

Great Labor Celebration More Than Fulfilled All Promoters' Expectations

Everything Combined To Make the Day One To Be Remembered—Thanks Is Extended To All Who Assisted In Making the Picnic and Concert a Success

Well, it happened—the One Big event that we termed "Edmonton's Own" fulfilled the term to the letter. The weather man was with us, the athletes of today and other days were with us, the wee tots—the budding athletes of days to come were with us, the middle age aspirants were with us, and so also were those whose silver threads bespeak the number of athletic meetings and picnic outings and baskets they have to their credit and grazed with their presence.

All these were with us and with them they brought that fullness of enthusiasm that was so characteristic of this big event and thereby made it such a huge success. With the co-operation and very valuable assistance of the officials of the Canadian Amateur Athletic union the sport events which presented a very full and varied program were excellently handled, and with something done every minute from 1:30 until 5:30 there was entertainment of a very high order purveyed to a splendid attendance of spectators. Every event had its quota of entries and the competition was very keen on every occasion.

Airman Captain Keith Talbour in his graceful flying exhibitions was a most acceptable feature of the day's program.

Motor Cycle Races Popular
Motor cycling proved a keen and exciting sport and the competitors treated those in attendance to splendid displays of the power of these machines in the hands of their capable riders.

The rains were there in all their glory and that fullness of enthusiasm that knows no shaking. We enjoyed their company, their races, their smiles that wouldn't come off, and they truly enjoyed themselves.

We cannot pass over the splendid effort of R. L. Halliburton when in the 440 yards flat he established a new Alberta Record, doing the distance in 52 seconds.

Fat Men Show Speed
The fat men's race brought out some real performers and their efforts to beat the starting pistol and beat the

PRODUCTION MUST BE KEPT UP SAYS SAMUEL GOMPERS

Laying Off of Thousands of Men Is a Most Heinous Offense

Washington.—No recent statement by President Gompers has caused such comment as his declaration that the trade union movement will resist wage reductions. "This policy is not favored by those who are advising labor to 'produce more' and who are now reminded by President Gompers that increased production is not possible while the American Woolen company, the Pennsylvania railroad and other concerns are laying off workers by the thousands.

"At all hazards we will resist wage reductions," said President Gompers. "There is no excuse and much less a reason for reduction of wages. Even yet we have ground to cover before we restore to all the purchasing power of 1913."

These declarations are especially distasteful to those editors who have written pious essays on "labor's inflated wage scales," and on high prices because labor is a slacker. The toy balloons of these editors has been pricked.

"The nation needs production," said President Gompers. "Employers have called for production too frequently as a means of driving the workers to unpaid efforts, and in order to cast a reflection upon their efforts and their honesty and integrity. There is no trouble with the efficiency of the workers. There is too infrequently an equal efficiency and integrity and intelligence in the management of industry. The action of corporations that today lay off thousands of men is nothing less than a tremendous indictment of management, and a heinous offense against a people in need of every possible ounce of production."

DISTRICT COURT PLAYS HAVOC WITH NEW KANSAS LAW

Topeka, Kans.—Part of the Kansas industrial court law has been made invalid by Judge McCallish of the Wyandotte county district court. In a decision holding unconstitutional the provision of the law making liable to arrest persons influencing others to quit work. But the state authorities, backed by a widespread cry from allied business interests, will immediately carry the case to the supreme court.

timekeepers watches in the count were very conspicuous. It was a splendid race and showed that avordupois is no drawback to providing a good race and fast by those in the well rounded out classification at a picnic event or a real sporting event.

Entries for the ladies events were slow to come forward but once they got going in the respective events they found themselves adding much to their credit, their efforts being much appreciated by all present. The ladies are always pleasing contributors to picnic outings and we enjoyed their company and contributions to the day's sport.

Never was a more successful, varied and enjoyable afternoon's outing spent at the Fair grounds, and everyone left there keyed up with enthusiasm for the event at the Memorial Hall in the evening.

Concert in Evening
Quietly during preparation days a very energetic concert committee had

(Continued on Page Four)

POSTAL CLERKS TAKE GRIEVANCE DIRECT TO WILSON

Protest Against Discharge of Eleven Men By Postmaster Burselen

(By The Federated Press)

CHICAGO.—Protests against the discharge of eleven postal clerks here by Postmaster General Burselen without a hearing will be carried direct to President Wilson. Pierce Butler, president of the Chicago Postal Clerks' Union, and Harry W. Starr, publicity director, left today for Washington to make the appeal. If Wilson refuses to annul Burselen's action, a general strike of postoffice employees here is a large probability.

They will try to get Samuel Gompers to co-operate. Likely he will be asked to head this delegation to wait upon Wilson. Pierce and Starr were chosen to go East at a big meeting of postal clerks yesterday.

Burselen will be visited Wednesday by a committee headed by Gilbert Hyatt, president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. They will present the exact facts concerning working and living conditions of Chicago postal employees, declared to be the worst in the country.

LOW DEMAND FOR LABOR IN PITTSBURG DIST.

Pittsburg, Pa. (N. Y. Bureau).—Statements made on behalf of large business interests here claiming that the Pittsburg district could immediately absorb the 12,000 men laid off by the Pennsylvania lines, have been greatly discounted upon investigation.

A canvass of Pittsburg industries and structural works had disclosed that there is a very low demand for labor. There are several strikes on in the building trades. However, employers discredit the idea that railroad men, either from the roads or from the company office, could fit in here at present.

In the iron and steel mills, while many departments are working nearly normal the finishing mill are practically close down, and very little finished steel is being turned out. Employment agents of the big industrial plants say their biggest job is holding the men together for more prosperous times.

Railroad men expressed surprise today that any one should think there is room for 12,000 more men in the Pittsburg district. They said they had more men now than they could employ owing to the scarcity of cars.

Kingston, Ont.—Government officials declare they will inflict full penalty of the law on sailors who desert ship at Canadian ports because of higher wages paid on United States' boats.

I. L. P. HAS SCHEME FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PROPAGANDA

Issue Stamps With Message "Every Vote for Labor Is a Vote for Democracy"

The Ontario Independent Labor Party has a scheme for the distribution of their propaganda, which is proving a big success. Upon the suggestion of one Harry Pauline, a member of the Central Executive, they have issued stamps bearing the message "Every Vote for Labor Is a Vote for Democracy."

It is really wonderful how a good idea will catch on. Every consignment of mail bears one or more letters with the above magnificent message, and every member of the I. L. P. are urged to purchase some of the stamps to be used on their correspondence in order to help along the cause of the Labor Party.

One good reason given as to why every citizen should have a supply of these I. L. P. stamps, is because they are printed where men work only forty-two hours a week, and are delivered by members of the Letter Carriers' Union.

These wonderful stamps have revealed the possibility of "perpetual motion." The chances are that as long as people write letters there will be a market for I. L. P. stamps, and the demand will always be constant. Every Trades Union secretary is supposed to have a supply on hand to be purchased by the members at 1c each.

In addition to the spreading of I. L. P. propaganda, the stamps have a value as a constant reminder that they have one quality which every member of the party should have. They are good "stickers." Members of the Independent Labor Party are bubbling over with satisfaction at the success which has been achieved in the sale of the new stamps.

MUNDY IS AGAIN PRES. OF SEATTLE CENTRAL COUNCIL

Seattle.—Jack Mundy has been re-elected president of the Seattle Central Labor Council. He is a member of Steam and Operating Engineers' local. James A. Duncan was re-elected secretary. Charles Doyle was re-elected business agent for the thirteenth consecutive year.

SOVIET RUSSIA—1920

By Bertrand Russell in The Nation

I went to Russia believing myself a Communist, but—

(Professor Bertrand Russell of Cambridge University is a prominent British radical and pacifist. He strongly favored the Soviet regime in Russia—before he went there in the British Labor delegation. This article is longer than we usually care to print but its exceptional value constrained us to depart from our rule in that respect.—Editor.)

L. The Problem.
The attempt to form anything like a judicial estimate of the Bolsheviks is beset with difficulties. To begin with, one approaches them through a mist of myth and melodrama; their friends and their foes alike deal only in superlatives, treating them as angels or devils, not as ordinary human beings.

But even when one has come to know their regime, one has still a difficult work of analysis to perform before one can arrive at what is specifically Bolshevik. Much in their methods is merely Russian, and does not distinguish them from their compatriots of other parties. It is difficult to exaggerate the difference between a Russian and an Englishman. I am convinced that there is far more resemblance between Mr. Smilge and Mr. Winston Churchill than between the former and Lenin or the latter and Koltchak. If one is to judge of the Bolsheviks one must judge them in relation to the Russian people and the possible alternative governments of Russia. It is only in their international propaganda that the comparison of their ideas with those of Western Europe becomes decisive.

There is another point which is very necessary to remember in estimating what one sees. Russia was one of the nations that suffered defeat in the war; it is, therefore, more just to compare the state of affairs with what exists in Germany or Austria than with what exists in England or America. In both these respects I felt myself very inadequately equipped. I did not know Russia before the revolution, and I have not seen Germany or Austria since the war. I hope, however, that the mere realization of the problem has helped me to avoid errors to which, as it seems to me, many English observers in Russia have been prone.

Before entering Russia, I had read

WORLD NATIONAL- IZATION OF MINES IS ADVOCATED

Geneva, Switzerland.—Nationalization of mines throughout the world was advocated in a resolution passed unanimously by the International miners' congress, now in session here. Mine workers in England will be called on general strike if necessary to enforce nationalization there, according to British delegates.

LONDON BUILDING GUILD PROGRESSING VERY RAPIDLY

More Than 15,000 Members of Building Trades Are Associated

London, Eng.—More than 15,000 members of organized building trades have associated with the London building guild.

The guild movement was started by Manchester building tradesmen last January, following the failure of various schemes to relieve the housing situation. Guild membership includes workers, administrators and technicians, and is managed by a committee composed of representatives of these various elements. Surplus earnings will not be distributed, as is customary in business, but will be used to guarantee workers' wages when unemployed, and in improving service and equipment. No financial guarantee for the performance of contracts will be given, but the guild pledges itself to carry out the work it undertakes, and supports this pledge with a roll of volunteers who have promised to do this work. The guild declares that this is the most effective guarantee that can be devised.

In Manchester that building guild has arranged with the co-operative society for the purchase of raw material.

REFERENDUM ON APPEAL FROM KANSAS MINERS

Springfield, Ill.—Frank Farrington, president of Illinois District No. 12, of the United Mine Workers of America, has sent out a call for a referendum on an appeal from the miners of Kansas for \$100,000 from this district to aid in the fight to repeal the Kansas industrial court law.

TORONTO WORKERS ARE ASSURED OF BIG CO-OP STORE

Canvas For Subscribers Is Meeting With Unprecedented Success

Toronto workers are assured of a big co-operative store in the near future. R. H. Palmer, who is the active spirit in promoting the project of a co-operative trade and supply store in the city of Toronto, is meeting with unprecedented success in his efforts to secure the active support of the workers in the city to ensure the establishment and perpetuation of such a laudable enterprise.

Mr. Palmer is devoting each noon hour to the work of securing participation certificates. One thousand subscribers are necessary to guarantee before the United Farmers Co-operative Society will commence operations. So well has he succeeded that it is now certain that the number of certificates will be nearer the 2,000 than the 1,000 mark.

The price of the certificates is placed at \$10 each with an additional 50 cents that will enable the preliminary work to be successfully carried on. Many were desirous of purchasing the certificates, but it is proposed to sell only one certificate to each individual. It is not necessary for a purchaser to be a union man.

The profits declared will be upon the quantity of goods bought by each purchaser. The holder of a certificate will not receive any return for the certificate, only on the actual purchases he makes. The man who spends \$20 in the store will receive twenty times the return that the individual does who only purchases \$1 worth of goods, while the certificate holder who does not buy any goods at all will not receive any returns whatever. When this fact is explained, it tends to make the move still more attractive to investors.

Portland, Ore.—Organized labor here has established a union-operated steam laundry of its own and will shortly move into its new \$150,000 labor temple which is declared to be the finest on the Pacific coast.

Join the Labor Party.

HOWATT IN RACE FOR VICE-PRES. OF MINE WORKERS

Has Become Prominent By His Defiance of Industrial Court Law

(By Gordon York)

Topeka, Kan.—Alexander Howatt's campaign for the vice-presidency of the United Mine Workers is going steadily forward on the same platform on which Robert H. Harlin, president of the Washington coal miners, is campaigning for the presidency.

Howatt, who is head of Kansas District No. 14 of the U. M. W., has become a figure of national prominence through his defiance of the Kansas industrial court law, which he declares is unconstitutional in denying labor the right to strike. That law was invoked during the Kansas coal miners' strike, and Howatt and other union officials were thrown into jail for contempt of court in refusing to obey the anti-strike legislation.

Unscrupulous coal operators of the Middle West have so feared Howatt's fighting qualities that a few years ago an attempt was made to discredit him with his union and have him ousted from membership. He resigned as head of the Kansas miners, went into court, and won a sweeping victory over the coal operators' agents and a verdict of \$7,000 against his traders. The frame-up followed unsuccessful attempts to buy him out.

Howatt was born in Scotland and came to America with his parents when a child. He spent much of his youth traveling around the country working in mines. For 16 years he has been president of the Kansas miners, his re-election two years ago by a 15 to 1 majority having been followed by an unanimous re-election last year.

Locals endorsing him totaled 113 with a membership of 12,000 miners. In the present campaign Howatt and Harlin are opposing the re-election of President John L. Lewis of the U. M. W. Coal miners throughout the country are indignant at the action of Lewis and his fellow-officials in accepting compulsory arbitration following last winter's strike and this feeling has been accentuated by his recent action in sending the Illinois miners back to work.

Howatt and Harlin contend that the denial of the miners' claim for a shorter work-day in particular proves that not the slightest consideration was given to the justice of the pleas of the coal-diggers. The American miner, they declare, produce three times more coal per shift than the British miner, yet he is compelled to work underground two or three hours longer.

AMERICAN PLAN IS DEAD ISSUE AROUND DETROIT

(By The Federated Press)

Detroit, Mich.—The "American plan," better known as the open-shop idea, looks like a dead issue here. It appears that the many shekels expected by the promoters to float into the treasury chests of the union leaders, are not forthcoming. The full page display ads no longer appear in the columns of the daily press.

Building contractors appear to have changed front and are doing business with union workmen as heretofore. But few of the plumbers and steamfitters remain on strike. Most of the men are back at work under the terms demanded by them when they struck.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION FOR PROP- AGANDA FAVORED

London.—August action for propaganda is favored by the new British Communist party, founded here at a conference of delegates Saturday and Sunday. A resolution to this effect was passed by an overwhelming vote.

Affiliation with the British Labor Party was decided upon after vigorous debate by a vote of 100 to 85.

Chairman McManus and Secretary Inkpen will have temporary offices at 14 Maiden Lane, London.

Tokio, Japan.—On July 14 the Japanese Chamber, rejected, by 286 votes to 155, a bill for the adoption of universal suffrage. When this became known considerable disorders took place, followed by the usual mass arrests.

Join the Labor Party.

E. J. Thompson Elected By Labor Party As Secretary To Succeed Rev. F. E. Mercer

Report Presented At Meeting Shows Picnic and Concert To Be Financial Success—Prominent British Labor Leader Coming With Press Party

The report of H. Hawkins, secretary of the picnic committee of the Labor Party, presented at the meeting of that body on Tuesday evening, showed that Labor's big celebration on Civic holiday was as successful financially as it was in point of attendance and quality. Incomplete returns of ticket sales showed that over four hundred dollars had been collected, while expenses would run between two and three hundred.

D. K. Knott paid a tribute to S. Freeman for the splendid energy he had expended to make the affair a success. Mr. Knott stated that the contestants in the sports were exceptionally well pleased with the prizes, several having stated that they were

the best that had ever been offered in a local meet.

Mr. E. J. Thompson was elected as secretary of the Party, to take the place of Rev. F. E. Mercer whose resignation was received. Mr. Thompson is a machinist in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway and a delegate from his union to the Trades and Labor Council. A vote of thanks was tendered to S. Freeman for his services as secretary pro tem since Mr. Mercer's departure for England.

A letter was received from Provincial Secretary Hawkins, asking for the opinion of the local party on the advisability of meeting with the U. F. A. to formulate a provincial policy for joint action by the Farmers and Labor in this province. The idea was endorsed by the meeting. Mr. Hawkins also requested the local branch to submit a suggested provincial program. All other Alberta branches will be asked to take similar action. In this connection the Edmonton Branch will write to Ontario, Nova Scotia and other provinces for information.

It was announced that Mr. Naylor, a member of the Imperial Press conference and chairman of the London branch of the British Labor Party would be in the city on September 1st and 2nd, and a committee was appointed to get in touch with Mr. Naylor with a view to arranging a public meeting. The committee appointed are Messrs. Owen, Latham, Knott, Roper, and the secretary.

B. C. FIREMEN TO REPRESENT CAN. IN OLYMPIC GAMES

Won First Place With 56 lb. Weight in Elimination Trials

Capt. A. McDiarmid, of No. 11 Fire Hall, Vancouver, B.C., has been singularly honored. Captain McDiarmid has been selected to represent Canada in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium.

The captain rose from the ranks in the Vancouver Fire Department to the position that he now occupies, after a meritorious service of twelve years. From his earliest boyhood days he has always been interested in athletics.

Previous to the war he was captain of the Vancouver Amateur Athletic club. In 1912 he won the all-round championship of Canada; again in 1916 he competed at Winnipeg and won the championship.

This year in the elimination trials at Vancouver, he won first place with a 56-pound weight, and was one of the three selected to compete at the trials at Winnipeg and Montreal. At Winnipeg he won his event with ease and again at Montreal, July 17, he carried off the honors again.

Captain McDiarmid is well worthy of the honors paid him, having come through all the tests with grace and ease. Captain McDiarmid is very popular in his home town and he is greatly beloved by the fire fighters of Vancouver, who are very proud that one of their number should be selected to defend the honor of Canada in so great an event as the Olympic games. They wish him every success.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IS A FAILURE

Australian employers are losing faith in compulsory arbitration and anti-strike legislation as a remedy for industrial differences.

In a recent issue of "Liberty and Progress," a manufacturers' publication, issued a Melbourne declaration was made against the whole theory of force, actual and implied, upon which present Australian working conditions legislation rests.

"The whole business should be left," says the editor, "as far and as wide as possible, to employers and employees to settle their own difficulties for and by and with themselves. The means and the jurisdiction for settlement, if they cannot do so, should originate from the mutual consent of both, rather than by statutory enactments, regulations and state officials.

"If they will not consent, then assent can rarely be forced upon them."

Join the Labor Party.

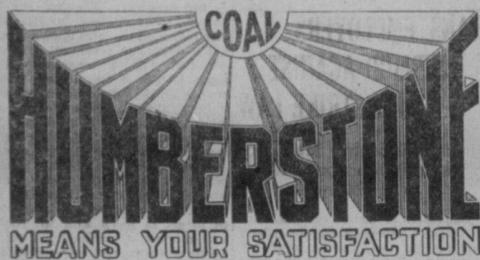
NEEDS FOR PRESERVING TIME

GLASS TOPS FOR GEM OR PERFECT SEAL JARS, 45c DOZEN
BRASS RINGS FOR GEM JARS, 50c DOZEN
PURE RUBBER RINGS, 10c DOZEN

REED'S BAZAAR

THE LINES MOTOR CO., LIMITED

FORD CARS



ARE YOU THIRSTY?

Do not suffer; there is no need. Besides, thirst makes you cross and grief and trouble dog the footsteps of ill-temper. Avoid them by eating

Velvet Ice Cream

It will quench your thirst and restore you to health and comfort of body and mind. Ask for it in any good store or call

Telephones 9264-9261

EDMONTON CITY DAIRY LTD.

UNION **GXC** MADE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

PANTS

They wear longer because they're made stronger.

THE GREAT WESTERN GARMENT COMPANY LTD
Edmonton, Alberta

SIX MILLION BOYS AWAITING CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD

Boys' Club Federation of N. Y. Plans Wide Extension of Work

The Boys' Club Federation of New York is planning for a wide extension of its work during the coming year, (especially in the industries), in the interest of the 6,000,000 underprivileged boys of America whose need, following the war, is said to be an immediate and vital one.

The Federation is a national organization operating without profit to itself; its purpose being character-building and citizenship, to give practical directional training to the boy of limited opportunities; to build him up physically and to carry him over the danger period of his youth. As a result of such training, it has been shown by statistics, juvenile delinquency has been materially reduced and that such boys, under the influence of the Club, are soon weaned from the street and prepared for future citizenship, better jobs and higher wages.

It is estimated that 66% of the boys of America belong to this class, a vast army for good or evil, and to bring these 6,000,000 underprivileged boys into club formation on a community basis—as broad and comprehensive as the public playground, though more intensive—is the task that the Boys' Club Federation has set for itself.

PROGRESSIVES WIN OUT IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia.—The progressive element in Philadelphia labor circles defeated the conservative forces led by Frank Feeney, which have hitherto controlled the Central Labor union. Officers have been installed who are pledged to carry to the limit the fight against the Chamber of Commerce and kindred bodies fighting the union shop.

Ousting of the Feeneys means that many local unions heretofore refusing to affiliate because of the policy of the central body will join forces with the progressives.

Co-operative banking as a weapon in the war thrust upon later by the opponents of the "American plan" is potent in the eyes of the progressives. It is expected a loans credit system will shortly be inaugurated.

DETROIT LABOR WANTS REGULATION OF "TEK" AGENCIES

Detroit, Mich.—Petitions for an ordinance providing for licensing and regulating private detective agencies, promulgated by the Detroit Federation of Labor have been filed with the city authorities. It acted upon fairly the proposition will be submitted to the voters in the primary election August 31, Charter provisions, however, allow the city convention thirty days time in which to decide whether to enact the ordinance into law without submitting it to the voters.

ELEVATED FARES ARE "GOING UP" IN CHICAGO

Chicago.—Advance of elevated railroad fares have to 19 cents, or four tickets for 75 cents, permitted by the public utilities commission, has aroused a storm of protest. It develops that Chicago's elevated companies eagerly accepted 5-cent fare contracts from the city for periods still many years from date of expiration.

This open defiance of contract obligations, with sanction of the state commission, compels the municipality to carry its fight for contract rights up to the supreme court.

MINERS OFFER SUGGESTION FOR NATIONALIZATION

Idea Is Really For Socialization Rather Than For Nationalization

(By William Hard, Staff Writer, The Federated Press)

I hear a new idea among miners how to nationalize the mines. It is certainly time for Labor to work out some idea on that subject carefully and definitely. The present existing system under which the mines are owned and operated purely by capital and by the representatives of capital is very rotten. Pretty soon there may be many suggestions of many new systems each claiming to be the old system each claiming to be the old system labor to unite on a labor suggestion and to present it to the country vigorously.

The idea which I am now going to try to outline was discussed to some extent among delegates at the Montreal convention of the American Federation of Labor. It is an idea really for socializing the mines rather than for nationalizing them. It begins with establishing a certain amount of ownership by the workers themselves and it postpones the question of ownership by the national government. The reason for this method of procedure is in part political.

The national government, under its constitution, is said to be without the power to own mines. In order to give it the power to own mines, there would have to be an amendment to the federal constitution. In order to get an amendment to the federal constitution the friends of labor's program would have to be able to command a two-thirds vote in each house of congress and a majority vote in each of the legislatures of three-quarters of the states. It would be a very long task.

Turning away from it, certain students of the subject have been making an analysis of the constitutions of several states. They claim now that much can be done toward the socialization of mines without waiting for any new amendment to the constitution of the nation.

Mining companies are today necessarily organized under state laws. They do business under state charters. But in the constitutions of twenty-six states it is found that there is a provision to the effect that all charters of corporations can be revoked. Therefore the mining companies doing business under charters from these states can be terminated and dissolved.

It is found further that in the constitutions of twenty-six states there is a provision to the effect that in the organizing of corporations there can be stock issued to represent the labor contributed. There can be stock representing contributions of labor as well as stock representing contributions of capital. Therefore in these states there could be new mining companies organized with labor representation as well as with capital representation in their ownership and management.

I have mentioned two lists of twenty-six states each. The states in the first list are largely the same as the states in the second list, and they include most of the important mining states. They include, for instance, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Such were the statements made at Montreal regarding the law of the matter. It is claimed that because of this legal situation it would be possible to establish a progressive participation by labor in the ownership and operation of coal mines just as soon as the friends of the idea could command a bare majority vote in certain state legislatures and a bare majority of votes in the federal congress. These would be three steps. Two would be taken in the states and one at Washington.

The first step would be in any given state—as, for instance, in Pennsylvania—to revoke the charters of existing mining companies, giving them two years—say—in which to wind up their affairs and sell their properties.

The second would be to enact the details of the organizing of new companies to buy those properties and to carry on the operating of them. The new companies would be organized as follows:

Stock to capital to the amount of the money actually put in. Stock to labor to the amount of the total annual wages of the workers employed.

The labor stock would be held by the workers as a necessary incident and consequence of working. Holding stock would go with being employed. If a worker left on mining company and became employed by another, he would lose his stock in the first company and become automatically the

TRIBUTE TO CANADA BY AN AMERICAN

After Visiting Canada Found It Land of Unlimited Possibilities

(By Frederick William Wile)

One day not long ago I saw an advertisement in a New York newspaper headed "Canada's Century." It turned out to be what I suspected it was—a panegyric on the Dominion's commercial, financial and general economic advantages, writes Frederick William Wile in "The Spur." It struck me as flamboyant, exaggerated and typically North American altogether. A couple of weeks later, by the way of a happy fate, it fell to my lot to visit Canada—a maiden excursion. I was there only a week; saw only Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal; trekked, de luxe over the Canadian Pacific across the narrow fragment of territory which embraces dry and wet Canada in seductive proximity. Yet nothing said about Canada's future is capable of exaggeration. It is God's other country. It is a land of unlimited possibilities.

Like most Americans who cross the northern border for the first time I went to Canada expecting to encounter primitiveness on every hand. I knew it had some big cities. I was thoroughly well aware of Canada's achievements in the war. Yet primeval conditions, somehow, were definitely associated in my mind with the land of Strathcona, Macdonald, Laurier and Borden. I heard a wag in Ottawa say that most Americans thought Canadians were white Eskimos. I have been magnificently disillusioned. Canada is everything I did not expect her to be and immensely more than anything I ever imagined she could be. She is a one hundred per cent nation.

I use the term "nation" advisedly, and underline it. For no American can breathe Canadian air nowadays without becoming instantly conscious of the virile, insistent spirit of nationhood omnipresent in the Dominion. Everywhere I encountered a word new to me—Canadianism. Everywhere men, women and children are bent upon accomplishing the "Canadianization" of their country and institutions. Here and there, of course, the voice of radicalism is heard, and nationhood is defined as independence from the British Motherland. But unless my inquiries took me into the wrong circles of Canadian society, I found that the best thought of the Dominion is for nationhood within that Sir Auckland Geddes calls "the framework of the Empire." Canadians are proud of their membership in the world-wide British Imperial Commonwealth—fully as proud I should say, as Mother Britain is of her great children overseas.

It was not surprising to run into anti-Americanism in Canada. A people that have fought and bled in the great war as Canadians fought and bled—and long before we of the United States made up our minds to follow their example—can be excused for objecting to the stigma which the United States Senate put upon them. Canadians point out, with justification that I hold unanswerable, that they would be more than human if they did not resent the suggestion that, as a nation, they are unfit to rank with Haiti, Panama or Liberia. By denying the right of Canada, Australia and the other self-governing British Dominions to places of their own in the League of Nations, the United States Senate dealt a blow to Canadian pride that may be forgiven, but will not soon, I fancy, be forgotten. Canadians produce their casualty list in the war, place our own alongside, and ask if the pro rata percentage of human sacrifice they made for liberty's cause between 1914 and 1918 does not entitle them to play a full-sized nation's part in the regulation of world affairs.

owner of stock in the second. In each case the stock would be to the amount of his annual wages. He could vote it by proxy through representatives of his own choosing. It is calculated that in a mining company thus organized the total value of the shares of labor stock would be greater than the total value of the shares of capital stock.

It is then further provided that at the end of each year of operation—after wages have been paid, and after a fixed return on the money actually put in has been paid—there shall be a certain division of surplus.

Half of whatever surplus is earned shall be regarded as "corporate" surplus and shall be payable as dividends on the capital shares and on the labor shares. But in a certain proportion to dividends in any year there shall be a certain reducing of prices to consumers in the next year. The "corporate" half of the surplus shall be a reward of efficiency but also a further incentive to efficiency.

The other half of whatever surplus is earned shall be regarded as the "national" surplus. Out of it shall come extensions and betterments of plant. Out of it shall also come the funds for retiring the capital shares, if desired, and for extinguishing private ownership through full and fair compensation.

Such would be the two steps to be taken in the states—the dissolving of old mining companies and the forming of new ones on a new model. The third step—at Washington—would be to provide that no mining companies may send their product into interstate commerce unless they are organized in accordance with the new model. It is claimed that such legislation by Congress can be readily and success-

REAL ECONOMY



IN BUYING CLOTHES does not mean buying the cheapest clothing that you can get, but buying the best, clothing at the price that is right for the quality given. No matter how good a piece of goods you get, if it is not tailored right it will not give you the service that a cheaper piece of goods that is cut and tailored right will give. We are particular to give you good goods, tailored right, and therefore you can practice

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fully devised under the constitution as now written. The result of such legislation would of course be that the new model companies—the socializing companies—would be the handlers of the great bulk of the coal business of the country.

These claims, these calculations, these proposals, I repeat as made. I do not argue for them or against them. Clearly, though, they have one great merit at this time. They amount to a plan. They amount to a detailed scheme for a system of immediate outright nationalization. If he will send me a statement of it—addressed to this newspaper—I will put it into a following article. We may be sure of one thing:

We are going to have lots of schemes for governmental control of the kind that will be good for coal operators and good for large consumers of coal. We need plenty of debate on schemes that will represent the servicable ideals of labor and the needs of all consumers—especially the small and numerous consumers who buy coal to heat their homes.

PRES. WILSON'S CHALLENGE HAS BEEN ACCEPTED

Everett, Wash.—Ruby Herman, wife of Emil Herman, who as state secretary of the Socialist party, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for alleged violation of the espionage act, has accepted President Wilson's challenge to point out a single person wrongfully imprisoned under that act.

Herman has served 23 months. The sole evidence on which he was convicted was a small sticker pasted on a bookcase in the state offices. That sticker read, "Young man, don't be a soldier—be a man!" It was pasted there, not by Herman, but by a former occupant of the offices several years before the war.

No evidence was produced at the trial to show that Herman ever knew the sticker was on the bookcase. It was brown with age and had been hidden for weeks by the calendar, which a detective removed when the offices were raided.

"In view of these incontrovertible facts," Mrs. Herman writes the president, "can you longer allow my husband to remain locked up?"

U. S. SPENDS EIGHT BILLION ON LUXURIES

Tobacco Heads List With Motor Cars a Close Second

According to the statistics compiled by the treasury of the United States government, "Uncle Sam, his wife and family," are spending upward of \$8,700,000,000 a year on luxuries. Tobacco heads the list with an annual outlay of \$2,110,000,000; cigars cost \$800,000,000; snuff and loose tobacco a like sum; cigars \$510,000,000. The tidy little sum of \$2,000,000,000 goes for motor cars and their parts. Candy makers reap a harvest of \$1,000,000,000, while \$5,000,000 in spent annually for chewing gum. Soft drinks cost the public \$450,000,000; perfumery and cosmetics, \$150,000,000; furs \$300,000,000; carpets and luxurious clothing, \$1,500,000,000; pianos and phonographs, \$250,000,000, and so down the list.

"The labor and capital employed in producing these things might otherwise have been employed in producing coal, food, houses and other necessities. In other words, the nation might have had more bread if it had less cake. And as is always the case, the dancer pays the fiddler. In this instance, the luxury consumer is paying a higher price for his necessities because he is abnormally consuming luxuries," is the comment of the Research Commission.

We are satisfied that a day of reckoning is coming. Hungry stomachs will force the luxury loving world to turn its attention from the froth and frills to the necessities of life. We are an extravagant people. Canada's per capita expenditures for luxuries is not far below the amounts spent by our neighbors to the south.

Seattle.—Five retail stores have moved from the McDermost building in the downtown district during the past week. Non-union labor entered into its construction, and so organized labor withheld its patronage from the tenants of the stores.

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WAGE WORKERS DO NOT RECEIVE WHAT THEY EARN

Talk of Labor Extortion and Profiteering is All Bosh

The flippant charge that wage earners indulge in extortion and profiteering is all bosh. Wage workers do not get what they earn and that the real extortionists must be found in circles where idleness pays better than working. Men whose annual wages would hardly pay the annual theatre expenses of a gentleman of leisure cannot be accused of extortion. What possible power of extortion do wage workers have? Unorganized they have none at all. These workers cannot get even what are called fair wages, except as their organized fellow workers standardize wages. And organized wage workers can standardize wages only by quitting work in bodies or threatening to do so if fair wages are refused. Who has the temerity to call this "compulsory extortion"? It is an abuse of language to denounce even the highest wages that labor organizations have ever been able to exact. Wage workers engaged in production do not get what they earn. And when it comes to extortion what about highway corporations and their watered stock? What about water power monopolies? What about timber barons? What about monopolizers of natural deposits—coal, iron, oil, copper? What about the vast areas of land over the country and the almost numberless building lots in cities which cannot be used by productive business and productive labor except upon payment of extortionate premiums in rent or purchase price? Let useful business men who are all too easily angered by the demands of their own best customers—the wage earners of the country—let those business men think a bit when tempted to denounce wage workers as extortioners, or to join in any hue and cry for putting down wages or keeping them down. Wages are the purchasing power of labor. Low wages mean poor markets; high wages mean good markets. International Steam Engineering Journal. The national congress of the college instructors' association at Paris, France, has decided to affiliate with the General Confederation of Labor, votes against 65. The congress declared that the interests of the instructors are identical with the trade unionists. Lots of men seem to think that there is a patent on honest labor and they don't want to risk being infringers.

BREAKDOWN OF CAPITALISM IN GERMANY COMPLETE

Cessation of Buying of German People Is Very Serious

(By The Federated Press) Paris, France (By mail).—Complete breakdown of the capitalist system producing a society which is unable to purchase anything but food and bringing in its trail unemployment and industrial stagnation is apparent and indisputable in Germany, according to F. Caussey, a well-known French student of German affairs writing in L'Humanite. Tracing the effect of the depreciation of the German mark Caussey points out the cessation of purchases by foreign business men the moment the mark made a slight gain in value, and the failure of the German merchants to alter their prices to conform with the appreciation of the mark as they did when the mark depreciated. Far more serious than the abstention of foreign buyers, says Caussey, is the cessation of buying on the part of the German population. "It has long been evident," he writes "that food alone absorbs practically all the income of the Berlin workers. The director of the bureau of municipal statistics calculated that a couple without children cannot obtain bare existence rations for less than 17 marks 50 a day. When one considers that the average wage of factory and office workers is barely 23 marks a day and that out of this must be paid rent, gas, laundry, repairs for shoes and car fares, it is clear that there is nothing left to buy, say, a pair of shoes which now costs 450 marks. So the general rise in prices has been accompanied by a complete abstention from buying. Newspapers are full of complaints from merchants, especially the large stores, about stagnation in lines like clothing, furniture, hardware and chemical products. Naturally this is felt in industry. Berlin was not affected much prior to the middle of May, but since then the plumber of unemployed has greatly increased on account of the collapse of the clothing industry. Mills in the Rhine region are without orders; the Lusatia factories are dismissing their workmen; there is a complete shut-down in the lace and embroidery industries of Plauen, in the silk and velvet mills of Crefeld, which during the war expanded enormously. At Pirmasens, 10,000 shoe workers are unemployed. Paralysis threatens the glass and pottery industries which have long suffered from lack of coal. Furniture and planing mills are closed and even the metal trades suffer, principally because of withdrawal of foreign orders. "That such a situation should come to pass at a time when the straight world is in dire need of production is one of the most shameful manifestations of the capitalist system and the proof that, occupied solely with the increase of dividends, capitalists are utterly incapable of organizing production. Caussey goes on to say that the principal relief proposed by the business men is the flooding of foreign nations with marks so as to bring about a further depreciation in the purchasing power of German money. The Central committee of the Employer's Federation at a meeting May 20 decreed that an increase in the cost of production (higher wages) would "lead to a catastrophe." Caussey adds that "German capitalists are united to turn to profit every national catastrophe; the war, the blockade, the high price of money. Today when peace makes things more favorable for Germany they refuse not only to yield an iota of what they gained this far but they will not even make minor concessions which would perhaps slightly restrict the profits to be made in the future. They even propose to oppress the workers still further. It does not seem likely they will succeed without stirring up terrible convulsions, the harbingers of which are seen in the repeated pillaging of stores in industrial regions.

INTERNAT'L LABOR CONFERENCE FIXES MINIMUM AGE

The International Labor Conference has voted to recommend to the governments represented an international agreement regulating child labor and fixing minimum ages of employment at 14 years, except for Japan, India and a few other far-east countries, where the limit is placed at 12 years because the representatives of these governments insisted that the time had not arrived to make such a "radical" change. The 14-year limit is not established in the United States, through an amendment to the Federal Revenue Act, which puts a 10% tax on the profits of an employer doing an interstate business who hires children at less than 14 years. In other cases, state regulations prevail.

PRICES CONTINUE TO INCREASE IN ALL COMMODITIES

Labor Gazette Statistics For May Show General Increase

"In prices the general movement continues upward. Increases in grain, fodder, live stock, fuel, building materials and furnishings more than offset decreases in eggs, milk, hides, textiles and in raw furs," says the Labor Gazette. "The department index number of wholesale prices rose to 356.6 for May, as compared with 351.1 for April, 354.1 in May, 1919, and 135.3 in May, 1914. "In retail prices the average cost of a family budget of staple foods in sixty cities was higher, rising to \$16.65 at the middle of May as compared with \$15.99 at the middle of April and \$7.42 in May, 1914. "The chief increase was in potatoes, which averaged \$6.15 per bag, as compared with \$4.78 in April. Sugar also advanced substantially, averaging 21.7 cents per pound for granulated, as compared with 19.5 cents in April. "There were slight increases in some meats and in several of the other lines, with decreases in eggs and milk. Coal and coal oil were also upward, and rent averaged considerably higher. "Further depreciation in the purchasing power of German money. The Central committee of the Employer's Federation at a meeting May 20 decreed that an increase in the cost of production (higher wages) would "lead to a catastrophe." Caussey adds that "German capitalists are united to turn to profit every national catastrophe; the war, the blockade, the high price of money. Today when peace makes things more favorable for Germany they refuse not only to yield an iota of what they gained this far but they will not even make minor concessions which would perhaps slightly restrict the profits to be made in the future. They even propose to oppress the workers still further. It does not seem likely they will succeed without stirring up terrible convulsions, the harbingers of which are seen in the repeated pillaging of stores in industrial regions.

NON-PARTISAN ACTIVITY MAKES INDEPENDENT MEN

Nothing Can Equal Present Movement of Non-partisanship in U. S.

Trade unionists are acquiring new ideals and developing new powers and activities as a result of the most intensive non-partisan campaign in the history of trade unionism. In previous elections declarations have been urged with more or less vigor by organized labor, but nothing can equal the present movement. Reference to this activity is not guess work or political prophecy, but is based on records received by the A. F. of L. national non-partisan political campaign committee. These records are not secret, subject only to the scrutiny to some select committee. They are the public action of thousands of trade unions in every section of the country. They show that more than 6,000 locals have appointed committees of three members each to urge the non-partisan plan and the list is increasing at the rate of 50 a day in many instances. More than 500 central bodies have appointed committees of five members for the same purpose and many state bodies have taken similar action. In union meetings and in shops, mills and mines, in transportation and in the field these committees distribute literature, explain labor's demands, urge agitation and the necessity for workers to cast their ballot in the interest of social progress. These committees are organizing into state, congressional district, city and town conferences to further the non-partisan program. The effectiveness of this plan was shown wherever applied in the spring primaries when many reactionaries were retired to private life or had a narrow escape from meeting that fate. Defenders of special privilege are astounded at the extent of labor's non-partisan movement and no longer do they cry: "Gompers will fail to deliver the labor vote." It has finally dawned on reaction that no man can deliver organized labor's vote; that labor is non-partisan as regards political parties, but intensely partisan as regards humanity. The call of the A. F. of L. national committee that labor awake to the importance of senatorial and congressional elections is proving effective. In the Senate it should be made impossible, for instance, for that body to again pass a law, as it did in the Cummins railroad bill, making it a crime for employers to suspend work. If a change is made in the Senate no bill providing for military conscription in times of peace will be passed by jingoes who favor war with Mexico and huge standing armies, and who shield profiteers in their extortion of the people. The same need for changes exist in the House of Representatives. Workers now have it in their power to elect congressmen and senators who are committed to the cause of those who produce rather than to those who profit by the labor of others.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION

The old slogan, energetic promotion of immigration is played out. The ideal immigration of Canada is the only stable method of immigration; this we need, condensed it is fair pay, plenty to eat, good education, co-operativeness, equal opportunities and an incentive; an incentive is necessary for increased production; equal opportunities are necessary to produce that incentive. Co-operativeness is necessary to stabilize markets and high cost of competitiveness; good education is necessary to master details; a living wage is necessary to keep humanity from being a machine. For the root of all trouble is man, therefore study humanity. This alone will produce progressive economy. Here is a few co-operative facts from England, to show what labor can do: They own 12,000 acres of farm co-operative lands there, also boot, woolen, flour, and many various factories; 1,500 societies with 3,500,000 members, capitalized at \$250,000,000; last year done \$1,000,000,000 worth of trade; also amalgamated with the labor unions on political representation. Result, a solid backing. This proves labor can run business. Now to immigration: Carter arrived at the St. Lawrence in 1541; in 1920 all Canada boasts of 19,000,000 all told. Allow four ancestors with 3 children each, it fetches us to 62,000 in 1720; therefore your natural increase should be more; where's your immigrants. Thousands have been spent abroad on immigration, result, thousands come here, but what becomes of them. From appearances the main idea seems to have been, to cheapen labor. They come here, get a few months' work at the harvest, or the section; then a few of the bread and sausage brigade, whose one idea is to save enough to get out. Is this immigration? The real married settlers, we often offered them the splendid sum of \$10 to \$20 a month, for 16 hours a day to learn farming, was it not a generous policy? What resulted? They saw a homestead was impossible with the magnificent wage, of course the wife might help to do odd jobs; we could give her another \$5. Then we expected them to save a winter's grub stake. Result: A continued backward flow. The States had no kick to this policy; they got their work at our expense; but what literature will shift friends of theirs when they got back; now, instead of wasting money, why not try self-advertising, all stabilized business firms tell you their first object is satisfied customers. How to do this: Guarantee a year's work or equivalent, at a wage that a married man can save enough to later start on; make farm life attractive, produce social economic life, a few laws thus would help, improved farms under technical instruction on crop payments, minimum living wage; localized married unemployment insurance, old age pensions, free labor hospitals, bonus to workers' maternity cases, mothers' pension, government leased cottages. Try these for a start, and see if self-advertising pays, a farmer one year gets cheap labor, then the man gets out; the next two years he loses more money than what he gained, for he cannot get men, and so the game went. Today a progressive settled country must be democratic; your country's safety demands it. Remember China has 400,000,000; Asia is expanding, and Canada is a fertile ground; therefore solidify your own citizens first, remembering foreign blood, in a crisis cannot be relied on. In union there is strength, internal disruption may leave you some day not democratic-brothers, but foreign slaves, therefore co-operate on common sense, by producing such a satisfaction amongst your own, that their letters will fetch more of their kind. Respectfully, J. GARDNER.

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U. S. CHAMBER COMMERCE FAVORS NON-UNION SHOP Referendum Shows a Vote of 1,655 For to Four Against Washington.—The chamber of commerce of the United States has announced the result of its referendum on a so-called social program that was submitted to all affiliates. The vote was held by organizations. A non-union shop declaration was approved by a vote of 1,665 to 4. Other declarations were approved by the same vote. On the question of the shorter work day the requirements of each industry shall be ascertained "by careful study," but hours should not be reduced below the economic limit and greater leisure for the individual must be enjoyed, it is stated, "only with the understanding and acceptance of the fact that it involves commensurate loss in the earning power of the workers." In other

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N. Y. KNIT GOODS WORKERS STRIKE FOR RECOGNITION New York. (N. Y. Bureau).—Five thousand knit goods workers, representing 75 per cent of the trade in this city, went on strike Tuesday morning for a 25 per cent increase in the minimum wage, the 44-hour week, recognition of the union and the closed shop, limitation of the number of apprentices to one for every ten workers, and six legal holidays a year. The Knit Goods Workers' Union comprising chiefly sweater makers and affiliated with the Amalgamated Textile Workers, is conducting the strike. Join the Labor Party words, a worker should always remember that when he plays with his children he is losing money. The outlawing of strikes in public utilities is approved. Least some wage earner might believe his income is the result of stock speculation and "wildcatting," the program declares. "The wage of labor must come out of the product of industry and must be earned and measured by the contribution thereto."

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IMPERIAL Royalite Coal Oil is on sale by dealers throughout all Canada. No matter where you live, you can get Imperial Royalite quickly and easily. And you will buy it again and again when you get acquainted with its great merits. It is highest grade, thoroughly refined coal oil, and nothing but that. Imperial Royalite meets every test that can be applied for power, heat and light. It is absolutely uniform and dependable. Equally efficient for oil heaters, oil cook stoves or lamps. Imperial Royalite Coal Oil costs less than other oils and does give better service. For sale by dealers everywhere.



BRITISH LABOR ASKS CHURCHILL BE IMPEACHED

At the annual conference of the Scottish Labor party in Glasgow, September 25th, the British Independent Labor party will submit a motion demanding that the government arrest and impeach Winston Churchill, secretary of war, at the bar of parliament, "for violating the constitution by using British military resources to assist reactionary elements in Europe to make war against Soviet Russia without the consent of the British parliament or people," according to an announcement made by officials of the Independent Labor party Tuesday. With government expense soaring, the nation never before needed a sound budget system so badly.

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GREAT LABOR CELEBRATION

(Continued from Page One)

been at work, and at the concert that brought the big days event to a close there was a full house at the Memorial Hall.

We were treated to another varied program and every member was of the high standard that pleased everyone present—and they were asking for more, but the plans of the committee that included the distribution of about 100 prizes did not leave the opportunity for a too extended program. A splendid concert was the result of the committees efforts, the artists in every instance giving of their very best, and receiving very hearty applause.

Dr. Crang, chairman of the School Board, gave a very able address on the aims and aspirations of the Labor movement and the various phases of activity wherein it had justified itself and the necessity for its being a factor in all things that concerned the welfare of the people.

A glorious ending to a very happy afternoon and evening's entertainment was the presentation of prizes. Acting Mayor East, chairman at the concert, expressed the pleasure it gave him to present the prizes to the winners of the day's events. After the long stream of recipients had stepped up from all parts of the hall and received their prizes the closure was applied to an eventful and unique Civic Holiday entertainment by the singing of the National anthem.

Should Be An Annual Event

Let us hope that this one big success now past will prove itself to be the first annual. May we come again and may the spirit that permeated the sports meet and the concert on this occasion also come with us and may the next one be the "biggest and best ever" until the one following the next one comes round. These occasions give us an opportunity of adding spice to our labor activities and may all the union men and men of the Labor Party who did not get there on this occasion remember that they missed something, but the chance of seeing the future activities will yet come to them, and it means much to our great cause.

The hearty thanks of the Labor Party are extended to all those business firms and individuals who donated the prizes, and to the concert artists and accompanists. We also desire to thank everyone else who in any capacity assisted in the work of making our Civic Holiday event the great success that it proved to be.

Concert Program

The complete program of the concert is here given:

- "O Canada"
Bartone Solo... Mr. Wenzel
Spring Song Dance... Bettie Freeman
Miss Lois Osborn, Elocutionist
Contraalto... Miss Laura McMillan
Jockey Dance... Sybil Pirrosson
Duet... Messrs. Turner and Bateman
Violin Solo... Mr. Berridge
Scotch Comedian... Sam Merrie
Address by Dr. Crang
Piano Solo... Mr. Craig
Hornpipe... Bettie Freeman
Soprano Solo... Miss G. Patterson
Violin Solo... Mr. Berridge
Bartone Solo... Mr. Wenzel
Miss Lois Osborn, Elocutionist
Scotch Comedian... Sam Merrie
Distribution of Prizes.
"God Save the King."
Accompanists: For the Soloists—Mrs. T. Berridge; for the Children's Dances, Mr. F. McCleary and Mrs. Freeman.

Winners at Picnic

- The events and winners at the sports are as follows:
100 yards open—R. L. Halliburton;
2. D. M. Dunsforth; 3. G. L. Parney. Time 10 2-5 seconds.
Standing broad jump—R. S. Shepherd; 2. R. L. Halliburton; 3. D. M. Dunsforth. Distance jumped, 9 feet 6 1/2 inches.
One mile walk—A. Brink; 2. S. McDonald; 3. R. S. Shepherd. Time, 33 minutes, 36 seconds.
220 yards open—R. L. Halliburton; 2. D. Dunsforth; 3. G. L. Parney. Time 22 3-5 seconds.
Three mile motor cycle race—Stanley Dumerton; 2. C. Dagsgard; 3. B. J. Dumerton. Time, 3 minutes, 51 seconds.
Running broad jump—R. L. Halliburton; 2. R. Girvan; 3. Dr. Dunsforth. Distance, 26 feet.
440 yards open—R. L. Halliburton; 2. G. L. Parney; 3. R. Girvan. Time 52 seconds.
Running high jump—R. L. Halliburton; 2. V. Yancey; 3. R. S. Shepherd. Height 5 feet 3 inches.
880 yards open race—R. Johnson; 2. E. Holtzman; 3. A. Brink. Time, 2 minutes, 5 1/2 seconds.
Motor cycle race, 2 miles—C. Dagsgard; 2. B. Dumerton; 3. B. J. Dumerton.
Putting 28 pound weight—C. R. Shaw; 2. M. A. Kelly; 3. V. Yancey. Distance 40 feet, 7 inches.
100 yards, for members of D. L. P. or T. L. C.—E. Holtzman; 2. D. Keane; 3. J. Bill.
Boys 75 yard race—B. Montgomery; 2. H. Devigne; 3. H. McLennan.
Throwing the discus—C. Shaw; 2. V. Yancey; 3. N. Gibson. Distance, 96 feet one inch.
Sack race—R. Girvan; 2. S. McDonald; 3. F. McDonald.
Married ladies race, 75 yards—Mrs. Rutherford; 2. Mrs. Heli; 3. Mrs. McCord.
Fat man's race, 50 yards—M. A. Kelly; 2. V. Yancey; 3. T. C. Neilson.
Single ladies race, 75 yards—Miss Dunn; 2. Miss Robertson; 3. Miss Blatford.
Two mile cycle race for boys 15 and under—L. Fox; 2. R. Powers; 3. J. Jevreen.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR MOVEMENT ON TRIAL IN ONT.

Hydro-Electric Commission Making Effort to Reinstate 10-Hour Day

The International Labor Movement in Ontario is on trial. A real crisis has been reached on the Chippewa Development Project," says the Toronto Industrial Banner.

Fourteen of the most powerful organizations on the North American continent have been practically shown the back door by the Hydro-Electric Commission and told to "get out." Not satisfied with repudiating the eight-hour day, this purely capitalist commission must be held responsible for the most recent order, prohibiting the business agents of these strong international unions from entering upon the works to carry out the duties assigned to them by executive officers of their organizations.

These business agents have been threatened with immediate arrest if they trespass upon the property which is owned by all the citizens of Ontario. The action of the commission has all the earmarks of a fixed determination to break the back of organized labor. It is a repudiation of the promises made by Sir Adam Beck during the war that he would submit the grievances of the workers to arbitration when peace was declared.

The next solar plexus for organized labor is the determination of the Dominion Government to operate under the ten-hour day on the Welland Canal improvement. Just at the time when the American Federation of Labor and other great National and International Labor bodies have affirmed their stand in favor of a six-hour day in some occupations we are treated to the spectacle of the ten-hour day being forced upon men who had fought and won the battle for the eight-hour day.

The Canadian Federation of Labor, with the Hydro-Electric Commission, must bear its share of the blame for forcing the ten-hour day upon the thousands of men who will take a part in completing the Chippewa development work. The officers of that organization, in the name of common decency, should have refused to grant a charter to men who deserted their fellow workers and went back to work on the ten-hour basis. In granting a charter to these men, they struck a blow at the great world movement for the eight-hour day.

MUST CONVINCe WORKERS BY EXPERIENCE

(By The Federated Press)
London.—Dispatches from Moscow to the Daily Herald say that the third international adopted resolutions overwhelmingly favoring communist participation in parliaments. In speaking for the resolution against opposition, Nikolai Lenin is credited with saying: "We cannot fight the way we please, but must use the conditions we have before us. The mass of workers and peasants believes in parliaments, and we need to use that system to show its uselessness in revolution. We must convince workers by experience if we cannot convince them by theories. If we cannot devise new ways of revolutionary action we must use those provided by historical development."

MANY MILITARY CONVICTIONS IN U. S. ARMY

Washington.—Statistics recently issued show that during a little more than a year of our participation in the world war, there were 325,000 inferior court and 25,000 general court cases in the army. Of the cases brought against enlisted men, 96 per cent were tried, and 91 per cent of these resulted in conviction. The average sentence was about seven years. Of the total number of enlisted men it would appear, therefore, that one in every ten was brought before the bar of military justice.

100 yards for boys under 15—1, Harry Dawes; 2, John Dawes; 3, R. Powers.

Open race for children under 8—1, S. Daws; 2, J. Walters; 3, C. Kempbell.

Putting 16 pound shot—1, V. Yancey; 2, C. P. Shaw; 3, R. S. Shepherd. Distance 34 feet 10 1/2 inches.

75 yards dash for girls under 15—1, C. Wensley; 2, W. Maloney; 3, G. Cochrane.

Half mile relay race open—Winning team, Dunsforth, Halliburton, Girvan and Parney. Time 1 minute, 47 1/2 seconds.

Throwing 16 pound hammer—1, C. R. Shaw; 2, N. Gibson; 3, M. A. Kelly. Distance 112 feet 7 inches.

One mile cycle race open—1, D. Laddell; 2, R. S. Shepherd; 3, F. McDonald. Time 2 minutes, 58 3-5 seconds.

880 yards relay race—1, C. Dagsgard; 2, H. Devigne; 3, H. McLennan.

Five mile motor cycle race—1st heat—C. Dagsgard; 2nd heat, S. Dumerton. Final, S. Dumerton. Time, 6 minutes, 23 1/2 seconds.

Putting 56 pound weights—1, C. R. Shaw; 2, M. A. Kelly; 2, N. Gibson. Distance, 24 feet 2 inches.

Obstacle race—1, R. S. Shepherd; 2, R. Girvan; 3, P. Shewchuck.

Shoe and stocking race for boys—1, L. Fox; 2, H. Maloney; 3, C. McKim.

Officials sprint—1, J. Bill; 2, G. Latham; 3, S. Freeman.

Tug of war—Constable Riddell's team out-pulled Sergeant Irvine's.

The Locals' Page

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE

Total Sum Advanced Toward Reconstruction Reaches 9,609,082,916 fr.

The progress which France has made in the reconstruction of industry and regions devastated by the war is indicated by a statement of M. Ogier, minister of the liberated regions, made in a recent speech at the Sorbonne, details of which have just been received by the Bankers' Trust company from its Paris information service. M. Ogier's figures were:

As regards industrial reconstruction, of 3,508 industrial establishments or factories destroyed, 2, 27, or 75 per cent, had resumed production on May 1, 1920. These establishments are employing 309,000 workmen.

Since the law of April 17, 1919, allowing advances to sufferers from war damages, 5,558,748,742 fr. have been advanced for this purpose, without including the amounts advanced for agricultural reconstruction and for the replacing of destroyed machines; when these are added, the total sum advanced toward reconstruction reaches 9,609,082,916 fr.

Repopulating Invaded Districts

The population of the invaded regions by November 1, 1918, had fallen to 1,944,000. This figure had risen to 3,524,500 on November 1, 1919, and on April 1, 1920, it reached 3,987,605. On this last date, municipal life had been resumed in 4,096 communes; of 6,445 schools opened to scholars in these regions before the war, 5,345 have been re-opened either in repaired buildings or in temporary barracks.

One thousand, six hundred and seventy-five reconstruction co-operative societies have been organized and are employing 141,041 workmen on the work of reconstruction only.

Of 265,000,000 cubic metres of trenches, 156,260,000 have been filled in; of 200,000,000 square metres of barbed wire to be removed, 202,900,000 have been cleared away; of 41,000,000 cubic metres of material of all kinds strewn over fields in the vicinity of the front, 15,250,000 cubic metres have been removed.

New Homes Provided

At the signature of the armistice, 297,271 houses had been totally destroyed, and 277,500 were in urgent need of repair. Of these, 185,600 have been repaired and are now in good condition.

On May 1, 28,500 wooden barracks had been erected to replace houses destroyed; 28,200 temporary dwellings in wood had been built, and 16,500 dwellings in stone had been erected. The number of inhabitants housed in buildings which have been totally rebuilt since the armistice reaches 374,100.

Of 51,547 kilometres of highway and national roads, which were in a state of decay at the signing of the armistice, 20,789 have been completely repaired. Of 3,168 bridges, culverts, etc., destroyed, 1,702 have been completely rebuilt.

DEMANDS OF LABOR MEAN MORE THAN APPEARS ON SURFACE

Organized Labor Weilding Influence on Every Question as Never Before

Organized labor is wielding an influence upon every public question never before attained. The world's thinkers are now beginning to appreciate the fact that the demands of labor mean more than appears on the surface. They see that the demand for work is not alone one for the preservation of life in the individual, but is a human, innate right; that the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty to toil, but the humane means by which the workless workers may find the road to employment; and that the millions of hours of increased leisure to the over-tasked workers signify millions of golden opportunities for lightening the burdens of the masses, to make the homes more cheerful, the hearts of the people lighter, their hopes and aspirations nobler and broader.

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and within the ranks, contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope, and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the A. F. of L. and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought.

St. John, N. B.—If the one-man street car again makes its appearance on the streets here employees of the New Brunswick Power, Lighting and Power plant, and the gas works will call a general strike, Fred Campbell, president of the Trades and Labor Council informed the mayor.

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52. Owing to the absence of Bro. Frank our worthy news getter, we are lacking those short snappy pieces for the last two issues, and we shall be glad to have him back on the job.

Some very fine sights are promised at the Beach on our Picnic day, as we are given to understand there is quite a competition amongst the sister members as to who will have the classiest bathing costume. Everyone should go along that day so as not to miss the fun.

Most of the staff are back from vacation, looking tanned and feeling fresh in consequence thereof. Bro. Neal went to the backwoods camping and had some time. Bro. "Fred" the night man, spent two weeks round the house, wishing he had gone to the coast with "wife," as living alone with the cat and chickens was not all to be desired. Bro. Murray was at Innisfree and district doing the heavy in a large 7-car, and keeping off "sketchers" with a broom.

Don't forget your regular meeting on Friday, August 13. Everyone should be there, in order to get a line up on the Picnic, and suggest anything they think will be a change in the way of fun.

Now that the summer is getting on and cold nights are coming, why not order the winter coal supply from your co-operative co'y. Prices may be too high for you to keep comfortable if you leave it too long.

FIRE FIGHTERS No. 209

After hearing Brother Sutherland debating on the pros and cons of gardening for the past two months, the boys of No. 6 Hall visited the garden where a pleasant hour was spent. It would be worth the trouble for a member interested in amateur gardening to take a quiet stroll to Bro. Sutherland's home on the south side, where there is an abundant crop of potatoes—"Rabbit Hill Specials." He has a great variety of vegetables and fruits, and in fine shape. In future members indulging in gardening would do well to follow the advice freely given by Bro. D. Sutherland.

Bro. Nelson, No. 7 Hall, who claims to weigh 317 pounds, was a visitor at Alberta Beach last week end, where he gave an interesting exhibition of Water Polo stunts, at which he was famous in the States. Prominent officials of the C.N.R. were present during the exhibition. Do not be surprised if Bro. Nelson is, for the next few months, an added attraction to the thousands of week end visitors.

No. 6 Hall is open to challenge any other Hall at quoits—the sky the limit.

MEX. APPRECIATES A. F. OF L. EFFORTS TO KEEP PEACE

Mexicans Have Confidence In A.F. of L. and Feel It Has Helped Them

Washington.—Mexican officials appreciate the efforts of the A. F. of L. to keep peace between the United States and Mexico, says Organizer Idar, writing to A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison.

In a lengthy review of conditions along the Rio Grande river, the southwestern unionist said:

"Mexican officials speak very highly of the many things that the American labor movement has done to keep the people of Mexico and the United States from going to war. The people of Mexico in general have confidence in us and they feel that we helped them and protected them in a most unselfish and disinterested manner. "The consuls of Mexico at the state of Arizona have specific instructions to safeguard the welfare of Mexican laborers by all possible means. The officials of the A. F. of L. as well as any and all kinds of representatives of our labor movement are welcomed in a spirit of great cordiality by all the officials of the Mexican government stationed in this country. The consuls have informed me that President de la Huerta is strongly in sympathy with the American and Mexican labor movements."

Organizer Idar, together with Secretary French of the Arizona federation of labor, visited General Alvaro Obregon at Sonora, Mexico, to discuss the border labor problem.

"We were welcomed in a magnificent manner," reports Organizer Idar. "General Obregon expressed his high regard and respect for the A. F. of L. and then said this: 'The (Mexican) presidential election takes place on the fifth day of September of this year. If I am elected president of Mexico I shall be very glad to welcome a delegation of Mexican and American labor representatives with whom I wish to discuss any and all labor problems that may be brought to my attention. One of the first acts of my government must be to help the laboring masses of my country.'"

General Obregon gave the trade unionists a letter of introduction to the Mexican consul general at El Paso, Texas, with the request that he discuss with the unionists "any and all

ESCH-CUMMINS R. R. LAW HAS STRUCK ITS STRIDE

Juiciest Plum in Their History is Handed American Railroads

Washington.—The Esch-Cummins railroad law has struck its stride and the railroads have been handed the juiciest plum in their history in the form of a rate increase of a billion and half dollars.

It is estimated that when the charge reaches the ultimate consumer \$1 a week will be added to the living costs of every citizen of the country.

The railroads were awarded this \$1,500,000,000 increase by the interstate commerce commission to meet a wage increase of \$600,000,000, the remaining \$900,000,000 to be used for 6 per cent interest to the railroads. The railroads are guaranteed this 6 per cent interest for two years, with a free hand on the manner in which they spend their income. At the end of two years the guarantee expires, but the roads will be assured a "fair" rate by the interstate commerce commission, if that body sees fit, it can then give rates another boost.

The commission based its billion and a half award on an estimated total railroad valuation of \$18,000,000,000. To this estimate Messrs. Eastman and Woolley non-concurred. They showed that the commission had been investigating railroad valuation for several years, and to date the value of only 15 per cent of the total mileage of the country has been ascertained. They refused to establish a figure that practically validates watered stock and which is far in excess of the railroads' total market value, and permits the railroads to use the \$18,000,000,000 standard in future dealings with the government.

The two commissioners intimated a regret that federal control of railroads, "in a time of unsettlement and unrest," has ended. They said a unified control would be more effective than many separate companies and that needed facilities could be more easily secured by public capital.

This reference to the value of government control was distasteful to Commissioner McChesney who replied that congress "for the time being has settled the question," and that the suggestions made should not be injected "to further complicate the extremely delicate and vital situation."

During the agitation for a return of the railroads organized labor urged that the roads be not returned until a test of government control could be had under normal conditions.

This plan was rejected, and the roads were returned last March. Because of differences between the two branches of congress over the senate Cummins bill and the house Esch bill the act was rewritten by conferees, representing both branches. As usual, these conferees worked behind closed doors. They made their report public 48 hours before the house voted and it was stated on the floor of that body that there was not a member of the house outside of the conferees, who understood the bill, and that it was a physical impossibility to become acquainted with its contents in that time.

SUGGESTION MADE BY MINE WORKERS SHOULD BE TRIED

A suggestion made by the mine workers during the hearings before the anthracite commission is one which many thoughtful people would like to see in operation. That is, that the government take over and operate experimentally four anthracite mines and one washery in order to secure first-hand data upon which to determine actual costs and whether it is practicable to establish a uniform wage scale. To the consumers of anthracite no less than to the workers would such an experiment, scrupulously conducted, be of vital interest. The suggestion is added that in order to make the results wholly conclusive the transportation factor might be included, since powerful and inseparable influences in the control of coal prices are the coal freight rates and the relations of ownership between carriers and operators.

GUNMEN'S HIRE KEEPS UP HIGH THEATRE PRICES

Butte, Mont.—Union workers here have been besieging the management of the Rialto, the city's only non-union theatre, to tell why its admission price has not been lowered in view of the saving from using non-union music.

Today, the musicians' and operators' unions found out, and made this announcement in the daily labor paper, the Bulletin: "Five gunmen were hired by the Rialto shortly after the players and operators went on strike. This expense, it is said, eats up the saving made by the loss of the regular orchestra."

suggestions they might make in reference to the importation of Mexican labor into the United States."

WAGE EARNERS REAP ADVANTAGES OF ORGANIZATION

Declaration Upon Which The American Federation of Labor Appeals to All Working People

- 1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books, and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state, or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine, and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interest for their own private gain.
20. We favor a system of government postal savings banks.
More than three million wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to unite with them and participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.

INTERNATIONALS VS. ONE BIG UNION

British Labor Showing Way To Future Success By Political Power

Some unions are organized, controlled and directed from above; this is generally the case with those embracing large illiterate and foreign born elements. Other unions are built on the democratic principle of local autonomy; the general officers give counsel and assistance, but seldom seek to control local initiative and action. The limelight plays upon the leaders of the American miners—but the man in the street could hardly name a single outstanding leader of the Typographical Union. Yet for its particular purposes, the protection and promotion of the interests of its members, the types' union is, unquestionably greater than the miners' organization.

The One Big Union Fallacy

The fundamental fallacy of the One Big Union is that it implies the concentration of power—predicates the direction and control of supermen. And they are scarce even in the I. W. W.

Were Labor only interested in securing higher wages and shorter hours the One Big Union might serve as well and possibly better than craft unions. But the One Big Union is not competent to pass judgment upon the numerous questions relating to shop conditions, which increase in importance with the increasing complexity of industry; each trade has its own particular problems which can only be satisfactorily dealt with by the craft union concerned.

A. F. of L. Is Blamed

It may, I think, be argued that the A. F. of L. is not wholly free from responsibility for the agitation for the One Big Union. The A. F. of L. has not in the past adequately recognized the importance of political power—of securing political power for the workers. The O. B. U. proceeds on the assumption that political power is of little consequence, and political action not worth while.

British Labor Shows the Way

British Labor, with greater experience and a better appreciation of the problem before it, has not acquiesced with the idea of the O. B. U. It has formed powerful combinations and federations, but it preserves the distinctive features and essential autonomy of craft unions.

It does not neglect the possibilities of action on the industrial field, but it has come to attach greater importance to the possibilities of action on the political field.

Its major energies are now being devoted to the task of capturing political power.

A One Big Union for political purposes might be a reasonable proposition. But British Labor wastes no time talking about One Big Union even in politics; it utilizes every organization—willing to advance on its objective—the political power.—Colin McKay.

Chicago—Representatives of the various branches of the National Co-operative Wholesale meeting here voted to increase the authorized capital of the society to \$500,000 and to increase the amount invested in the Co-operative Wholesale from 25% to 40% of the capital stock of the association. A report presented showed assets of over \$200,000.

June, 1920, and at this writing there are a number of members on the strike list.

"The tailors are now working no more than eight hours as a regular day, and many cities have a 44-hour week, with an average wage of between \$38 and \$40 a week.

"It cost the tailors about \$300,000 to abolish piece work and establish the eight-hour day and a weekly wage. While this is quite a sum of money for a comparatively small international union, our organization came out of the first financially and numerically stronger than it was at the beginning of the struggle."

"Strikes in New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities were not of long duration, but the Pacific coast strikes lasted from September, 1919, to

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Chicago—Unable to break the strike of one hundred molders against the Jones Foundry company of Chicago, this firm has obtained an injunction from Judge Dennis E. Sullivan, restraining members of the union from picketing, and doing the usual other things taboo in injunction writs.

The injunction is directed against the officials and members of the International Molders local union No. 233, Chester A. Sample, business agent, Sam Taylor, assistant business agent, and seventeen others are also charged with contempt of court. The molders will fight the injunction to the limit, they say.

Join the Labor Party

The Woman's Page

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY AND POLITICS

First Labor Power Was Applied By Deborah Skinner

(By Kate Reely)
In the year 1814 the first power loom was introduced into America. It was operated by Dorah Skinner, of Lowell, Mass. The Industrial Revolution had come to America. The capitalist regime had begun. And it was woman who had set it in motion. The capitalist system is founded on labor power. And the first labor power was applied by a woman.

They didn't worry very much in those days about woman's place being the home. Indeed, they welcomed the factory system as an opportunity for the employment of "females" who had been "eating the bread of idleness." The only persons who were then supposed to have a "place" and a "sphere" were men, and their sphere was agriculture. In the early debates on the tariff, it was argued that the development of the textile industry, which the tariff was designed to protect, would attract men away from their natural work of developing the land. But the "Friends of Industry," as the early protectionists styled themselves, said NO, this would never happen, because factory work was so essentially a woman's occupation. This idea of the relative position of men and women continued down to 1845 when a woman speaker before the Female Industry Society of New York suggested that men "go to the fields to seek their livelihood as men ought to do and leave the females their legitimate employment."

But times have changed and the presence of men and women working together at factory labor is no longer a novelty. In fact, we sometimes reverse the truth of history and regard women as the interlopers. But this is not true. Women have been in industry from the beginning.

Women have also been in the labor movement from the beginning. Some of the earliest strikes on record are women's strikes. The word "strike" hadn't been invented then. They spoke of "flare-ups" or "turn-outs." The girls of Amesbury flared up in 1836 when required to tend two looms in place of one without increase in wages. They turned out, organized and elected officers and signed an agreement to stand together—and they won their demands.

Women have been in industry from the beginning, but they have been outside of politics. Now for the first time they are on the inside. They have been an economic factor. Now at last they have become a political factor. Will they use their votes to promote their economic welfare? They early learned the lesson of solidarity in labor. Are they ready to accept the same principle in politics?

They come into politics at a critical time. The two old parties who fought out the issues of the tariff in the days of our infant industries are the empty shells of their former selves. Republican and Democratic parties alike have become the tools of the capitalist class. Neither has any solution to offer for the needs of the day. A political reorganization is called for to meet the needs of the complex society which has developed since Deborah Skinner set the power loom in motion. In this task of reorganization, to which the Labor Party stands pledged, the working women of America are admirably fitted to play a part by reason of their long and honorable record in industry.

"THE OBSERVATION CAR"

Oh, have you seen our fine new car? All painted white and nicely made. With trussed seats and fancy frills; a street car out on dress parade.

And Mr. Ghermley stands inside, And tells you everything he knows in tones that all may plainly hear, As slowly on, the white car goes.

He points you out the famous spots, And tells you all about each one. He seems so pleased to do it, too, That you are sorry when he's done.

He says—but there I must not tell, You'll have to go yourself some day, And take your visitors along To hear what all he has to say.

Z. I. C.
Vienna (By mail, via N. Y. Bureau).—About every seventh person you meet in this republic (including men, women and children) is a member of a trade union. The annual report of the Austrian Trade Union Commission, just made public, shows that the remarkable rise in the membership of organized labor which followed the throwing out of the Hapsburg monarchy and the ending of the world war in the fall of 1918 was well maintained during 1919, the increase of 115,575 bringing the total membership up to 378,381. This is 46,000 more than the number of unionists in the entire territory of the old monarchy in 1912.

Look well to the needs of the school children of today. They will be running the nation a few years hence.

WHEN A GIRL IS YOUNG

(By Miriam Allen deFord, Staff Writer, The Federated Press)

Now I know most of the girls who have been reading this column will pause when they see this title, and sigh, and say, "Oh dear, I might have expected it! Here goes for a lecture at last!"

But I'm not going to give you a lecture; I'm just going to tell you a few of my personal experiences. (By the way, I suppose I should apologize once for all for bringing myself in so constantly; you see, I know myself better than I do anyone else; and I seem to have everybody's faults, so I make good material for object lessons.)

I used to think that of all the cranks in the world, health cranks were the most obnoxious. I said I never paid attention to any of their silly rules; I went to bed at unholy hours, I missed half my meals and paid no attention to dietetics. I never took any exercise and overworked by body and brain whenever I wanted to—and I had never been sick in my life. That was before I had nervous prostration, and wasn't good for anything much for two or three years, right in the middle of things. When I struggled back to activity again, I resolved to investigate some of those "cranky" ideas.

Well, I still feel that a lot of the people who are preaching various queer diets and unusual ways of living would make this, and quite unnecessarily, a very uncomfortable world if they had their way. But after much tribulation I evolved a few simple rules, which I think are the minimum essential to continued health and strength, and increasing physical development. Here they are:

Sleep: Eight hours, for the average person, and two hours of that before midnight, as a usual, week-night thing.

Food: A balanced ration. I can't go into that long subject here but get a book on dietetics from the library, and see what that means. I think myself that the best starch food (bread and potatoes) and the more fruit and green vegetables we eat, the better for us.

Cleanliness: A warm tub or sponge bath, followed by a cold sponge rub and a good rub-down, every day of your life. Most girls will find it better to omit the cold sponge occasionally.

Exercise: Walking is the best, supplemented with something which will develop the arm muscles, such as tennis. Those who work with their hands need walking and running more than anything else. Swimming is a splendid all-round exercise. Above all, keep moving briskly in the fresh air—even if it is the night air—at least one hour daily.

Miscellaneous: Bedroom windows open at top and bottom all the year; sleep in the open air if possible, but sleep warmly covered. When you read or sew at night, try to have the light come over your left shoulder. Once every six months have your teeth examined by a good dentist; wash your hair thoroughly at least every three or four weeks. Wear loose-fitting corsets—an athletic grade is best for a still growing girl. And do wear sensible, straight-heeled shoes, fitting properly, and with a fairly straight line on the inside.

I know quite well that a lot of these suggestions some of you, with the best will in the world, will be unable to follow. But write me about any of these problems and perplexities, and I will try to find a way out to fit your particular case.

I have a friend who says most of the people he sees in the street are just "living corpses." Let's some of us, vibrantly alive we can be!

LABOR'S POWER IS BEING FELT IN AUSTRALIA

(By The Federated Press)

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Organized labor in Australia is so powerful that the only thing the manufacturer can do to make profits is to buy labor-saving machinery to cut down his force. This is the declaration of H. D. Elliott, managing director of O. K. Elliott's Ltd., furniture manufacturers and dealers of Sydney, who is in this city buying labor-saving machinery.

"The Labor Party has gained such a strong hold in Australia that the only thing to do is to bring about changes in industry whereby fewer workmen will be required," said Elliott. "According to recent advices from Australia, the Labor Party has brought about conditions where craftsman work but five days in a week, resting on Saturdays and Sundays. This is a condition which must be met by business men who have capital invested and who must make a return on their investment."

Mr. Elliott then went on to explain how a former furniture polisher, who worked in his factory, was now a member of the Australian parliament, and how a street cleaner was chosen and elected by the Labor Party to sit in the Australian House.

Join the Labor Party.

LABOR GOVERNMENT CREATES MINISTRY OF MOTHERHOOD

Provides Equal Opportunities For Education and Necessaries of Life

(By W. Francis Ahern, Australian Correspondent, The Federated Press)
Sydney, N.S.W.—One of the first acts of the newly elected Labor government of New South Wales was to create a ministry of motherhood, whereby due provision shall be made for working-class children to obtain the necessities of life and equal opportunities for education.

Under the present wage system, the more children a mother has, the harder and more desperate becomes her lot. The wage system as laid down in Australia makes provision for a man, his wife, and two children (in some cases, three children). A mother who dares to have more than two (or three) children is made to suffer, and the more she has the more she and her children suffer in want and meanness of life.

The remedy does not lie in raising the basic wage, which pays the single man with no responsibilities the same as the man with a wife and eight children. The Labor government of New South Wales has laid it down that the only remedy is to endow the mothers of large families.

Though no exact details have been announced as to the amount of endowment that the government intends to pay all mothers having more than two children, it is thought that an allowance of about \$1.68 per week will be made for each child over the family of two. That is to say, the worker having, say eight children, would have six of them subsidized in the form of an endowment paid to the mother by the government, which money would be obtained from a graduated tax on incomes. The basic wage itself would not be altered—all workers would be on the same level, as far as the wage were concerned, with of course the present margins for skill, etc. But while the workers were being thus paid, the unmarried man, having no responsibilities, would consequently have no income from the state in the form of endowment for children. The endowment for children would apply only in those cases where the children were not provided for.

It has been stated that to carry out such a scheme would mean an annual expenditure of around \$25,000,000, but large as this seems it could easily be met by a graduated income tax on large incomes. In any case it is not half what is spent annually in useless luxuries in the country.

The Labor government intends to turn its attention to the institution of this very necessary reform in the near future, recognizing, as it does, that its enactment would increase social well-being enormously by at last giving the mother her rightful economic position, and every child an opportunity for physical and mental development.

CAN. WORKERS NOT BEING FLEEDED BY AMER. FED.

Larger Sum Returned to Canada Than is Sent Out to U. S.

Because of charges made in Canada by persons outside the Labor movement to the effect that the Canadian Labor movement is being "fleeched" through its affiliation with the American Labor movement, and that much money is sent out of Canada while little is returned, President Gompers instituted an inquiry into the whole question and issued a questionnaire to all national and international unions, including the railroad brotherhoods, which are unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The returns cover almost the entire field and show clearly that a far larger sum is returned to Canada for expenditure there by the various international unions than is received from Canadian members in the form of dues and assessments. Incomplete returns show \$617,324.19 received from Canadian members by international unions in the last year. There was sent into Canada \$553,935.90 for various benefit purposes, and \$282,918.50 for salaries to officers and organizers in Canada. The total amount of money sent into Canada for expenditure in Canada was for the year \$835,714.40, or \$218,390.21 above the amount received from Canada. The half dozen organizations from which reports have not been received could not materially alter the situation. The American Labor movement is a movement for the advancement of the interests of the workers. While politically the Labor movement of Canada is as independent of the American Labor movement as is the Canadian citizenship and the citizenship of the United States, yet the industrial relations between Canadian members and members of the United States has always been a relation unaffiliated by the border line. The figures are produced in this instance in

Women's and Misses' Smart Gingham Frocks



Formerly Up to \$12.50, Friday \$8.50

With such smart and practical Wash Frocks as these reduced to \$8.50, the ready-to-wear section is sure to be besieged with morning shoppers.

Some will be buying them for picnic and outing wear, others for street or general purposes. In any event they are dresses any woman would be glad to add to her summer wardrobe.

Shown in stripes and plaids in many varied combinations, in blue, pink, mauve, tan and green, with long or short sleeves, the bodice being trimmed with the low flat collar and cuffs, or sleeves trimmed with white pique. The styles include loose or fitted with broad or narrow belts. Other styles include the square or V cut neck, collars, cuffs and pockets being trimmed with white pique or buttons, in sizes ranging from 16 years to 38. Regular up to \$12.50. On sale Friday at.....

\$8.50

Becoming Little Ready-to-Wear HATS for Children, Boys and Girls Friday at 75c

What better news could come to the attention of mothers who are now on the lookout for new hats for the children with which to see the season through?

Styles suitable for girls and boys and their juniors in ready-to-wear straws, and smart little wash hats of pique, repp and linen fabrics, in fancy stitched and embroidered designs, in white, rose and lilac. Values to \$1.75. Friday special

75c

(MILLINERY DEPT.—2nd FLOOR)

Children's and Girls' Sailor Middies at \$2.75 and \$3.75

Those for girls 12 to 14 years are of good quality white drill; have the detachable sailor collar and cuffs of navy serge trimmed with three rows of narrow white braid; laced up in front and one pocket. Ages 12..... **\$3.75**

Size 10 years, without cuffs. Price..... **\$2.25**

Infants' Feeders, 15c to 40c

Infants' Feeders of Turkish toweling, in white, blue and pink. Plain and fancy. A good selection of lines from which to choose. Prices..... **15c to 40c**

Store Closes Every Saturday at 1 P.M.

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Mail Orders from this advertisement will be promptly shipped

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Carpets and Furniture Most Important in a Home

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS

Are Peaceable, Lovable and Desirous of Having Work and Education

(By The Federated Press)

Denver.—That the Bolshevist movement in Russia has been the means of producing conditions that are peaceful and quiet in comparison to the idea of the Red rule that prevails here in America is the opinion of Captain W. A. Reese, who has been with the engineers' reserve in Russia and Siberia for the past year. He left Russia late in June and is now visiting here.

"No power on earth is capable of stopping the Bolshevist movement and it is only a matter of time until the Soviet government is established on a basis firm enough to provide work and education," declared Captain Reese.

"They are not murderous, terrorizing people. So long as military rule dominated Russia, they stood in defense of their rights as freedom loving citizens, but now that the imperial government has perished they are establishing schools in churches that under plans which encourage held labor rather than discourage it."

Captain Reese has been with the force of engineers who were assisting in operating the 8,000 mile Trans-Siberian railway. "The whole country has been absorbed by the Bolshevists, and there is almost no antagonism," continued Captain Reese. "The commission form of government has been established in the principal cities, and although there is a great deal of poverty and suffering, the streets are free from armed men, and the peasants are living under peaceful conditions."

"The charges of cruelties and massacres made against the Bolshevists are unjust. Not in all the months I was over there did I see any people slaughtered in cold blood by the revolutionary forces. The trouble which Americans encountered in Russia was not with the Bolshevists, but rather with representatives of the Kolchak forces."

order that a charge originating outside of our movement may be effectively answered from within and in order that its falsity may be thoroughly understood by all.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF WORKINGMEN IS TOO ANNOYING

Worker Not To Be Blamed For Using Some of What He Produces

Every salaried man these days has a story about some extravagant workman of his acquaintance. This workman wears silk shirts and a diamond ring, owns an automobile, and has abandoned bleachers for the grandstand. And there, says the disgusted salaried man, is the real cause of our trouble—the workman is doing too little, getting too much and has lost his head. But investigations of comparative profits made by the workmen and their employers give a quick acquittal to the workman.

Blaming the worker for high prices is ridiculous, says the Nation, because the labor cost to manufacturing is only a small percentage of the cost of production. The farmer as a laborer is paid only a slight proportion of the final price of his product in the open market; distribution takes the rest. And in most other industries labor is about one-twentieth of the cost of production. Labor causes only four per cent of the total cost of meat packing, and the same story runs everywhere. In the making of blue denim, for instance, the labor cost has increased 92.6 per cent since 1910, while the profits have swollen 602 per cent. In canning corn, although labor cost increased 22 per cent between 1916 and 1917, the canner's profit increased 256 per cent.

Labor cost in operating a blast furnace is not more than three per cent of the selling price of pig iron. While labor cost in making a ton of iron was going up from about 40 cents to about 86 cents, the price went up from \$15 to \$30. When Mr. Gary raises wages 10 per cent and then raises prices 10 per cent, he turns a pretty penny on the transaction.

Although the manufacturer gets the

THIRTEEN SERIOUS MISTAKES

According to Judge McCormick there are thirteen serious mistakes made in life. They are as follows:

1. To attempt to set up your own standards of right and wrong.
2. To try and measure the enjoyments of others by your own.
3. To expect uniformity of opinions in this world.
4. To fail to make allowance for inexperience.
5. To endeavor to make all dispositions alike.
6. Not to yield in unimportant trifles.
7. To look for perfection in our own actions.
8. To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.
9. Not to help everybody, whenever, however, and wherever we can.
10. To consider anything impossible that we ourselves cannot perform.
11. To believe only what our finite mind can grasp.
12. Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.
13. To estimate by some outside quality when it is that within that makes the man.

RATE EXPERTS WORKING ON NEW R.R. SCHEDULES

New passenger fares will become effective August 20th and the advanced freight rates August 25th, according to a program outlined by Alfred H. Thom, general counsel for the association of railway executives.

Railroad rates experts in the United States have begun the preparation of blanket rates, schedules increasing transportation costs on a percentage basis. These will be presented to the Interstate Commerce commission five days prior to the proposer effective dates.

profit, the workman is the goat. He is immediate, he is right there on the street in his silk shirt, and it is easy to blame him for everything. And it is also easy to say that reduced wages would bring reduced prices in a hurry. Reduced wages, while ruining the workman, would not reduce prices more than one per cent, and the public—of which the workman is a part—would be worse off than ever. The only remedy is to reduce the number of silk shirts that the manufacturer has, not to take away the one silk shirt the workman has been able to buy.

UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL (1920)

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

PRESIDENT—R. McCreath, 9221 106a avenue. Phone 4959.
 VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 90th street. Phone 71655.
 SECRETARY—A. Farnio. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 7227.
 ASSISTANT SECRETARY—J. J. McCormack, 192 Northern Bldg. Phone 4706.
 VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 90th street. Phone 71655.
 TREASURER—Harry J. Clark, Frank Field, J. A. Smith.
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 GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE—J. W. Heron, W. H. Connors, A. C. Cairns, G. T. Hart, F. J. Rayner, J. McI. Matheson.
 CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE—A. N. Wright, C. Smith, H. Humphries.
 PRESS COMMITTEE—E. E. Roper, H. Hawkins.

LOCAL UNIONS

- Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, G. P. Witly, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
- Journeymen Barbers' Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
- Bricklayers and Masons' No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of—Secretary, J. Phillips. Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.
- Boilermakers' Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10333 114th street; meets Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Secretary, W. J. Smith.
- Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 132—Secretary, W. Anton, 5605 100A street.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10925 72nd avenue. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
- Cooks' and Waiters' Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors, 207 Craig-Nair block. Meets 1st Friday, in Sandison block.
- Civie Employees, No. 36—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 9504 100A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.
- Civie Service Local 52—C. M. Small, 10527 127th street. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of—Secretary, S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.
- Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International Brotherhood of—Secretary, Jas. McGregor, 9532 101st street. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.
- International Association of Firefighters, No. 209—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.
- Garment Workers' Local 130—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall. Meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
- Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Secretary, Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 99th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Labor Hall.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of—Secretary, W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of—Secretary, H. Kelly, Sub. Office No. 8, Edmonton.
- Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 847, Brotherhood of—Secretary, Mark Baker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.
- Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 810, Brotherhood of—Secretary, S. Baxter, 10235 105th street.
- Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 809, Brotherhood of—President W. Smith, West Edmonton.
- Molders' Union of North America, International Local No. 373—Secretary, Stephen Stet, 9541 108th avenue. Meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.
- Machinists, Old Fort Lodge, No. 1266—Secretary, J. S. King, 10244 108th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Labor Hall.
- Machinists' Local 817—Secretary, H. E. Crook. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.
- Machinists, West Edmonton—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, E. Jones, 12917 122nd street. Meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Irma, Alta.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, John M. Rouse, 11428 125th street.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 386, Amalgamated—Secretary, J. Barclay, 10656 98th street.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United—Secretary, Thomas Coxon, Box 792, Edmonton, Alta.
- Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 360—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072. Meets last Saturday night each month, room 201 Sandison block.
- Musicians' Protective Association, Local 890—President, C. T. Hsutwick, 10167 94th street. Phone 2691.
- Painters and Decorators' Local 1016—Secretary, C. Sievers, 9745 100th street. Meets 1st and 2nd 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. Libby, 11913 123rd street. Phone 82906. Meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.
- Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.
- City of Edmonton Policemen's Association, Local No. 74—Secretary, John Leslie, 10618 114th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Reed & Robinson Block.
- Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Southan, 10607 University avenue. Meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.
- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local 398—Secretary, F. D. Wishart, West Edmonton.
- Railway Carmen, Local No. 530—Meets third Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, E. Cuthbertson, 1029 84th avenue.
- Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, F. Hawcroft, 9744 83rd avenue. Meets 1st Thursday in Labor Hall.
- Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of—Secretary, J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106a avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
- Railway Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Secretary, C. J. Miller, 11222 8A street.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Waite, 10651 108th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m. in Oddfellows' Hall, Norwood Block.
- Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street. Meets in Alexander Bldg.
- Canadian National Railway System, Employees Local Federation—H. Hawker, Chairman, E. E. Oren, Secretary-Treasurer, 9646 106a avenue. Meets 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
- Sheetmetal Workers, 371—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4061. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
- Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9640 107th avenue. Meets over Empire Theatre.
- National International Alliance No. 360, Theatrical—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.
- Steam Shovel Dredgemen—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street. Meets 1st Thursday in Labor Hall.
- Streetcar Operators and Electroliners' Union of North America, No. 129, International—Secretary, James Curtis, 10411 92nd street.
- Street Railway Employees—Secretary, Fred McLean, 11249 91st street. Phone 2382. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.
- Stonecutters—Secretary, A. Farnio. Meets in Labor Hall.
- Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen—Secretary, J. A. Willis, 9313 95th street.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Labor Hall. Secretary, B. C. Brown, 11324 80th street.
- Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, L. F. Bayzand, Box 2073. Meets 1st Sunday in 202 Balmoral Block.
- Typographical, Local No. 604—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058. Meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

SOVIET RUSSIA—1920

(Continued from Page One)

delegation, felt less obligation than my companions did to attend propaganda meetings where one knew the speeches heart beforehand. In this way I was able, by way of neutral interpreters, mostly English or American, to have many conversations with casual people whom I met in the streets or on village greens, and to find out how the whole system appears to the ordinary non-political man and woman. The first five days we spent in Peking, the next eleven in Moscow. During this time we were living in daily contact with important men in the government, so that we learned the official point of view without difficulty. I saw also what I could of the intellectuals in both places. We were all allowed complete freedom to see politicians or opposition parties, and naturally made full use of this freedom. We saw Menshevik, Social Revolutionary of different groups, and Anarchists; we saw them without the presence of any Bolshevik, and they spoke freely after they had overcome their initial fears. I had an hour's talk with Lenin, virtually tete-a-tete; I met Trotsky, though only in company; I spent a night in the country with Kamenev; and I saw a great deal of other men who, though less known outside Russia, are of considerable importance in the government.

At the end of our time in Moscow, we all felt a desire to see something of the country, and to get in touch with the peasants, since they form about 85 per cent of the population. The government showed the greatest kindness in meeting our wishes, and it was decided that we should travel down the Volga from Nijni Novgorod to Saratov, stopping at many places, large and small, and talking freely with the inhabitants. I found this part of the time extraordinarily instructive. I learned to know more than I should have thought possible of the life and outlook of peasants, village schoolmasters, small Jewish traders, and all kinds of people. Unfortunately my friend, Clifford Allen, fell ill, and my time was much taken up with him. This had, however, one good result, namely, that I was able to go on with the boat to Astrakhan, as he was too ill to be moved off it. This not only gave me further knowledge of the country, but made me acquainted with Sverdlov, Acting Minister of Transport, who was traveling on the boat to organize the movement of oil from Baku up the Volga, and who was one of the ablest and wisest kindest people whom I met in Russia.

There are a few historical facts which ought to be borne in mind. The Kerensky regime, which attempted to introduce freedom to the peasants, led to chaos and a general cessation of work; some sterner discipline was obviously necessary if the country was to be saved from utter destruction. Moreover, Kerensky was equally incapable of waging war and of making peace. He could not wage war because he could not preserve discipline, and he could not make peace because he was dependent upon the Allies. The Bolsheviks, who were as Lenin himself told me, still very unpopular so late as July, 1917, acquired support quickly in the following months because they were the only people who seemed able and willing to give land to the peasants and peace to the country. At first, after the October revolution, they were allied with the Left Social Revolutionaries, who, however, broke with them on the question of the Brest-Litovsk peace. The Left Social Revolutionaries took, and apparently still take, the position that Soviet Russia ought not, as a matter of principle, to make peace with any country that has not accomplished the social revolution; on this ground they have opposed the willingness of the government to make peace with the Entente. English opinion goes astray through its obstinate determination to classify Russians as pro-German or pro-Entente. Because of Brest-Litovsk it falsely imagined that the Bolsheviks were pro-German. One might as well consider the Germans pro-Entente because of the Treaty of Versailles. The Russians were beaten, and only those who refused to face facts imagined that they were pro-Germans. These same people, in the same spirit, protested later against attempts to make peace with the Entente.

The Bolsheviks found themselves compelled to take severe measures against the Social Revolutionaries of the Right because they joined Kolchak, and of the Left because they killed Birbach. Since that time, opposition political parties have been illegal, with the exception of the Mensheviks. Even they were illegal for a short time, when one of their Central Committee (so at least the Bolsheviks assert) joined Denikin's cabinet. But they are now tolerated, and some of them are members of the Moscow Soviet.

After the Bolsheviks had made peace with Germany and given land to the peasants, they lost their popularity; for in Russia, as elsewhere, parties are popular on account of what they promise for the future, not on account of their performance in the past. It became clear that they could not give real peace, and that they would be compelled to militarize the country. They antagonized the peasants by the roughness of their methods of obtaining food for the towns, which seemed unavoidable so long as they had nothing but paper to offer in exchange for agricultural produce. Unpopularity drove them to greater repression and centralization, while the imperative need of production led them to adopt severe methods of industrial conscription. All this has produced an

atmosphere which is disagreeable to a lover of freedom; but it has to be remembered that the lack of freedom is traceable to war and the blockade as its prime cause. Nothing but peace and a sufficient supply of manufactured goods can relieve the pressure from which the present evils result.

II. Bolshevism Theory.
 One of the things that I discovered after passing the red flag which marks the frontier of Soviet Russia, amid a desolate region of marsh, pine wood, and barbed wire entanglements, was the profound difference between the theories of actual Bolshevism and the version of those theories current among advanced Socialists in this country. Friends of Russia here think of the dictatorship of the proletariat as merely a new form of representative government, in which only working men and women have votes and the constituencies are partly occupational, not geographical. They think that "proletariat" means "proletarian," but "dictatorship" does not quite mean "dictatorship." This is the opposite of the truth. When a Russian Communist speaks of dictatorship he means the word literally, but when he speaks of proletariat, he uses the word in a Pickwickian sense. He means the "class-conscious" part of the proletariat, i.e., the Communist Party. He includes people by no means proletarian (such as Lenin and Chickerin) who have the right opinions, and he excludes such wage-earners as have not the right opinions, whom he classifies as lackeys of the bourgeoisie. The Communist who sincerely believes the party creed is convinced that private property is the root of all evil; he is so certain of this that he shrinks from no measures, however harsh, which seem necessary for constructing and preserving the communist state. He spares himself as little as he spares others. He works sixteen hours a day, and foregoes his Saturday half-holiday. He volunteers for any difficult or dangerous work which needs to be done, such as clearing away piles of infected corpses left by Kolchak or Denikin. In spite of his position of power and his control of supplies, he lives an austere life. He is not pursuing personal ends, but aiming at the creation of a new social order. The Marx motives, however, which make him austere make him also ruthless. Sarx has taught that communism is fatally predestined to come about; this fits in with the Oriental traits in the Russian character, and produces a state of mind not unlike that of the early successors of Mahomet. Opposition is crushed without mercy, and without shrinking from the methods of the Czarist police, many of whom are still employed in their old work. Since all levels are due to private property, the evils of the bolshevist regime, while it has to fight private property, will automatically cease as soon as it has succeeded.

These views are the familiar consequences of fanatical belief. To an English mind they reinforce the conviction upon which English life has been based ever since 1688, the kind of austere make him also ruthless. Sarx has taught that communism is fatally predestined to come about; this fits in with the Oriental traits in the Russian character, and produces a state of mind not unlike that of the early successors of Mahomet. Opposition is crushed without mercy, and without shrinking from the methods of the Czarist police, many of whom are still employed in their old work. Since all levels are due to private property, the evils of the bolshevist regime, while it has to fight private property, will automatically cease as soon as it has succeeded.

The only time I saw Trotsky was at the opera in Moscow. The British labor delegation were occupying what had been the Czar's box. After speaking with us in the ante-chamber, he stepped to the front of the box and stood with folded arms while the house cheered itself hoarse. Then he spoke a few sentences, short and sharp, with military precision, winding up by calling for "three cheers for our brave fellows at the front," to which the audience responded as if London audience would have responded in the autumn of 1914. Trotsky and the Red Army undoubtedly now have behind them a great body of nationalist sentiment. The reconquest of Asiatic Russia has even revived what is essentially an imperialist way of feeling, though this would be indignantly repudiated by many of those in whom I seemed to detect it. Experience of power is inevitably altering communist theories, and men who control a vast governmental machine can hardly have quite the same outlook on life as they had when they were hunted fugitives. If the Bolsheviks remain in power, it may be assumed that their communism will fade, and that they will increasingly resemble any other Asiatic government—for example, our own government in India.

III. Communism and the Soviet Constitution.
 Before I went to Russia, I imagined that I was going to see an interesting experiment in a new form of representative government. Everyone who is interested in Bolshevism knows the series of elections, from the village meeting to the All-Russian Soviet, by which the people's commissaries are supposed to derive their power. We were told that, by the recall, the occupational constituencies, and so on, a new and far more perfect machinery had been devised for ascertaining and registering the popular will. One of the things we hoped to study was the question whether the Soviet system is

really superior to parliamentarism. We were not able to make any study because the Soviet system is moribund. No conceivable system of free election would give majorities to the Communists, in either town or country. Various methods are therefore adopted for giving the victory to government candidates. In the first place, the voting is by show of hands, so that all who vote against the government are marked men. In the second place, no candidate who is not a Communist can have any printing done, the printing works being all in the hands of the state. In the third place, he cannot address any meetings, because the halls all belong to the state. The whole of the press is, of course, official; no independent daily is permitted. In spite of all these obstacles, the Mensheviks have succeeded in winning about 40 seats out of 1,500 in the Moscow Soviet by being, however, in certain large factories where the electoral campaign could be conducted by word of mouth.



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But although the Moscow Soviet is nominally sovereign in Moscow, it is really only a body of electors who choose the executive committee of forty, out of which, in turn, is chosen the Presidium, consisting of nine men who meet daily and have all the power. The Moscow Soviet as a whole is supposed to meet once a week, but did not meet while we were in Moscow. The Presidium, on the contrary, meets daily. Of course, it is easy for the government to exercise pressure over the election of the executive committee, and again over the election of the Presidium. It must be remembered that effective protest is impossible, owing to the absolutely complete suppression of free speech and free press. The result is that the Presidium of the Moscow Soviet consists only of orthodox Communists.

Kamenev, the President of the Moscow Soviet, informed us that the recall is very frequently employed; he said that in Moscow there are, on an average, thirty recalls a month. I asked him what were the principal reasons for the recall, and he mentioned four: drink, going to the front (and being, therefore, incapable of performing the duties), change of politics on the part of the electors, and failure to make a report to the electors once a fortnight, which all members of the Soviet are expected to do. From what I saw of Russians, I should judge that almost all would be guilty in this last respect. It is evident that the recall affords opportunities for government pressure, but had no chance of finding out whether it is used for this purpose.

In country districts the method employed is somewhat different. It is impossible to insure that the village Soviet shall consist of Communists because, as a rule, at any rate in the villages I saw, there are no Communists. But when I asked in the villages how they were represented on the Volost (the next larger unit, comprising the area next above the Volost), it was met always with the reply that they were not represented at all. I could not verify this, and it is probably an over-statement, but it concurred in the assertion that if they elected a non-Communist representative he could not obtain a pass on the railway and, therefore, could not attend the Volost or Gubernia Soviet. I saw a meeting of the Gubernia Soviet of Saratov. The representation is so arranged that the town workers have an enormous preponderance over the surrounding peasants; but even allowing for this, the proportion of peasants seemed astonishingly small for the centre of a very important agricultural area.

The All-Russian Soviet, which is constitutionally the supreme body, to which the People's Commissars are responsible, meets seldom and has become increasingly formal. Its sole function at present, so far as I could discover, is to ratify, without discussion, previous decisions of the Communist Party on matters (especially concerning foreign policy) upon which the Constitution requires a decision. All real power is in the hands of the Communist Party, who number about 600,000 in a population of about 120,000,000. I never came across a Communist by chance: the people whom I met in the streets or in the villages, when I could get into conversation with them, almost invariably said they were of no party. The only other answer I ever had was from some of the peasants, who openly stated that they were Czarists. It must be said that the peasants' reasons for disliking the Bolsheviks are very inadequate. It is said—and all I saw confirmed the assertion—that the peasants are better off than they ever were before. I saw no one—man, woman, or child—who looked underfed in the villages. The big landown-

ers are dispossessed, and the peasants have profited. But the towns and the army still need nourishing, and the government has nothing to give the peasants in return for food except paper, which the peasants resent having to take. It is a singular fact that Czarist rubles are worth ten times as much as Soviet rubles, and are much commoner in the country. Although they are illegal, pocket-books full of them are openly displayed in the market places. I do not think it should be inferred that the peasants expect a Czarist restoration; they are merely actuated by custom and dislike of novelty. They have never heard of the blockade; many hardly know that there is a war with Poland; consequently they cannot understand why the government is unable to give them the clothes and agricultural implements they need. Having got their land, and being ignorant of affairs outside their own neighborhood, they wish their own village to be independent, and wince resent the demands of any government whatever.

Within the Communist Party there are, of course, as always in a bureaucracy, different factions, though hitherto the external pressure has prevented dissension. It seemed to me that the personnel of the bureaucracy could be divided into three classes. There are first the old revolutionists, tested by years of persecution. These men have most of the highest posts. Prison and exile have made them tough and fanatical and rather out of touch with their own country. They are honest men, with a profound belief that communism will regenerate the world. They think themselves utterly free from sentiment, but in fact they are sentimental about communism and about the regime that they are creating; they cannot face the fact that what they are creating is not communism, and that communism is anathema to the peasant, who wants his own land and nothing else. They are stiffness in punishing corruption or fraudulence when they find either among officials; but they have built up a system in which the temptations to petty corruption are tremendous, and their own materialistic theory should persuade them that under such a system corruption must be rampant.

The second class in the bureaucracy, among whom are to be found most of the men occupying political posts just below the top, consists of young arrivistes who are enthusiastic Bolsheviks because of the material success of bolshevism. It is these men who make the regime so odious in many ways. With them must be reckoned the army of policemen, spies, and secret agents, largely inherited from the Czarist times, who make their profit out of the fact that no one can live except by breaking the law. This aspect of bolshevism is exemplified by the Extraordinary Commission, a body practically independent of the government, possessing its own regiments, which are better fed than the Red Army. This body has the power of imprisoning any man or woman without trial on such charges as speculation or counter-revolutionary activity. It has shot thousands without trial, and though now it normally lost the power of inflicting the death penalty, it is by no means certain that it has altogether lost it in fact. It has spies everywhere, and ordinary mortals live in terror of it.

The third class in the bureaucracy consists of men who are not ardent communists, who have rallied to the government since it has proved itself stable, and who work for it either out of patriotism or because they enjoy the opportunity of developing their ideas freely without the obstacle of traditional institutions. Among this class are to be found men of the type of the successful business man, men with the same sort of ability as is found in the American self-made trust magnate, but working for success and power, not for money. There is no doubt that the Bolsheviks are successfully solving the problem of existing this kind of ability in the public service without permitting it to amass wealth as it does in capitalist communities. This is perhaps their greatest success so far outside the domain of war. It makes it possible to suppose that, if Russia is allowed to have peace, an amazing industrial development may take place, making Russia a rival of the United States. The Bolsheviks are industrialists in all their aims; they love everything in modern industry except the excessive rewards of the capitalists. And the harsh discipline to which they are subjecting the workers is calculated, if anything can, to give them the habits of industry and honesty which have hitherto been lacking, and which alone prevent Russia from being one of the foremost industrial countries.

IV. Lenin and Trotsky and Kory
 (Continued on Page Seven)

BUILDING TRADES WILL SUPPORT IRON WORKERS

John Doggett, secretary of the Toronto Building Trades Council, has warned several contractors of that city who have large local contracts that the building trades unions had decided to support the striking ornamental iron workers. The ornamental iron workers have been on strike for three weeks and have been unable to secure recognition of their organization and their demands from their employers with the exception of two of them. The decision of the Building Trades Council means that strikes may take place on several large jobs in the industry if a settlement is not made with the iron workers.

LOUISIANA HAS MOTHERS' AID BILL ESTABLISHED

Baton Rouge, La.—The state legislature has passed the Durr mothers' aid bill after a fight started in 1916. Any widow or woman whose husband is permanently invalidated or imprisoned is made a beneficiary under the bill, provided she is the mother of at least one child under 16 years old and has a previous residence for at least one year in the parish (county) where the application is made. The maximum allowance to each applicant is \$50 monthly. Each case will be considered by a commission of three to be appointed by the juvenile court or district court in parishes (counties) where there is a juvenile court.

SOVIET RUSSIA—1920

(Continued from Page Six)

Soon after my arrival in Moscow I had an hour's conversation with Lenin in English, which he speaks fairly well. An interpreter was present, but his services were scarcely required. Lenin's tone is very bare; it contains a big dose, some maps on the walls, two lock-cases, and one comfortable chair for visitors in addition to two or three hard chairs. It is obvious that he has no love of luxury or even comfort. He is very friendly and apparently simple, entirely without a trace of haughtiness. If one meets him without knowing who he is, one would not guess that he is possessed of great power or even that he is in any way eminent. I have never met a personage so destitute of self-importance. He looks at his visitors very closely, and screws up one eye, which seems to increase alarmingly the penetrating power of the other. He laughs a great deal; at first his laugh seems merely friendly and jolly, but gradually I came to feel it rather grim. He is disinterested, calm, incapable of fear, extraordinarily devoid of self-seeking, an embodied theory. The materialistic conception of history, one feels, is his life-blood. He resembles a professor in his desire to have the theory understood and in his fury with those who misunderstand or disagree, as also in his love of expounding. I got the impression that he despises a great many people and is an intellectual aristocrat.

The first question I asked him was as to how far he recognized the peculiarity of English economic and political conditions. I was anxious to know whether advocacy of violent revolution is an indispensable condition of joining the Third Internationale, although I did not put this question directly because others were asking it officially. His answer was unsatisfactory to me. He admitted that there is little chance of revolution in England now, and that the working man is not yet disgusted with parliamentary government. But he hopes that this result may be brought about by a labor ministry, for instance, were to become Prime Minister, nothing of importance would be done; organized labor would then, so he hopes and believes, turn to revolution. On this ground he wishes his supporters in this country to do everything in their power to secure a labor majority in parliament; he does not advocate abstention from parliamentary contests, but participation with a view to making parliament obviously contemptible. The reasons which make attempts at violent revolution seem to most of us both imprudent and undesirable in this country carry no weight with him, and seem to him mere bourgeois prejudices. When I suggested that whatever is possible in England can be achieved without bloodshed, he waved aside the suggestion as fantastic. I got little impression of knowledge or psychological imagination as regards Great Britain. Indeed, the whole tendency of Marxism is against psychological imagination, since it attributes everything to purely material causes.

I asked him next whether he thought it possible to establish communism firmly and fully in a country containing such a large majority of peasants. He admitted that it was difficult, and laughed over the exchange the peasant is compelled to make of food for paper; the worthlessness of Russian paper struck him as comic. But he said—that is no doubt true—that things will right themselves when there are eggs to offer to the peasant. For this he looks partly to electrification in industry, which, he says, is a technical necessity in Russia but will take ten years to complete. He spoke with enthusiasm, as they all do, of the

great scheme for generating electrical power by means of peat. Of course he looks to the raising of the blockade as the only radical cure; but he was not very hopeful of this being achieved through revolutions in other countries. Peace between Bolsheviki Russia and capitalist countries, he said, must always be insecure, the Entente might be led by weariness and mutual dissensions to conclude peace, but he felt convinced that the peace would be of brief duration. I found in him, as in almost all leading Communists, much less eagerness than existed on our side for peace and the raising of the blockade. He believes that nothing of real value can be achieved except through world revolution and the abolition of capitalism; I felt that he regarded the resumption of trade with capitalist countries as a mere palliative of doubtful value.

He described the division between rich and poor peasants, and the government propaganda among the latter against the former, leading to acts of violence which he seemed to find amusing. He spoke as though the dictatorship over the peasant would have to continue a long time, because of the peasant's desire for free trade. He said he knew from statistics (what I can well believe) that the peasants have had more to eat these last two years than they ever had before, "and yet they are against us," he added a little wistfully. I asked him what to reply to critics who say that in the country he has merely created peasant proprietorship, not communism; he replied that that is not quite the truth, but he did not say what the truth is.

The last question I asked him was whether resumption of trade with capitalist countries, if it took place, would not create centers of capitalist influence and make the preservation of communism more difficult. It had seemed to me that the more ardent Communists might well dread commercial intercourse with the outer world, as leading to an infiltration of heresy and making the rigidity of the present system almost impossible. He wished to know whether he had such a feeling. He admitted that trade would create difficulties, but said they would be less than those of the war. He said that two years ago neither he nor his colleagues thought they could survive against the hostility of the world. He attributes their survival to the jealousies and divergent interests of the different capitalist nations, also to the power of bolshevist propaganda. He said the Germans had laughed when the Bolsheviki proposed to combat guns with leaflets, but that the event had proved the leaflets quite as powerful. I do not think he recognizes that the Labor and Socialist Parties have had any part in the matter. He does not seem to know that the attitude of British labor has done a great deal to make a first-class war against Russia impossible, since it has continued the government to what could be done in a hole-and-corner way, and denied without a too blatant mendacity.

He thoroughly enjoys the attacks of Lord Northcliffe, to whom he wishes to send a medal for Bolshevist propaganda. Accusations of spoliation, he remarked, may shock the bourgeois, but have an opposite effect upon the proletarian.

I think if I had met him without knowing who he was, I should not have guessed that he was a great man; he struck me as too opinionated and narrowly orthodox. His strength comes, I imagine, from his honesty, courage, and unwavering faith—religious faith in the Marxian gospel, which takes the place of the Christian martyr's hopes of Paradise, except that it is less egotistical. He has a little love of liberty as the Christians who suffered under Diocletian and retaliated when they acquired power. Perhaps love of liberty is incompatible with whole-hearted belief in a panacea for all human ills. If so, I cannot but rejoice in the skeptical temper of the Western world. I went to Russia believing myself a communist; but contact with those who have no doubts has intensified a thousand-fold my own doubts, not only of communism, but of every creed so firmly held that for its sake men are willing to inflict widespread misery.

Trotsky, whom the Communists do not by any means regard as Lenin's equal, made more impression upon me

Stage & Music

A. F. OF L. OFFICIALS TAKE HAND IN STEEL TRUST AFFAIR

Atlantic City, N.J.—American Federation of Labor officials will force presidential and congressional nominees to reckon with the question of free speech and free assemblage for labor organizers in steel trust territory in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. This was announced here following a conference of the federation's executive council.

DINNER PAIL EPIC

(By Mr. William Lloyd, commonly called "Bill," writer for The Federated Press)

A bubble I should like to burst, before my friend Shaw sees it first. So I will write up as a feature "The Public," that illusive creature that really nowhere does exist, except in a dense verbal mist, but is played up to be the goat when Wall Street hears of a strike vote.

Now listen, pal, and you shall hear of just two classes on this sphere—the one which works to get its bread; and the one which owns to live instead. "The public" is the whole of us, each mortal, living, blooming cuss, and when you treat it as a class you write yourself down as a donkey.

Now if the switchman strikes for kale, it's hardly possible to fail that in the course of the event some little freight will get mis-sent. The papers suddenly love you and make a righteous howl—do. The "public" now you become and are expected to look yell. You must join in the mighty yell and send the switchmen straight to Hades.

But if you should go on strike to fix some things you do not like, the switchman is "the public" now and he is told each day as how he ought to mobilize right quick and knock your block off with a brick. The switchman now gets all the love, descending from the gang above.

Then if the farmer wants more pay for his hat hogs and load of hay, you and the switchman must rush quick and prod him with a big sharp stick.

"The public" is a handy tool to make all of you out a fool; they work it up into an art, to keep you fellows far apart. Of course, you really ought to join, so each should get his share of coin, and if the gang insists there be a "public" in its misery, just let the "public" then consist of parasites who won't be mised. Then every one of us poor duffers can whistle while the "public" suffers; and if it is resolved to die of grief, why then; "So long! Good-by!"

Join the Labor Party

from the point of view of intelligence and personality though not of character. I saw too little of him, however, to have more than a very superficial impression. He has bright eyes, military bearing, lightning intelligence, and magnetic personality. He is very good-looking, with admirable wavy hair; one feels he would be irresistible to women. I felt in him a vein of gay humor so long as he was not crossed in any way. I thought, perhaps wrongly, that his vanity was even greater than his love of power—the sort of vanity that one associates with an artist or actor. The comparison with Napoleon was forced upon me. But I had no means of estimating the strength of his communist conviction, which may be very sincere and profound.

An extraordinary contrast to both these men was Gorky, with whom I had a brief interview in Petrograd. He was in bed, apparently dying and obviously heartbroken. He begged me in anything I might say about Russia, always to emphasize what Russia has suffered. He supports the government—as I should do, if I were a Russian—not because he thinks it faultless but because the possible alternatives are worse. One felt in him a love of the Russian people which makes their present martyrdom almost unbearable, and prevents the fanatical faith by which the pure Marxians are upheld. I felt him the most lovable, and to me the most sympathetic, of all the Russians I saw. I wished for more knowledge of his outlook, but he spoke with difficulty and was constantly interrupted by terrible fits of coughing, so I could not stay. All the intellectuals whom I met—a class who have suffered terribly—expressed their gratitude to him for what he has done on their behalf. The materialistic conception of history is all very well, but some care for the higher things of civilization is a relief. The Bolsheviki are sometimes said to have done great things for art, but I could not discover that they had done more than preserve something of what existed before. When I questioned one of them on the subject, he grew impatient, and said: "We haven't time for a new art any more than for a new religion." Unavoidably, the atmosphere is one in which art cannot flourish, because art is anarchic and resistant to organization. Gorky has done all that one man could to preserve the intellectual and artistic life of Russia. But he is dying, and perhaps it is dying too.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

WHY I AM IN MOVING PICTURES

(By Dorothy Phillips)

I am in motion pictures because I love the work. The screen is a means of expressing such bigger thoughts and ideas than any other modern medium that it is a privilege to be numbered among its workers. I love the intimacy with the audience I can achieve through close-ups, in which every mood and expression is magnified and by which you become more familiar to the great public than one could in a life time appearing on the stage. I love the opportunity for sustained action afforded by motion pictures, but since coming to California I have received from far away corners of the earth I realize how universal is the language of the screen.

I am in motion pictures because I have a domestic strain in my make-up and love a home. I like to own a bit of land and a house and live on it. I want a place my baby can call home, and work in motion pictures permits me to satisfy that desire. When on the stage I had to travel much of the time, but since coming to California I have lived in the same house for over four years, and it's ours. I can spend my evening at home, as I do most of the time, or seek entertainment elsewhere, and not feel that I have to devote every night to the entertainment of others.

Now if the farmer wants more pay for his hat hogs and load of hay, you and the switchman must rush quick and prod him with a big sharp stick.

BOLSHEVIKS ARE SHOWING SPEED IN ECONOMICS

Their Aim Is To Create a Working State Regardless of Economy

(By The Federated Press)

Seattle.—The Bolsheviki are showing speed in the developing of all branches of the people's economy which is "positively neck-breaking," according to an account of life in Soviet Siberia related in New Life, of Harbin, by M. Ustulov, who comes fresh from the new state instituted in Soviet Siberia by the Bolsheviki.

"The skeptical intellectual looks with irony on this frenzied tempo and occupies himself with faultfinding and criticism," says Ustulov. "He finds much labor wasted, and claims that great results could be achieved with less expenditure of power. The Bolsheviki, however, view things differently. They are primarily interested in drawing into this work all the productive elements of the country; efficiency and economy will be considered later."

"To create a working state—that's the ultimate aim of the Bolsheviki. Because of this anyone applying for work is accepted. All the commissariats are overcrowded with workers; the industrial enterprises are bursting with potential power. Wherever human energy can be applied, work is done; even the economy is not considered."

"Siberia, where the Bolsheviki had only recently entered, in spite of the devastation wrought by the war, in spite of starvation and the raging typhus, became the arena of labor."

"Thus, in the state of Enisei, two smelters and one iron mill are now working at full speed, though idle during the previous regime because it was unprofitable to work them. Such reasons do not exist for the Bolsheviki—work is always profitable."

BANK CLERKS OF CINCINNATI GO ON FIRST STRIKE

Cincinnati.—Members of the invisible government of Cincinnati are still shivering from the shock of the first strike of bank clerks here, which was called at the First National Bank last week.

Local financiers consider that this walkout is an ever more potent sign of the changing order of things than the big machinists' strike which has been on since May 1.

Discharge of several officers of the bank clerks' union was the cause of the strike. Negotiations for their reinstatement followed, but failed. Clerks in other banks are backing their brothers at the First National to their utmost, and the union expects soon to have every one of them organized.

Seattle.—Local shipwrights have voted to fine members patronizing unfair movie theatres \$25 for each offense.

SEAMEN'S UNION PREVENTS DEPORTATION OF PRIEST

Adelaide, Australia. (N. Y. Bureau).—Action by the Seamen's Union here has prevented deportation of Father Jerger, a German Roman Catholic priest. In accordance with the union's resolution to forbid deportation of anyone without trial, the seamen on the Nestor, which was outward bound with Father Jerger, have held up the ship. It is still at anchor.

CHILDREN QUIT SCHOOL TO BECOME WAGE EARNERS

Only Few Receive Help From Parents in Finding Suitable Openings

"What next?" is the question that thousands of bewildered children have been asking since the school doors closed behind them for the last time. An army of over 1,000,000 children between 14 and 16 years old, says the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, marches out of the schools each year to become wage earners. In a pamphlet entitled "Advising Children in Their Choice of Occupation and Supervising the Working Child," the Bureau tells what happens to these children and offers suggestions for helping them get the proper start in life.

Only a few children, according to the pamphlet, receive any help from their parents in finding suitable openings because parents do not know what opportunities are open to boys and girls, how to go about finding them, or what is the best thing for a child to do. The children begin an aimless search, making the rounds of factories, shops and offices and answering advertisements. More than nine-tenths of them go into "blind-alley" jobs that require no skill and offer no opportunity to get ahead. Many drift from job to job and become incapable of steady work. Some find work for which they are physically unfitted, sometimes to the permanent injury of their health. Some are without any employment for a time, since in many states the law does not require a child under 16 to have a job before he is excused from school.

These conditions, the bulletin points out, call for some organization in the schools, or in connection with the schools, to tell children what and where the jobs are, and what training and ability are required to fill them. While most vocational guidance and placement work in this country has been started by private organizations, it has been taken over in a number of cities by the schools. England's experience with her juvenile labor exchange shows that the most successful work is done in close co-operation with the school. In Austria where vocational guidance is now receiving special attention, careful study is being made of how to link up the work with the school system.

In school placement bureaus the child applying for work may be reached before leaving school and in many cases persuaded to remain, or provided with a scholarship to enable him to do so. In one city from 25 to 30 per cent of the children who come to the placement bureau are returned to school. The placement bureau in this school is a connecting link between the school room and the industrial or business world. It keeps in close touch with local industries and opportunities and helps to make school work more practical.

The placement bureau endeavors to place the child in work for which he seems best fitted and which offers the most promising future, even if that means persuading him and his parents to give up a job that offers a higher wage at the moment. It attempts to keep in constant touch with the child after he has gone to work in order to learn whether he has been suitably placed and to help him adjust himself. Although no general schemes have so far been devised in this country for supervising the child at work, the requirement in some states that a child must secure a new employment certificate each time he changes his job offers opportunity for effective supervision.

Any scheme for placement and supervision of working children should, the bulletin states, include provision for further training through compulsory day-time continuation classes.

TORONTO SHOE WORKERS GO WEST TO THE HARVEST

Walter Brown, business agent of the Toronto Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, reports that conditions in the trade are showing no improvement. "Only twenty-five per cent of our men are working full time," said Mr. Brown. "The rest of the men are on short time or out of work. A number of them intend to go west to the harvest."

Pasadena, Cal.—Upton Sinclair has been readmitted to the Socialist party and has been nominated for Congress in the tenth congressional district.

SEATTLE LABOR STAGE PAGEANT OF HUMANITY

Several Thousand People Will Take Part In This Huge Spectacle

(By The Federated Press) Seattle.—Leading unionists of Seattle have formed a Pageantry Association and at an estimated cost of \$8,000 are preparing to begin rehearsals for the Pageant of Humanity, a spectacle calling for the services of several thousand people.

Mrs. Laurence Wiswell Wilson, prominent educator who managed organized Labor's Pageant of Democracy in the city's largest park on Independence Day, is preparing the script for the Pageant of Humanity.

"Lots of people think labor unions can't do anything but strike," said W. J. Henry, one of the founders. "We won thousands of friends from the ranks of our opponents by our spectacle on Independence day and we intend to use the pageant as a means of getting before all the people the aspirations of labor," said Henry.

The Seattle Arena, seating 10,000 people, will be the scene of the pageant. Across the street is the hippodrome, capable of accommodating several thousand more. The hippodrome will be used as a dressing and assembling room. The pageant will form in this building and wind before the spectators in the arena and back to its starting point.

A stage capable of supporting several thousand performers, horses and even a railway locomotive will be constructed by union carpenters.

MUCH STATISTICS ON STRIKE LOSSES ARE ALL RUBBISH

If Workers Depended on Public They Would Rarely Make Progress

"If the workers depended on the public alone, they would rarely, if ever, make any progress, for the fundamental reason that the public is wholly selfish," says the National Civic Federation Review. It is declared that much of statistics on strike losses "is pure and unadulterated rot."

"The public does not want to be inconvenienced," says this publication. "In a strike on a street railroad the public does the walking and the swearing. It makes no difference how long may be the hours the men work or how small may be their pay. 'If they don't like their jobs,' the public generally says, 'they should get others, but, under no circumstances, make us walk.' How long would it have taken the public to wake up and organize to force 'the bloated coal barons' to give shorter hours and increases in the pitifully low wages of the anthracite coal miners in 1903?"

"In regard to the appalling cost to the wage earners, there is another side to that question. The big headline figures about the losses of hundreds of millions of dollars on account of millions of days' wages being lost are frequently great fallacies. In some cases not a cent is lost and the increases in wages is a clear gain. The 1910 anthracite strike of six weeks only changed the date of the annual shutdown of the miners. Just as much coal was produced for the year, but the miners got more for the portion mined after the strike. The headline statisticians can always scare the public by multiplying days by the wage rates, but no headliner has ever pointed out another startling fact, and that is that in any normal year there are more days of labor lost on any three of the seven national holidays than in all the strikes of that year. Think of the three billion days lost on Sundays and Saturday afternoons, and yet nobody counts that a loss, but a gain."

"It is not meant by this that there is not unnecessary loss, suffering, injustice and abuse of power many times by the unions, but it does mean that a good deal of the statistics put out on the subject is pure and adulterated rot."

There are 250 lawyers in the U. S. congress. That accounts for much "gab."

ALLEN

Direction of Jule and Jay J. Allen

MON., TUES., WED.

Rupert Hugh's "SCRATCH MY BACK"

The Comedy Hit of the Year

THURS., FRI., SAT.

VIOLO DANA

"DANGEROUS TO MEN"

Showing That a Little Woman is a Dangerous Thing

FIRECRACKER DYE IS CONTROLLED BY A CHINESE TRUST

Even the dye on a firecracker for Young America's celebration is controlled by a trust—this time a Chinese trust, however.

How the dye is produced from a Philippine wood is told by Luis J. Reyes, Philippine student at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, who came here to complete his education, after graduating from the forest school of the Philippines. Mr. Reyes brought with him 750 identified species of woods from the Philippines, and among them is the so-called "Sapan," known by the Chinese as "Soo Mook," but scientifically known as Caesalpinia Sapan. In the Philippines it is also known as "Sibukan" or "Cibauco," and it is one of the best known of the oriental dye stuffs.

A strong combine of Chinese firms in Hong Kong is said to control the importation of this wood from the Philippines and makes the red ink or paste which the Chinese use in certifying official documents.

According to Mr. Reyes, the wood originally produces a color about like the yellow of American larchwood, but this is treated until it becomes a red of the familiar firecracker shade.

EASTERN MOVIE OPERATORS HOLD A CONVENTION

Delegates from local unions of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators in District No. 11, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, held a very successful convention in Brockville, Ont., last week. William Covert, fourth vice-president of the International Union, and business agent for the Toronto Local, presided. The business transacted was of great importance to the membership throughout the district. An advanced move was made to establish uniform conditions for all affiliated locals, and a model contract for the entire district was adopted.

Seattle.—Printers of Tacoma and Seattle held a 1 a.m. dinner in the labor temple to celebrate the election of James McFarland as head of the International Typographical union and to bid farewell to the delegates leaving for the national convention in Albany, N.Y.

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ANTI-LABOR PROPAGANDA

It is somewhat deplorable and indeed surprising that The Western Veteran should lend itself to the propagation of such a bitter and ignorant attack on trade unionism as that contained in an article reproduced from "The Onlooker" in last week's issue of The Veteran. The whole article is one of malignant and exaggerated expletives, and reveals an ignorance of the desires and aspirations and ideals of organized labor that is inexcusable in any person who purports to impart information to the public through the medium of the press. Its reproduction in The Veteran is equally inexcusable, especially when such prominence was given to the article that the casual reader would be led to believe that its text met with the approval of the local magazine. We quote a paragraph from the article referred to:

"The most dangerous men in the world today are among the leaders of the Trades-Unions. They are dangerous because of their ignorance, arrogance, and selfishness. They act in many cases like men drunk with power. There is no mercy in their hearts for that vast portion of the human race who are outside of their closed Unions. In England they do not even consider the men who fought that they and others might live. They seek precisely what they condemn in the Trust—a phalanx-group possessed of supreme power over the destinies of mankind. In what essential respect do they differ from the Prussianism to defeat which the whole race went through the pains of hell?"

The above is not selected because it is an extreme quotation, but rather because it is typical of the whole article. The reference to England is interesting in view of the fact that the program of the British Labor Party is exactly the opposite of what the writer in "The Onlooker" would make his readers believe. Lord Robert Cecil and Viscount Haldane have given a sufficient reply to The Onlooker's canard, when they stated, in effect, that the Labor party was the only political organization with a vision of humanity's needs. The writer in The Onlooker and the editor of The Veteran would do well to read the program of the British Labor Party. Another quotation which shows the bitterness that prompted the article follows:

"Not content with using force to bring the last cent out of a long-suffering public they now dare to threaten the government, and, in their blinded conceit, would paralyze legislation by wild threats to stop-all communication with Ireland, Poland, Russia. Their favorite phrase is "We demand." They would usurp the functions of government, and rule through a cabal in a secret hiding-place. These men but continue the war and in a crueler, meaner way. We would have had peace long ago had they understood the root-meaning of patriotism. They seek universal domination—world-empire—for the Union."

Note if you please the reference to Ireland, Poland, Russia. This is somewhat amusing. Surely The Onlooker must think that Mr. Winston Churchill is a member of the Labor Party, for Labor in Britain is accusing that gentleman of being the leading light in a blockade or economic war against Russia. Then: "We would have had peace long ago. . . . Surely The Onlooker must again be under the impression that Lloyd George and Churchill are leading the Labor Party. To put the eastern paper right we would inform it that such is not the case and would quote a dispatch under Tuesday's date from London, which stated: "War between the Allied Powers and Soviet Russia over Poland would be an "intolerable crime against humanity," and British Labor has warned the government that organized Labor will be used to defeat such a war." Only consummate ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation can be the reason for a statement to the effect that British Labor has at any time done other than bend all its efforts toward the establishment of peace. We offer one more quotation from The Onlooker's article:

"The Union offers a dull, drab world, unrelieved by a single hope. There is no elasticity, no freedom: the whole human herd is corralled. Let the private member try to break out into the freedom of the wild and save his soul and his manhood and he will come face to face with the threatening countenance of the (union) Boss."

In view of the very many union men who are to be found in the ranks of the returned men, many will no doubt resent The Western Veteran being used for the circulation of anti-labor propaganda, especially when it follows the lines of ignorance or misrepresentation—or both, upon which the article from The Onlooker is based.

JOINING A UNION—WHAT FOR?

Aided and abetted by a number of individuals who are endeavoring to occupy a somewhat precarious position "on the fence," the apostles of secession are making some dire predictions as to what is likely to happen "when we get our chance." We are informed that while many are affiliating with the international unions, they are doing so only to secure a job and enjoy the beneficial conditions secured by the internationals for their members. But when they get their "chance"—look out!

Notice, for example, the case of the bricklayers. Prior to the international coming in to straighten out the situation in Edmonton, the O. B. U. informed us that the bricklayers were all in the latter organization. Admitting that such was the case, why are the same men now in the international union? Only to get jobs and the better working conditions established by the legitimate organization, say our O. B. U. friends and their fence-straddling allies. Certainly we couldn't wish for a better reason. But that brings up one more question that may prove somewhat embarrassing: If the majority of Edmonton bricklayers were at one time in the O. B. U., why was it necessary for them to join the International Union to secure jobs and the beneficial conditions which they claim they have affiliated with the International to attain? It could only have been because the O. B. U. was impotent to do what the International has done. At any rate we are clear on one point, and that is the reason for joining the International. Now would someone please give us the reason for joining the O. B. U.?

But now comes the threat: "They are only joining the International to get jobs, \$1.25 per hour and a forty-four hour week," the knowing ones assert, "and they are just waiting their chance." And what, pray, is their "chance"? Is the "chance" the opportunity to bring about chaos in the workers' organizations and a return to the lower wages and longer hours that prevailed before the International established present conditions? If that is the desire of the advocates of secession, we are content to let clear thinking workers decide the question for themselves. In the meantime those who are, unconsciously or otherwise, aiding the forces of disruption by circulating their insidious propaganda, would be better employed in bending all their efforts toward building up the kind of organizations that men join "to get a job, higher wages and shorter hours."

SOVIET RUSSIA—1920

The article by Bertrand Russell on Soviet Russia, written for The Nation (New York) and reproduced in this issue, is worthy of a very careful perusal. The conclusions reached by Professor Russell are of exceptional interest because of his decidedly radical views and his attitude toward Bolshevism before and after his visit to Russia. Mr. Russell's article, however, merely confirms the opinion of other sincere radicals who have visited Russia, as well as many others who have studied the Soviet system from a distance.

Men like Bertrand Russell, Philip Snowden, Arthur Henderson and Ramsey MacDonald do not follow a theory for the theory's sake. Their views and activities on the question of government are inspired by one great theme, which is Democracy. They and others of like mind are concerned more about government "of the people, for the people, by the people" than they are about anything else in the world. And their honesty of purpose will not permit them to do otherwise than frankly and logically criticize a system of government that does not measure up to the standard of democracy as contained in Lincoln's famous definition.

But though opposed to the Bolshevist method of government, British Socialists and Labor men are as emphatically opposed to interference in Russian affairs, and the utterly indefensible policy of Mr. Churchill toward Russia has received the most bitter opposition of all British Labor.

Bertrand Russell's article should be widely read and contrasted with the views of some who support the Soviet idea, but have no actual knowledge of how it works out in practice.

THE SOUNDING OF A NEW NOTE

We have, in a great measure, come to understand political expediency as the dominating note of politics in this and other countries. A policy, as a

MEN'S STYLISH SUITS

At a Big Saving in Price

Here is a special offering from the Men's Section that will draw crowds tomorrow. These suits are skillfully cut and carefully finished. Made of the best quality tweeds in shades of grey and brown mixtures. An ideal suit for business men. We have grouped them in two lots to make your selection easy.

Lot 1—29 Suits, sizes 35 to 42.
Sale Price.....\$30.00

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A Special Sale of Men's High-Grade Boots, Worth \$16.50 and \$18.00, Rush Price \$9.65

These fine quality boots were made specially for one of the biggest Eastern retail firms but owing to late delivery the order was cancelled. The whole shipment was offered to us at a big reduction in price—a price so temptingly low that our buyer closed the transaction for the whole consignment of 1,000 pairs. They are bench made and a genuine kid with leather lining, overweight single sole and double sole. Vicolized or plain. An extra fine quality. All sizes. They would retail in the ordinary way at \$16.50 and \$18.00. 9 a.m. Rush Price.....

\$9.65

Women's White Canvas Oxfords and Pumps, selling at a Substantial Saving. Reg. \$5 for \$3.50

We anticipate a ready response to this announcement and as the quantity is limited an early visit would be advisable. They are an extra fine quality white canvas with French or Cuban heels. Very neat and dressy in appearance. All sizes and all widths. Regular \$5.00. Sale Price.....

\$3.50

A Sale of Fine English Dinnersets

Regular \$56.50, Clearing at \$39.95

A shipment just arrived from the English potteries. There are two splendid patterns to choose from; rich glaze finish, good shapes. They were bought to sell at \$56.50, but in order to move them out quickly we have cut deeply into the price; 97 pieces complete. Regular value \$56.50. Sale Price.....

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We are now offering a wonderful range of new fall 2-blazer suits in the popular Norfolk, belted and slash pocket styles. The materials are sturdy quality tweeds that will stand the hardest wear. The order for these suits was placed last fall with a foremost manufacturer, we are therefore able to sell at a price considerably below their value on the market today. We advise parents to make an early selection before the rush for fall commences. Ages 7 to 16 years. Every suit has 2 pairs of bloomers pants, which will practically double the wear. Prices from

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Included are Axminster, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry and Persian Rugs in such profusion that your choice will be almost bewildering. These Rugs were bought a considerable time ago and are worth on the market today fully 75% more than the price asked. Pay our carpet section a visit tomorrow morning and look into this magnificent stock over.

THIRD FLOOR



rule, is adopted by a political party, not because of principle, justice or right, but because its adoption is likely to attract votes. The acquiring of power, and that alone, has been the greatest inspiration and the noblest attainment of political life. The history of government and politics in every country having representative government, is one of broken promises and unfulfilled pledges to the people. Policies not being based upon principle, their abandonment has been as matter-of-fact as their adoption. Until we have come to look upon political expediency as the most important phase of government and politics.

It is refreshing therefore to hear the sounding of a new note, and the placing of justice and right above the attainment of power. Such a note is contained in a letter from F. J. Dixon of Winnipeg which was published in the Free Press last week. In writing of Proportional Representation Mr. Dixon said: "Labor feels that under the old single member constituency system it would have secured larger representation, but having for many years, while it was a minority group, advocated Proportional Representation, it has no desire now that it is growing in strength to secure advantage by the use of anti-quota election methods. We feel certain that as our cause is better understood we will secure increased representation under the new system and are prepared to stand by it because we believe it to be fair." Not because of it helps or hinders the Labor Party, but "because we believe it to be fair."

And when such is the attitude taken by the new parties, who can fail to believe that Mr. Dixon's prediction will come true, when he says: "We feel certain that as our cause is better understood we will receive increased representation."

EXPLOITERS NOT AFRAID OF TALK

It is quite probable that not one trade unionist could be found in this city who would agree that Labor is properly represented in the legislative halls of our country. As a matter of fact there are few but what are outspoken in their dissatisfaction with the affairs of government in Canada. But unfortunately a large part of the opposition to our present political status quo is only expressed in talk. And with that condition the exploiters of Labor are very well satisfied. The workers may do a great deal of complaining, but if their activities end there the forces of Privilege have very little to fear.

In the Labor Party the workers have an organization designed to express the political aims and aspirations of the working class. But the success of the Party and the measure in which it will accomplish its purpose, depends altogether upon the support it receives from the men and women of Labor. And support does not merely mean the voting for Labor candidates. It means membership in the party; not merely the payment of dues, but active and faithful participation in the conduct of the party's affairs. Only thus will the political organization of the workers prosper and keep in touch with the needs and desires of the people whose political views the Party was designed to give expression to.

Trade Unions should co-operate with the Labor Party by endeavoring to have each member affiliate with the political organization. The matter should be discussed at union meetings and interest in the Party always kept alive. Mr. D. K. Knott, 9813 104th street, is treasurer of the party, and NOW would be a good time to send him a dollar for a year's membership. Then commence an active membership by keeping the second Tuesday in each month, the Party's regular meeting night, free from other engagements.

EDITOR'S NOTES

The workers organizations, industrially and politically, are what the workers themselves make them. The member of a union who shows no interest in the union's affairs has no right to criticize if something goes wrong.

Everybody who attended at the Exhibition grounds or Memorial Hall on Monday will agree that a great deal of credit is due to all who assisted in making the day the big success that it undoubtedly was.

In the election of Mr. E. J. Thompson as secretary of the Labor Party, the political organization has secured the services of a good man. Mr. Thompson is a hustler and will place a superabundance of energy at the service of the political Labor movement of Edmonton. The Free Press desires to congratulate both Mr. Thompson and the Party.

SCOTCH ALMOST UNANIMOUS FOR PROHIBITION

Philip Snowden Supported State Liquor Control In England

The Labor Council of Great Britain which lately voted on the question of State Purchase not only rejected voting under the block system, but the result of the vote was received with considerable enthusiasm. The Scotch are almost unanimous for total prohibition.

Mr. Philip Snowden's speech was a valuable contribution. Speaking with full knowledge of the Carlisle experiment—he denied its success and said that his views on this question had now vastly changed, although he had written more in favor of public ownership of the liquor trade than any other can in the movement. He supported liquor control because he was anxious to see a practical experiment in State purchase, but the result had been disappointing and he had changed his opinion. He questioned the argument

MASTER PAINTERS TRY TO BREAK UP A UNION

Los Angeles.—Attempts of the Master Painters Association of this city to break up the painters' union by means of false advertising have been exposed in letter sent out to labor bodies elsewhere by District Council of Painters No. 36. The bosses advertise cheap living expenses and high wages in Los Angeles to flood the market with men. But the council points out that house rents here have advanced 500 per cent in little more than a year.

Join the Labor Party

that State purchase would stop profiteering. The profits of the Carlisle scheme were so great that they hesitated to publish the balance sheet. If the Carlisle scheme had been based on the finances of a private company it would be paying a dividend of thirty per cent. In the first three months of this year Carlisle stood at the head of the country for convictions for drunkenness. He asked the conference to reject the proposal for State Purchase. Besides, Mr. Snowden said it cost a thousand millions. Mr. Asquith is also with all his might against State purchase.

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