space, you know.

Now, all together, you merchants, boost the price of overall! the doggone thing we mechanics need in our business. Someone is always taking the joy out of life!

The only things we want to see go up are the profiteers and the thermometers; the profiteers by means of a charge of moon-reaching projectile impulse; the other by means of the only thing the profiteer cannot corner, the sun.

Sunny Alberta is rather apathetic these days in maintaining traditions.

Beneath the greasy engine,  
 The nutty splitter crawls;  
 The nut has just put on a pair  
 Of clean, new overalls.  
 He climbs between the brake-rods,  
 He monkey with the links;  
 I wouldn't dare tell the engineer  
 Or the foreman what he thinks.

This poem granted by one who does not like to see the civies hog the market. The editor promised not to give him away. (Is he bashful or afraid of assassination? Ed.)

### AMALGAMATION AND O.B.U. ARE NOT IDENTICAL

### Amalgamation of Kindred Trades vs. Industrial Form of Organization

(By Wm. Schenberg in Machinists' Journal)

Recently a certain element evidently seeking the destruction from within of the bona-fide labor movement in America, using their new slogan of the "One Big Union," had with great emphasis made it appear as if those who were, and still are, advocating the amalgamation of closer affiliation of the related craft organizations, were the same, or at least identical with the advocates of the O.B.U., which is the latest edition of the I.W.W.'s.

It is futile to attempt to explain the difference between these two distinct, tactical views in the Trade Union Movement, to this disrupting element, and it is not done to argue with any leaning towards the Industrial Workers of the World, but intended to crystallize the minds of our own members, some of whom were led to believe by the O.B.U. advocates that both views have the same meaning.

The closer affiliated form of organization in the trade union movement, advocated by the International Association of Machinists, under the caption of "Amalgamation of Kindred Trades" while it may appear new to some, is as old as the trade union movement itself, had been tried, and is at present still in vogue in many countries, especially in Continental Europe. Most all trade unions in these countries are organized on similar lines as advocated by the I. A. of M., and in connection with this argument it may be interesting to know that all of these organizations have developed from what we find previous to the national or State trade craft organizations. In fact, we find previous to the national or State organizations on local lines, small craft organizations on local lines, in which, of course, the local or provincial character was predominant. As modern industry developed and cities and states became dependent on each other, local craft unions became affiliated with each other, thereby composing national trades unions on craft lines. These organizations were fairly successful in their time, but the aspirations of labor during those days were more of an idealistic character, and if engaged in battle with the employers it was always of a defensive nature; nevertheless they have found through bitter experience that trades in identical occupations, especially on work where it was difficult to draw jurisdictional lines to determine where one craft ends and the other starts, should amalgamate, or affiliate closely with each other. This was done for various reasons such as co-operation and strength during strikes and lockouts; assistance in organizing companies, also for financial reasons and many others too numerous to mention.

In this group form of organizations we find that all metal workers such as blacksmiths, horseshoers, boiler-makers, machinists, metal pattern makers, electrical workers, metal polishers, structural and architectural iron workers, elevator constructors, engineers, molders, core makers, plumbers, steam fitters, gas fitters, and several others, are

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organized in one international organization, generally known as the United Metal Workers' Union.

Generally the second largest group is found to be the woodworking crafts, composed of carpenters, cabinet makers, wood pattern makers, pile drivers, wood shipbuilders, carbuilders, carvers, coopers, timber workers, boxmakers, and all other workers engaged in the use of wood.

An important group is the clothing workers industry, composed of garment workers, tailors, hatmakers, capmakers, glove-makers, of the transport workers, printing trades, culinary employees, also the building trades, such as brick layers, masons, stone cutters, marble workers, brick and clay workers, granite cutters, hod carriers, building laborers, roofers, cement workers, tunnel and subway workers, and others occupied in building or construction work.

I do not wish to explain here the benefits of this form of organization, although realizing that education along these lines is necessary. My desire at present is to show that closer federation or amalgamation of related craft organizations is far different from industrial form of organization. The industrial form of organization as advocated by the mouthpieces of the 50 various types of industrial workers, embodies all employees in a given basic industry into one organization. For instance, in a department store all employees from top to bottom, such as janitor, elevator operator, engineer, salesman, machinist, floorwalker, butcher, carpenter, stenographer, painter and the hundreds of others as they exist now-a-days in the modern department store, would belong to the department store employees' union. Similarly the same would apply to the bakeshop, to the factories, railroads, mines and most every other basic industry.

Can anyone imagine a more chaotic condition in the labor movement if such movement could still be called labor movement, and what would this kind of a union mean to the individual craft? For an illustration we will assume that a machinist employed in a printing press manufacturing company, this being a basic industry, is controlled by the Machinists' Union—so I presume at least—the printing trades may then claim it as their jurisdiction. His next job takes him to an automobile manufacturing shop, and he must then join the Automobile Workers' Union, this being a basic industry. His next job is in a railroad shop, and the outspitter then has to join the Transport Workers' Union, and as time goes on this machinist will get into the Miners' Union, the Printers' Union, the Garment Workers' Union, and dozens of other unions, although always working as a machinist, but at every turn in a different basic industry, and while at present the wage rates of the machinists, which at least are uniform in a given locality, might and undoubtedly would be different, being then based on the wages paid in that particular basic industry, and if, of course, that basic industry is unorganized then the machinist, regardless of his skill, experience and possibly a dozen or more former affiliations with so many industrial unions, would find himself at the mercy of the employer as he had never been before.

This is a chapter of industrial unionism, and those who preach this gospel are desirous to first tear down the present trade unions, sailing under the

### ALBION HALL CROWDED TO HEAR DIXON

(Continued from Page One)

vaits at Ottawa. One clause provides that "Any person who is suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form, who knowingly or by culpable negligence communicates such venereal disease to another person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment to a term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment."

Another clause provides that "Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment to a term not exceeding two years and not less than one year who steals any automobile or motor car."

"By the same bill a clause safeguarding the rights of freedom of speech has been deleted. There was a clause in the code which permitted criticism of the government or constitution, or the administration of justice, provided such criticism was intended in good faith. That clause was stricken out on the 7th of July, 1919.

"The defence committee will endeavor to secure the release of the men in jail; it will care for their families and dependents; and it will also carry on an agitation for the restitution of those ancient constitutional safeguards which have ensured the rights of free speech and peaceable assembly.

"Once the Machievellian politicians who have committed these atrocities are exposed in all their hideous nakedness there can be no doubt about the result. The descendants of a race of men who have curbed the power of lords and kings will not long submit to the tyranny of politicians and profiteers."

guidance of the American Federation of Labor, and then build from its ruins their Eldorado, the industrial union, or as they please to call it lately, "The One Big Union." Let us all understand that this is not what the International Association of Machinists has advocated. Closer affiliation means to build up from the present, to improve the one or the many which we now have to simplify and strengthen where the present structure is faulty, to help the weak or smaller crafts, and in this direction we are marching onward and doing our bit.

The different departments "in the American Federation of Labor, such as the Metal Trades Department, are a step in the right direction. Local Metal Trades Councils, Allied Printing Trades Councils, Building Trades Councils, with all their faults and shortcomings, mean natural development and evolution in the American trades union movement. What we need is education—education at home. Let us spend some of our time and energy in educational work, in other words let us for a while at least take care of our members on the inside. We have probably made too rapid progress in the past year or two; now men came into our ranks faster than we could enlighten and assimilate them and make them acceptable to the principles of the trades union movement of America.

Street cleaning teamsters employed by the District of Columbia have organized and affiliated with the trade union movement.

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# BRITISH GOVERNMENT PROMISED REMOVAL RUSSIAN BLOCKADE

COPENHAGEN.—According to an unofficial report received by the correspondent of the Jewish Daily Forward here, the British government has promised Krasin a peace mission to remove the blockade entirely within the next two weeks. It is expected that England will immediately dispatch ships to Russia for the resumption of trade.

# The Woman's Page

## COOKS SCARCER THAN THEY EVER WERE IN EAST

Immigration of "Waacs" Does Not Solve Domestic Service Problem

In the solution of the domestic service problem up to the present time, the immigration of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps members has proven only a drop in the bucket, Miss Appleton, of the Ontario Labor Bureau, at Ottawa, says. As transportation becomes available and more women can come it will be of immense help, especially since the arrivals are a fine type.

Next best to a training school for household help of all kinds is the technical school, Miss Appleton points out. The value of the idea can readily be realized. Every girl can learn to be a cook at night classes—and several other lines are taught which would be useful to helpers in the home. Very few use the technical school for that purpose in Ottawa, but in Toronto many of the "Waacs" to whom the possible education was mentioned are getting regular training in their chosen profession at the Toronto Technical School.

"To my mind a training school is needed to solve the problem of domestic help," said Miss Appleton. "We already have in the technical schools an institution which in a measure would train women for efficient housework."

"It is only when employer and employee treat the whole question in a business-like way that housework is going to bring enough women into the profession to supply the demand. Wages do not seem to be any special attraction. It is just a dearth of workers for work that has not so far been attractive."

Sometimes a department advertisement for a good cook will run for days and days without an answer. Cooks are scarcer than they ever were. They are almost off the market entirely. Both in the city and vicinity it is impossible to fill the vacancies. Salaries ranging from \$30 to \$50 a month, with board and lodging which is worth about another \$45 at prevailing prices, prove no temptation.

## OVERALL FASHION SPREADING RAPIDLY AMONG THE WORKERS

Civil servants in the department of municipal affairs have introduced the fashion of wearing overalls on their way to work, at work, and after work, with a view to saving the high cost of more pretentious clothing. It is expected that the other government departments will at once follow suit, as well as employees of various other concerns throughout the city.

It is further proposed that the women members of the government staff join in the movement by adopting for their office wear an equally economical uniform consisting of skirts and dresses made of gingham or something of that kind, which will match the men's overalls.

If the overall fashion spreads as rapidly as other fashions have in the past the price of denim is due for a jump immediately, according to all previous records where goods of popular style and of great demand were boosted to extremes.

A man's idea of heaven is a place where wives don't ask their husbands for money.

## POSSIBILITIES AND AIMS OF MOTHERS' CLUBS

All Women Interested In Welfare of Community Can Find a Field In These Clubs

Among the many organizations of these modern days that claim our attention, there is none perhaps that contains the germ of greater possibilities along the line of social progress than "Mothers' Clubs," or as they are known in some places, "Home and School Associations," says a writer in Woman's Century.

To uplift the ideal of motherhood through the discussion of problems belonging to the care and training of children.

To promote co-operation and deepen the sympathy between parents and teachers.

To unite the parents in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the homes and children of the community.

A Field For All

All women interested in the welfare of the community and in solving any of the problems confronting our humanity for the benefit of the race can find in these clubs a field for their activities. In some places the support of the fathers has been enlisted and they have joined as Associate Members, but the Active Membership has been confined to women.

One of the strongest forces influencing every child's life and contributing to the making of law-abiding, right thinking citizens is the relationship that exists between parents and teachers. How proud the little ones are when they first become interested in school, to have their mothers and fathers know their teacher, and, if a better understanding of conditions on both sides can prevail, so that every boy and girl can grow up with the feeling that parents and teachers are working harmoniously and unitedly with the end in view of helping them to become useful citizens, each contributing his own share toward making the world a better place to live in, our civilization shall have taken a long step in advance.

The intelligent interest of an organization of mothers in their children while at school must inevitably result in improved conditions.

Already steps have been taken toward the forming of a Provincial federation of all these Home and School associations and Mothers' clubs, which will be affiliated with the Ontario Educational Association.

Plans For The Future

During Easter week, 1920, in Toronto there was held in connection with the Ontario Educational Association the first annual meeting of the Ontario Federation of these Home and School organizations and at that meeting a constitution was adopted and a regularly elected committee representative of all parts of the province was put in charge of developments.

Hope of the Nation

It is the home and the school that have the care of the child during his impressionable years, and the problems that arise at this time concerning courses of study, character building, physical well-being, etc., need intelligent discussion by parents, teachers and ratepayers, if we would teach our boys and girls to be self-supporting honest citizens, realizing life's meaning and having a measure of manhood and womanhood with which to serve their generation.

Let us hope that in the not far distant future each school will become a community centre where women of all creeds and classes may come to listen to the discussion of subjects helpful and educative and to in turn suggest and plan ways and means of broadening and deepening and nourishing all that will help our humanity to grow into a more perfect stature.

## ROSE HENDERSON MAY BE LABOR CANDIDATE IN TORONTO ELECTIONS

During the last few weeks there has been a growing sentiment in favor of running Mrs. Rose Henderson as the Labor candidate in North East Toronto. It is stated that men and women of prominence who have never been connected with the Labor Party, many of them Conservatives and Liberals, have enquired if she will be in the field, with the statement that if so, they will get out and work for her.

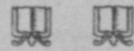
It is felt that Mrs. Henderson, with her great reputation in connection with her activities on behalf of pensions for dependent mothers, and her great work on behalf of neglected children, and her prominence in social and welfare work, would make an ideal candidate.

Mrs. Henderson has been busily engaged in campaigning and organizing the women in Temiskaming, and will be at work in Toronto shortly.

In recognition of the splendid services rendered by the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Red Cross Society has presented the Vancouver branch with a cheque for \$3,500. A comfortable new home for the nurses has recently been opened and the co-operation of the Red Cross Society came at a most opportune time.

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And there are no less than half-a-dozen different styles from which to choose.

Smart belted models with the roll collar, others the notch manish collar, with boy back or semi-fitting, with pleats below the slim belt; pocketed and trimmed with military braid or self and buttons. Plain shirred back skirts, belted; some trimmed with set-in pockets. All sizes to 44. Unmatchable values at **\$37.50**



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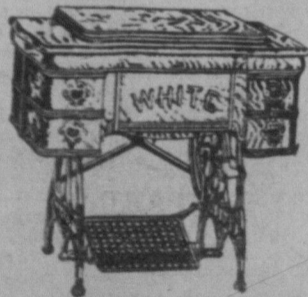
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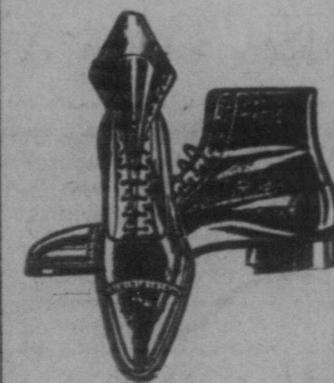
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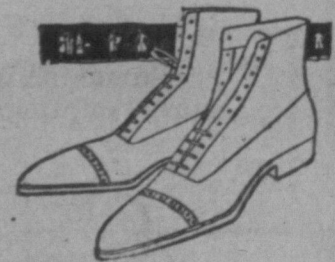
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# The Farm Page

## TIME AND METHOD OF PLANTING THE GARDEN CROP

Best Time to Plant Is As Soon As Ground is Warm Enough to Produce Growth

The best time to plant the garden is as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm to secure a strong growth. It is true that by early planting there is danger from late spring frosts and there seems to be a tendency on the part of most amateur gardeners to attempt to escape frost injury by planting too late, but there is a greater margin of loss from late planting.

If the seed is sown early and the young crop is destroyed by frost it is probably not too late for a second sowing. One may lose by frost; one will surely lose, if year after year, planting is delayed until all danger of frost is past.

### Method of Planting

There are two distinct operations in the method of planting: (a) Transplanting from hotbed or cold frame; and (b) Outdoor seeding. Owing to the comparatively short growing season and late spring frosts, it is very desirable to have the young plants started, either indoors or by artificial means.

Needless to say, great care should be taken in handling the young plants while they are being transplanted. If at all possible the soil remaining on the rootlets should not be allowed to dry out, and the plants should be kept out of the soil for the shortest time possible. If the soil is in good condition as to till and moisture there will be need of little water. A hole is made a little deeper than the plant grew in its original location, the young plant is then placed in this hole and the earth pressed evenly and firmly about the roots.

It is not the best practice to pour a lot of water on the surface around the plant to soak in as best it may, particularly if the surface is going to be left alone for some days. A better plan is to put the water in the hole first, allowing it to soak away, and then place the soil in as before.

After transplanting, there should be a soil mulch about the young plants to retain moisture. Almost any of our

## FARMERS CAN BUY SEED WHEAT UNTIL THE END OF APRIL

Conforming to a suggestion made by the U.P.A. the Canadian wheat board has extended the time for the purchase of seed wheat to the last of April. It was pointed out to the board that owing to the bad roads many farmers would be unable to get their seed before the time originally set. The price at country elevators is \$2.45, basis No. 1 Northerners in store Fort William.

## JAMES A. TAYLOR OF SEATTLE IS ORGANIZER EASTERN MACHINISTS

SEATTLE—James A. Taylor, president of the Seattle Metal Trades Council and the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council, is on his way east to work as organizer for the International Association of Machinists.

garden vegetables may be artificially started, but the foregoing methods will govern practically all cases.

### Outdoor Seeding

However much one may advocate the starting of vegetables under cover there are and always will be gardeners who will take a chance on seeding immediately in the garden and for those certain rules should be given:

(1) Have the seed-bed worked up and at a reasonable temperature; there is nothing gained in seeding before the ground is warm enough to produce growth.

(2) Sow the seed in rows. A small trench may be made, taking care that it is not too deep. Deep seeding may prevent germination.

(3) Put in plenty of seed. It is easier to do a little thinning than to fill the blank spaces with transplants later on.

(4) If the gardener prefers to use the old-fashioned bed, it should be raised but very little, if at all, from the plane of the path. It should not be wider than about four feet, so that work may be done from both sides without tramping on the bed, and its rows should run crosswise.

(5) The rows, whether long or short, should run from north to south to secure full advantage of sunlight.

(6) The surface of the seed plot should not be disturbed until the appearance of the young plants indicates the location of the rows except with deep-planted slow germinating seeds.

## DEHORNING IS ADVOCATED BY LIVE STOCK MEN

Horns Are Going Out of Fashion in the Animal World, Says Chicago Paper

There used to be a time when a man said: "Have a horn?" We, that is most of us, said: "Don't care if I do," and the "horn" was absorbed and everything was alright. But in these advanced days there are some who never had any use for "horns," or "snorts," or a "little touch," or any of the other familiar terms which implied stowing a drink under one's belt, and the practice has gone out of use—except on rare occasions.

There is another "hornless" campaign which is well under way to which there are few which will make exception—as it does not apply to them. Packing houses, live-stock commission men and many of the prominent stock breeders are strongly advocating dehorning all beef cattle, and in regard to the campaign which the Western Canadian live stock commission firms are forwarding, there is an interesting article recently in the Chicago Daily News, which shows that horns are going out of fashion in the animal world also.

In the early days of the American range, beef cattle had no attribute more striking than their long horns.

Horns are the ancient bovine weapon of defence. The information recently given out by the research department of a big American packing company, to the effect that horned cattle are fast decreasing in number, is a commentary on our changing times. John T. Barlett writes in Collier's. Cattle need horns no longer, their value in by-products is negligible. A packing company gives figures based on its receipts in 1907, and in 1918. In 1907, the horns of 358,974 cattle slaughtered by this firm averaged to weigh 24 of a pound per head. Eleven years later, when 616,226 head were killed, the average weight of horns was .08 of a pound.

Various economic considerations have led farmers to eliminate horns. Hornless cattle, farmers believe, feed closer. They believe hornless cattle ship better and shrink less in transit. Among horned cattle, a certain amount

of bruising, resulting in an impaired dressed carcass, is inevitable, and there is also danger of injury to the hide. All these things are of dollars and cents account. There is the fact that in a vicious animal horns become dangerous instruments. A vicious steer can do harm in other ways than with his horns, but horns have always been the weapon he used instinctively, and on occasions with cruel results.

Farmers are eliminating the horn in various ways. Mechanical means are possibly the most common, a saw or shears being used to dehorn. On some farms the practice is to forgo all horn growing by applying caustics during the first weeks of the calf's life. In still another way, breeding, horns are being relegated to the past. One particular breed of cattle, the Red Poll, has been hornless for centuries, and among other breeds an occasional naturally hornless specimen is born. Through use of naturally hornless animals in breeding, distinct hornless strains of well known cattle breeds have been developed. The Polled Hereford, for example, is identical with the Hereford, the great breed of the western ranching country, except that it is hornless. The Polled Durham has been called a "hornless Shorthorn."—Market Examiner.

## CANADIAN EGGS COMMAND GOOD SALE IN GREAT BRITAIN

The English Grocers' Review, in its annual review of the provision trades during 1919, brings American and Canadian eggs under notice together in the following statement: "Canadian eggs all round were superior in quality and size, therefore commanded a good sale right through the short season. Prices opened at about 34s. to 35s. in November, and early in December went to 36s. and 37s., finishing up the year at 38s. 6d. to 40s. Owing to their excellent quality they maintained a price well above that of Americans right through, a much more satisfactory state of things than was the case last season, when the controller fixed the price of both at 40s., so that those dealers who were lucky enough to get Canadian eggs allotted to them had an advantage over their competitors who had States at the same price."

## REGISTRATION FEE ON PERCHERON STRONGLY OPPOSED

Very strong objection to the resolution imposing a registration fee of \$150 on Percheron stallions imported into Canada, which was passed by the executive of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' association at their recent meeting in Calgary, is being made by some of the members of the association and there have been a number of letters and telegrams sent to Ottawa asking that action be delayed until the protestants have an opportunity to be heard. The resolution is as follows: "That the bylaws be amended to provide that a registration fee of \$150 be imposed upon all stallions of the Percheron breed imported into Canada on and after the thirtieth day next following that upon which date the minister gives his assent to such."

Letters and telegrams have been forwarded protesting against the resolution to Hon. Dr. Tolmie, minister of agriculture, Dr. Rutherford, T. M. Tweedie, M.P., Major Redman, M.P., and a number of others at Ottawa.

## BREAD IS THE MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD IN PROPORTION TO COST

Medical men have proved repeatedly that bread is the most nutritious of foods in proportion to the cost. Because of this quality bread has maintained through centuries an unparalleled place in the diet of the human race. It is the peer of foods to build muscle, bone and brain.

It is not difficult to understand the extensive food value of bread if we trace it to its origin.

A loaf of bread is made from approximately two-thirds of a pound of flour, which is rolled from one pound of wheat, containing about 12,000 grains.

Wheat has long been recognized as man's best grain. It contains a complete ration to meet the needs of the human body. Made into bread it is in its most wholesome and palatable form. The public in this country did not comprehend the great importance of bread as a food for the human family until the cry for it arose in every section of the world.

So imperative was the need for bread that the entire world was placed on a restricted ration basis.

The outgrowth was that persons in this country, once freed from food regulations, began a movement to give bread more recognition by eating eating more of it.

Increasing appetite for bread is noticeable in every section of the country, according to bakers. In fact, bread "boosters" have made their appearance and are now urging the public to "Eat Bread—MORE Bread," because it is the most wholesome, most nutritious, and economical of foods.

Between 1917 and 1918 the number of workers in Russian textile factories increased 30 per cent, but production fell off 25 per cent.

## LEGISLATORS OUT OF TOUCH WITH PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One)

hours in mines in the United States had not resulted in a diminished production. Mr. Mackenzie King was very non-committal satisfying himself by pointing out the weakness of the resolution but evidently not being willing to reconstruct it so that it would be of real value.

Mr. Geo. Boyce, of Carleton (Ont.) contributed a rare addition to the debate when he stated:

"Look at the European nations. There is not one of them but has a twelve or fourteen hour day."

"As a member of this House I am just as anxious for the welfare of our people as any one and if I voted for an eight hour day I believe I would be voting against the best interests of the Dominion."

Does Boyce Read? Mr. Geo. Boyce would do well to read a little of the conditions actually existing in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Sweden and many other European countries before making such another ridiculous statement. In Great Britain the farm laborers, by national agreement, have enjoyed a fifty hour work week during summer months and a forty-eight hour work week during the winter months for the past year and most people are conversant with the fact that the eight hour day now prevails to a very large degree amongst the industrial workers of the countries above enumerated and generally speaking by legislative enactment.

Mr. Nesbitt of North Oxford (Ont.) also showed that he did not read the statistics of the Labor Department as to strikes and lockouts when he stated: "Employers fully realize that the labor unions are quite capable of making arrangements as to the hours of labor in the various industries. In recent years, so far as I know there has been no trouble on that score."

It seems almost incredible that with the memory of the machinists' strike of last year throughout Ontario, the long standing dispute at the Kingston Locomotive Works and many others that a member of an Ontario constituency could deliberately make such a statement. Statistics show that one of the most general causes of labor disputes has been through the desire to obtain shorter hours.

Mr. Cockshutt, Brantford (Ont.) whilst generally sympathizing with the resolution qualified his sympathy by stating that in legislating for an eight hour day for Canada we must pay regard to what other nations are going to do about it and in this respect said: "Must We Follow China?"

"If Germany is going to work twelve, fifteen or sixteen hours to say nothing of Japan, China and other countries who underpay their labor and exact very long hours, the eight hour day cannot bring about the best results."

Mr. Burnham interjecting inquired: "Do I understand the honorable gentleman to say that the Chinese must agree to this first?"

Mr. Cockshutt continuing said: "I did not say so, but I say it is desirable that all nations so far as possible should agree to it. I hope we are a little more advanced than the Chinese but they are coming up pretty fast and they are competing with us and we must have some attention to what is going on in outside nations."

The heart of Mr. John Sexsmith of Peterborough East (Ont.) also went out to the laboring men of Canada but perhaps his final remarks are the most conclusive as to his real opinion. "If this resolution is pressed to a vote I do not think it would be wise to say by our actions in this House that an eight hour day should be the standard work day all over Canada."

Mr. Chas. R. Harrison, Nipissing (Ont.) made a useful contribution to the debate placing on Hansard extracts from official information in the United States, New Zealand, Australia, France and Italy relative to the enactment of eight hour legislation in those countries and wound up by saying: "I expect the question will come up in the House in the shape of a Bill and I expect to say a great deal more on it than I have tonight, but if it comes to a vote I can assure you that I am going to vote in favor of this resolution."

Put It Up To Provinces. Others taking part in the debate were Mr. Fielding, Mr. Alphonse Verville, Wm. D. Esler and Mr. Rowell and Mr. Dougherty. The latter two speakers dealing mostly with the rights of the Federal Government to pass such legislation in view of the powers given to the provinces under the British North America Act, neither conclusively stating whether the Federal Government had power to deal with this matter.

Thanks are due to Mr. Burnham if only for securing from members of Parliament the declarations as to their ideas on this important matter and with the information we now possess in this regard it seems imperative that every worker lose no time in acquainting the member for the constituency wherein he resides of his desires relative to the enactment of the eight hour legislation.

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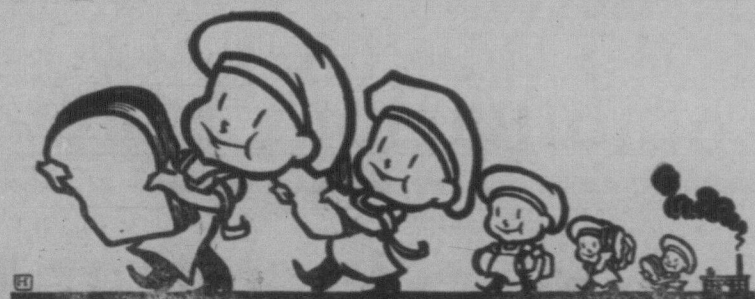
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Eating twice the amount of bread means twice the strength and vitality—and saving money while you win it.

Maybe you never sat down and figured on paper the money saving of bread compared with other foods.

A pound-and-a-half loaf of bread is the equivalent of 6 pounds of sirloin steak or 8 eggs.

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Eat more bread—and see that your children eat more. Some day they will thank you.

Edmonton baked Bread is Bread at its Best—always pure, tempting and nutritious.



Edmonton Master Bakers' Assn.



# PEARL WHITE

IN

## The BLACK SECRET



### PANTAGES

STARTING  
NEXT WEEK



### BREAK WITH O.B.U. IN 'PEG IS DEFINITE

(Continued from Page One)

mitted. The O.B.U. stands fundamentally for mass action or direct action. The International position is opposed to that theory of progress, and is in line with the policy of the British Trade Union movement. These two organizations cannot work together, and it remains for the rank and file by experience to find out which position is fundamentally sound. This split was not caused by individuals, though individuals are objects of diversified thought associated with the rupture of the movement.

There are many in both camps who believe the O.B.U. has a purpose to serve and that purpose is to shake up the constitutions of the various Inter-

national bodies preparing them for a further advance in the form of organization, just as capital has changed in its form of organization from the simple partnership to the trust form of administration. This the Internationals believe will take place within their constitution as the change of industry compels them but to pull away, to secede, and to adopt tactics, such as direct action leads to, by any section inevitably brings the movement to disaster. To render assistance to the imprisoned men a moral principle must be laid down, that will commend itself to the whole nation.

**Reason for Release**  
These men ought to be released as the first step towards reducing the hysteria and leading to a more rational tone in the world of labor organization (doubtless the International organizations will make such the ground of their plea for their release). These men are social prisoners in the same sense as during wartime men of strong conviction became political prisoners. Apart from the hysteria of the O.B.U. the Canadian worker can be trusted to de-

fine the direct action route, and particularly so, the moment that political successes are being achieved. Whatever may be said of the Internationals the institution is sound. It is a workers' product of organization, and if it does not meet all the needs of some let it be remembered the workers are to blame, also that the O.B.U. movement proposes a method hopelessly ineffective to win the fight.

#### Fanatics Keep up Strife

Fanatics may remain apart long after the uses of the O.B.U. have disappeared but the two movements will come together again—not if some of the fanatical leaders have their way of course—but the same forces that caused the split will operate to that end, and the labor movement will ultimately benefit from the attack of trade union biliousness. If the workers had the requisite knowledge of political power in the same way that they to some extent have a knowledge of economic power they would simply smile when anyone talked of mass action or general strike, they would think such a person crazy. One could well imagine them saying, "Why upset industry? Why come near starving the workers to death? Why break up many hostels of the workers?"

**Turn the Power into Politics**  
If the power is there turn it into the political field and the strike would not fail in their duty first to the movement, then to the men suffering from their loyalty to the movement. This matter to the worker is too vital to admit of personalities feeling that they are called by God to damn and blast everything and everyone who does not agree with them. The secretary of the Loggers hit the nail on the head when he stated "It is not the leaders, nor the platform speakers who will decide what is right, but the rank and file. They will ultimately adhere to the form of organization that will serve their interest best. One thing is clear, the O.B.U. has damned the International for fair—they have done it, fully realizing the gravity of all the split means. The Internationals are not responsible for the rupture, and as the economic power of the workers is now divided, it is now



PEARL WHITE in a scene from "The Black Secret," the new serial which starts at the Pantages theatre week of April 26.

## Regal Fruit and Meat Market

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### FOX CORPORATION HAS BUSY PLACE IN NEW YORK CITY

Directors Shooting Scenes In Five Days After New Fox Building Was Opened

Within five days after the executive offices of the Fox Film Corporation were housed under the roof of the new Fox Building in West Fifty-fifth street four of the organization's directors were shooting scenes in the studio which occupies the entire top floor of the structure.

As was recently announced Pearl White was the first to appear in her make-up on the big stage, in the screen adaptation of "The White Moll," under the direction of Harry Millard. "The White Moll" company christened the studio with a safe-blowing scene which echoed through the building like a mine explosion.

The next director to make his appearance with his company was Richard Stanton. The Stanton company has been at work for some time now on a production about which very little is known as yet. Mr. Stanton, whose most recent production for William Fox was "Checkers," is introducing some unusual effects and thrills to his new picture.

Following the Stanton company came Charles J. Brabin. Mr. Brabin is engaged upon the production of a Fox special, entitled "White New York Sleeps," aided by many veterans of the Gay White Way and the Tenderloin of the early days, whose services were enlisted to ensure accuracy of detail in the picture.

"White New York Sleeps" is scheduled for early release and is fast approaching completion. Several big sets for this production are already standing on the studio stage, and in several instances the director has lived up to the name of his picture by holding his cast on the set until the wee small hours of the morning in order to finish on schedule.

George Walsh, in "A Manhattan Knight," was the fourth of the Fox stars in the East to take over his dressing room in the new studio. Under the direction of George A. Beranger, Mr. Walsh has been engaged in the making of this film at a studio at College Point. All the remaining scenes of "A Manhattan Knight" are to be staged in the new studio and the scenery has already been removed to the West Fifty-fifth street building.

The arrival of George Walsh at the new studio has injected additional pep into the completion of the gymnasium, inasmuch as Mr. Walsh insists on keeping in athletic trim for his screen work. Showers are already installed, weights and a rowing machine are on hand, and work on the punching bag platform and stand are under way. In that he will have a real five-lap track to work on around the border of the main stage.

The carpenter shop is in full swing, turning out special scenery and furniture and is well equipped to handle the requirements of the entire building so complete is the line of machinery for this purpose.



Allison Macdonald, one of the tiniest fairies who will be seen in the fairy dances in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Won" at the Empire theatre this week end. Allison will also appear in Highland dances.

#### CHICAGO COMMISSION MEN CHARGED WITH HOARDING SUGAR

CHICAGO.—Charges that local commission men are hoarding sugar and potatoes are made following another rise in the price of spuds to 88 per 100 pounds and sugar from 29 to 28 cents a pound with all indications pointing to a 25 cent price within a week. Potatoes are selling at from between \$1.25 to \$1.35 a peck.

Only reasonable, that those causing the split should make good the damage. This means frankly, the move is up to the O.B.U. "Go out and bring home the bacon." Those workers joining the organization naturally expect it, and it will become the O.B.U. to struggle on depending on wind and prejudice and hanging on to other organizations which at the same time it never ceases to abuse. If the O.B.U. cannot function, then the sooner the hatchet is buried the better, and the capitalist class will the sooner be disappointed.

# Stage & Music

### MRS. PIMLOTT'S FAIRIES AND ELVES AT EMPIRE THEATRE

The fifth annual closing entertainment of the Edmonton School of Expression and Physical Culture, under the directorship of Mrs. Mary A. Pimlott, with Miss Ethel M. Bottomley as assistant, will be given at the Empire theatre, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 22nd, 23rd and 24th at 8:15 p.m.

Two distinct and altogether charming programs have been arranged for these closing entertainments. On Thursday and Saturday nights the program will include various national and aesthetic dances, and fairy scenes from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," adapted from Shakespeare.

On Friday evening and Saturday afternoon an entirely different program will be put on, this including the play, "Won," to be presented by fairies, elves, bookworms, and Mother Goose characters. National and aesthetic dances will also be given at these performances.

Tickets for the performances have been selling rapidly and under the distinguished patronage of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Brett, the affair promises to be one of the most delightful of the season.

### INVASION AND REVOLUTION IN INDIA EXPECTED

Because Afghanistan Has Made  
An Alliance With Soviet  
Russia

NEW YORK.—"As soon as the snow of the Afghanistan-Indian frontier begins to melt, a revolution within India and an invasion from without may safely be expected," declared an Indian statesman from the Indo-Afghan frontier, who is passing through New York on his way to Europe. It is an open secret that numerous Indian revolutionists are now in Russia and Afghanistan, and that Great Britain is making titanic preparations for the defense of British India, he said.

"Only a few years ago very few in the west knew anything about Afghanistan," he said. "Today the eyes of the

### SEATTLE FEDERATION FILM CORPORATION ELECTS OFFICERS

SEATTLE.—Trustees of the Federation Film Corporation meeting here have elected L. W. Buck, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, to a six months term as head of the board of trustees of the organization.

James A. Duncan, secretary of the Seattle Central Labor council, was elected to the advisory board. Federation Film was formed by organized Labor and is backed by the money of unions in Northwest cities for the manufacture of liberal movies to offset the propaganda being distributed by the companies now backed by Wall Street.

Both the bride and bridegroom may be timid, yet they always stand up for their rites.

New Scale Williams Pianos  
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## Midsummer Night's Dream

April 22 and 24

"Won," a playlet introducing Fairies and  
Mother Goose Characters in Songs and Dances.  
April 23 and Saturday Matinee.

Artistic and National Dances on Both Programs

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world are fixed on this country. Why? Because it has made an alliance with Soviet Russia, and in co-operation with that great republic of the north, is threatening the very existence of British rule in India.

Afghanistan's vast area, her potential army of a million well trained and fully equipped soldiers, and her invulnerability make her a formidable foe, said the statesman. He declared that the great indignation aroused by the Amritsar massacre is making the Indians ready to join hands with any power that is willing to break the rule of the British.

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- 2 lbs. Red Rose Tea,
- 1 lb. Nabob Coffee,
- 1 tin Chocolatta,
- 2 tins Lowney's Cocoa,
- 1 bottle, 4 oz., Extracts,
- 2 lb. tin Syrup, \$5.00
- 5 lbs. Sugar

\$5.00

- 1 tin Crabapple,
- 1 Chile Con Carne,
- 1 Tomale, Mexican,
- 1 Pilchard,
- 1 box Sodas,
- 1 Deep Sea Trout,
- 1 Herring,
- 1 bottle Chille, large,
- 1/2 gallon Vinegar,
- 1 Beach Nut Mustard,
- 1 jar Ripe Olives,
- 1 St. Olives, \$5.00
- 5 lbs. Sugar

\$5.00

- 3 tins Lye,
- 1 pkt. Chloride Lime,
- 3 pkts. Sunlight,
- 4 pkts. Lux,
- 2 pkts. Washing Soda,
- 1 Floor Wax,
- 2 pkts. Bleached Sultanas,
- 2 Macaroni, \$5.00
- 5 lbs. Sugar

\$5.00

- 1 bottle Chutney, large,
- 1 lb. Tea, R. Rose, B. Label,
- 1 jar Beach Nut Bacon,
- 1/2 gallon Vinegar,
- 4 oz. bottle Extract,
- 2 tins Jam, pure,
- 2 Quaker Oats, \$5.00
- 5 lbs. Sugar

\$5.00

- 1 bottle Oxo, 22 oz.,
- 1 Beach Nut Mustard,
- 1 Olives, St.,
- 2 tins Jam,
- 2 pkts. Oats, Quaker,
- 1 Baking Powder, 16 oz.,
- 8 oz. Extract, \$5.00
- 5 lbs. Sugar

\$10.00

- 1 pkt. Health Bran,
- 1 Hillson's Scotch Oatmeal,
- 2 Aunt Jamima Pancake Flour,
- 3 pkts. Puffed Wheat,
- 4 pkts. Rolled Oats,
- 2 bottles Preserves,
- 1 bottle Chutney,
- 10 lbs. Corn Flakes,
- 1 jar Vinegar, \$10.00
- 20 lbs. Sugar

## The GROCETERIA

10225 Jasper Avenue



# DOLLS! DOLLS!

Oh, You Kid and  
Bathing Girl Dolls

Blondes, Brunettes, every  
variety; come and see these  
wonderful babies. They are  
worth seeing.

\$1.50 and \$2.00

A. H. ESCH &  
CO. LTD.

## Attractive Dresses

laid out for

Friday and Saturday

Specially priced in groups  
— \$22.50  
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— \$39.50

We have a charming assort-  
ment of all kinds of Dresses.

Forbes-Taylor Co.

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John H. Lines, Pharm. B.  
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PROMPTNESS  
ACCURACY  
QUALITY  
Our Watchwords  
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To Builders and Contractors

Our plant is now in full operation.  
We are ready to supply the public not  
only with brick but are also dealers  
in crushed rock, barrel lime, cement,  
etc.

Alsip Brick and Supply Co.  
Limited  
Phone 4524 J. A. Eullman, Manager

FOR PORTRAITS GO TO McDERMID'S  
**PHOTO STUDIO**  
EAST SIDE OF FINE ST. NEAR BLACK NORTH OF JASPER  
PHONE 5444 AND MAKE AN APPOINTMENT

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WHEN YOU WANT DRY  
STOCK PHONE US YOUR  
ORDER.

W. H. CLARK & Co. Ltd.  
PHONE 4366 100TH STREET

ALLAN KILLAM McKay  
ALBERTA LIMITED  
INSURANCE, FARMS, CITY PROPERTY  
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AUCTIONEER  
THE AUCTION MART  
Phone 6661  
Opp. Macdonald Hotel

Bank clerks in Oakland, Cal. who  
have been receiving \$30 per month, plan  
the forming of an organization to bet-  
ter themselves in the way of wages.

## EDMONTON FREE PRESS

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THE EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Phone 5595 ELMER E. ROPER, Editor Adams Building

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### CLEAN-UP AND KEEP IT UP.

The clean-up campaign begins on May first and ends when Ed-  
montonians get tired of a clean, healthy and beautiful city. If this  
were an old community there might be some small excuse for the  
condition that many parts of the city are in. But tumble down shacks  
of all shapes and sizes, sordid, evil-smelling neighborhoods such as  
may be found in the very centre of the city, are enough to bring  
the blush of shame to patriotic citizens of a young community that  
should yet have the brightness and bloom of youth. A walk down  
one of the streets in the east end of the business district is sufficient  
to make one wonder if there is any public spirit left in Edmonton.

By all means let us clean-up, build-up, paint-up, and keep-it-up.  
There certainly is need for it, and Edmonton by it can be made a  
cleaner, brighter, healthier, happier place to live in. On with the  
crusade against the enemy King Dirt and his camp followers disease,  
and pestilence, and death!

### WHAT'S THE MATTER?

The miserably small vote on the money by-laws last week shows  
a deplorable indifference and lack of public spirit on the part of  
property holders in this city. There is no significance in the fact that  
the by-laws did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority, be-  
cause the vote was too small to be significant of anything but in-  
difference or laziness or some other malady equally as dangerous to  
the city's welfare.

If those entitled to vote on money by-laws had turned out in  
large numbers to swamp the proposals submitted, the Free Press  
would have said that there was a marked disposition to refrain from  
borrowing money for the capital expenditures proposed by the  
Council. But in view of the handful of voters who turned out, it is  
impossible to know what the bulk of property owners do think of  
the by-laws.

What is the cause of such indifference and what will be the re-  
sult if persisted in? The Free Press fears for the city's future wel-  
fare if there is not a greater interest taken in civic affairs. Wake up  
Edmonton!

### "BIG BUSINESS"

Many misinformed people presume that Labor is opposed to  
trusts and combines. They believe that Labor deprecates "big busi-  
ness." Nothing could be farther from the truth. On the contrary,  
Labor believes in "big business," because big business means elimi-  
nation of competition, which is a source of endless economic waste.

One has only to look around the wholesale district of any fair-  
sized city to realize the economic waste that is prevalent in the con-  
duct of competitive business. Numerous establishments selling the  
same articles and maintaining a duplication of selling staffs and  
overhead of all kinds, is wasted effort that the consuming masses  
pay for. Travel on any railway line in any province and half your  
fellow passengers are "drummers," many of them selling the same  
class of goods. They may be capital fellows, but that does not alter  
the fact that their employment is a source of waste. We venture to  
suggest that one great distributing warehouse in Edmonton could  
take the place, and do the work more efficiently with half the com-  
bined staff, of the many wholesale establishments operating in this  
city; thus releasing a veritable army of men for productive employ-  
ment.

We have previously in these columns pointed out the waste that  
exists in connection with insurance. The indefensible duplication in  
that line is particularly noticeable and easy of correction. We have  
remarked about the shameful exploitation of natural resources  
through the competitive system. In Alberta alone with its three  
hundred mines—when there should be a tenth of the number—far  
more coal has been wasted than mined for use. And if the reader will  
let his mind wander through the various lines of production and dis-  
tribution, it can be plainly understood why Labor favors "big busi-  
ness."

Speaking on Trusts in the year 1907, Samuel Gompers said: "The  
trust is, economically speaking, the logical and inevitable accompani-  
ment and development of our modern commercial and industrial sys-  
tem. It lessens the waste in production which is bound to occur  
under individual initiative. In fact, the trust may be said to have  
successfully solved the problem of the greatest economy in produc-  
tion." Mr. Gompers pointed out further that the "trust-busting"  
attitude of the time his address was delivered, was a short sighted  
policy. What was needed was "trust reform" which would "see to  
it that the will of the people, and not the mandate of corporate in-  
fluences, shall be paramount."

It is economically unsound to oppose "big business," but it must  
be understood that big business must be conducted in the interests  
of the people if the economy in production and distribution is to  
inure to the common welfare of the consuming masses.

### WAR AGAINST THE WORKERS

The strike of railwaymen across the line is one of those lament-  
able affairs in which the forces of Labor are divided. The workers  
affected went out without official sanction, and have, it would seem,  
formed secessionist organizations, forcing the established unions to  
defend their position. It is regrettable that such incidents should  
occur to disintegrate the workers' organizations, especially at this  
time when conditions are such that working class solidarity is so  
essential.

A notable phase of the present struggle in the States is the atti-  
tude of the Government toward the strikers. Wholesale arrests of  
officials on the charge of "radicalism" have taken place, and all  
the machinery of the Attorney-General's department is being used  
to break the strike. The seriousness of the situation is such that A.  
F. of L. officials are becoming alarmed, and Secretary Frank Morris-  
son has issued a statement to the effect that the strike was "just a  
plain ordinary strike for more pay." Mr. Morrison states further  
that, "the absolute failure of the Attorney-General to grasp the true  
facts is evident."

There is no doubt that the strike was "a plain ordinary strike for  
more pay," but that the Attorney-General fails to "grasp the facts"  
we cannot believe, and doubt if Mr. Morrison is serious in making  
that statement. There is every reason to believe that officialdom  
would have taken similar measures to break the strike if it had been  
an authorized one, and the most "safe and sane" union officials would  
in all probability have been branded as dangerous radicals and  
thrown in prison on that score. The realization of this no doubt is  
behind Mr. Morrison's statement.

There is no reason for the workers to be deceived. It is plainly  
evident that a war has been declared on the working class of America,  
the preliminary skirmishes of which have only as yet taken place. It  
is too bad that, as in the present instance, the workers are in many  
places dissipating their strength in spasmodic and poorly managed  
encounters with the enemy. All the solidarity and strength of the  
toilers must be considered if the Labor movement would be success-  
ful in bringing about a new social order with justice for the pro-  
ducing masses.

We wonder if it would not be possible to organize an office assist-  
ants' union in Edmonton. There is a lot of material to work with.

Repeated requests for union label goods will create a disposition  
on the part of the merchants to stock union made articles.

Keep up the clean-up.

## SHOP DURING THE MORNING HOURS

### Items That Prove Interesting to Careful Buyers

#### Two Yard Wide Linoleum

Linoleum in this width is easy to handle. This  
is a good cloth that will stand lots of hard  
wear. We offer a splendid range of patterns  
in tile, matting, wood block and floral de-  
signs, for any room in the home. \$1.25  
Per square yard.

#### Useful Cocoa Mats

Made from clean fibre, strongly woven;  
will stand the weather and keep the  
dirt out of the house. Worth their price  
many times over as a labor and \$1.65  
dirt saver. Price.

#### Bordered Curtain Scrim

On cream or ecru grounds with floral  
borders in colors of rose, green or blue.  
An effective and inexpensive curtain ma-  
terial, 36 inches wide. 35c  
Per yard.

#### Bungalow Nets

Good heavy strong Bungalow Nets; strong mesh with small  
design. A splendid curtain material that wears well 59c  
and looks well; 42 inches wide. Per yard.

#### Heavy Weight Cretonnes

A new shipment of these goods which consists of a useful  
range of colorings for side curtains and hangings for cov-  
erings. Mostly in pretty floral designs. Made 31  
inches wide. Per yard 60c

English all wool serges of the old steadfastly good quality  
are used in the making of these

### Men's Stylish Tailored Suits

Today we are showing a range of Men's High Grade Clothes that  
upset all prevailing ideas of what one must pay to be assured of  
good quality and lasting service in Men's Clothing. You will be  
pleasantly astonished to find such wholly desirable models can be  
sold for such moderate prices. Considering the woollen market sit-  
uation of today, HUDSON'S BAY SUITS FOR MEN represent  
really astonishing values.

Choice of finest English All Wool Serges that will never be sur-  
passed for wear, comfort, style and service. All sizes. All types.  
PRICES \$45.00 to \$60.00



### Outfit the Boys Here Tomorrow

Boys of 6 to 14 years require many things  
to wear, and mothers like to buy them  
where the most wear and service for  
money expended will be assured. Visit our  
BOYS' DEPARTMENT and note the  
many wonderful values in everything that  
boys' wear.

BOYS' PYJAMAS \$2.50  
BOYS' JERSEYS \$3.95  
BOYS' SHIRTS \$1.45, \$1.50 and \$1.65  
BOYS' NECKTIES 75c

### Children's Spring and Summer Sox

#### Children's Mercerized Lisle Socks

Heavy Mercerized Lisle, in white, also dark shades  
of red, green, brown, black, etc., with contrasting col-  
ored tops. Splendid wearers. Sizes 4 1/2 to 10. Prices  
65c to \$1.00

#### Children's Silk Socks

Cute little Socks of Silk, white with two-tone fancy  
tops. These are of a heavy quality silk and will give  
splendid wear. Sizes 4 1/2 to 8. Prices \$1.00 to \$1.25

### Women's Fine Footwear for Spring and Summer Wear

Our women's shoe department is complete with all the newest and best styles in high and low footwear for  
the warmer weather. Below we mention just a few of the fine lines we offer at moderate prices.

Women's patent leather Pumps, with fast black  
binding, light sewn soles. Louis heels. All sizes. \$7.00  
Women's black kid Pumps, made on a new snappy last, soles  
not too heavy and heels are not extremely high. \$7.50  
Selling at a considerable saving. Price.

Women's patent and black kid (Shimmy Pumps).  
Very neat tongue effect. High heels. All sizes. Price \$8.50  
Ladies' Oxfords in patent, black kid and dark brown; with  
Cuban, military and French heels. All widths and sizes.  
Prices \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50 and \$10.50  
Just received a large shipment of Mary Jane  
Pumps. Sizes 2 1/2 to 6 1/2. Price, per pair \$7.50



# HUDSON'S BAY CO.

The action of the Teachers' Alliance in appointing a full-time  
secretary is to be commended. The Free Press wishes Mr. Barnett  
well in the position. If a superabundance of energy and earnestness  
counts for anything the teachers are fortunate in their selection. We  
also understand that the publication of an official organ is contem-  
plated and we will be glad to welcome the new journal into the field  
of free expression of ideas.

The needs of humanity is the propelling motive of organized Labor.

Those responsible for the statement that organized Labor is  
opposed to the Saturday half-holiday for retail clerks, have been  
given a very definite rebuff. The action of the Trades Council on  
Monday evening in favor of the week-end half-holiday was nothing  
it wasn't emphatic.

Now that we can calmly take a retrospect of the events of the  
past year, haven't the "intelligent minority" made an awful mess  
of things?

## CIGARMAKERS IN CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND

Trying to Improve Constitution  
So As To Meet Tobacco Trust  
With Winning Chance

By the Federated Press)  
(CLEVELAND.—The Cigarmakers In-  
ternational union to which Samuel  
Gompers, president of the American  
Federation of Labor belongs as a jour-  
neyman cigarmaker is in session here  
in a twenty-day convention if possible  
to improve its constitution that it can  
meet the Cigar and Tobacco trust with  
something like a chance to win.

Many of the delegates, especially the  
radicals from New York, Boston and  
Chicago, and even George W. Perkins,  
general president are saying that the  
cigarmakers' national organization  
must change radically to survive. It is  
a matter only of good leadership and a  
constructive program is the organiza-  
tion on which depends 150,000 workers  
in the cigar industry is to be saved. Of  
these only 30,000 are organized. This is  
the first convention since that of 1912  
held in Baltimore.

What will hold the radicals back is  
the way in which representation in the  
convention is determined, locals of 50  
members or less, even small groups of  
25 members can combine and send one  
delegate while the big and radical un-  
ions have only one delegate for each  
100 members.  
The four biggest locals, Boston, 97,  
with 2200 members, New York, 90, with  
1800; New York, 141, with 1700; New  
York, 144, with 1500 may have less  
than 50 block votes for a total of 7,500  
members while a combination of small  
locals with a total of 2500 members may  
outvote them.

Problems which the cigarmakers un-  
ion must face are the inroads of the  
machine upon hand rolling, bunching  
and packing cigars and the great de-  
mands for finances to support strikes.

In order to have their schools open  
on time the Board of Education in  
Springfield, Ohio, has granted a 20 per  
cent. increase in pay to teachers.

## New Styles Big Values

That's the shortest descrip-  
tion—we can give you of our  
new Spring Showing. There  
is lots more to say and even  
more to see.  
Men's and Young Men's  
Suits, made out of beautiful  
all wool fabrics, tailored to  
look well and give long ser-  
vice. There's economy for  
you in these clothes—

\$40.00, \$50.00,  
\$60.00



# Stanley & Jackson

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