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## Bill Murray Goes Up in the Air Over The Teamsters' Agreement

Challenged by John McNeill, President of the Cartage Association, the Teamsters' Business Agent Takes Trip To the Clouds

It's nothing new for people to go that they be signed in mid air. I would recommend to fellow workers and others to have a fight. If you can't afford it, borrow the money, or get it somewhere, and see old Edmonton as the ducks see it. Looping the loop and nose diving is essential but would not recommend same to those with weak stomach or heart. I hope everything connected with our agreement will be as smooth as my first air flight.

The agreement between the Teamsters and the Cartage Association was arrived at after a long period of negotiations. It is practically identical with that now in force in Vancouver. The scale of wages is \$4.50 and \$5.00 per day of nine hours. Time and one-half is to be paid for all overtime, holidays and Saturday after one o'clock.

## DOMINION GOV'T REFERS LABOR LAWS TO THE PROVINCES

Say Dominion Gov't Is Without Authority To Enact Legislation Required

Following a ruling by the department of justice, the main international labor conventions to which the Dominion government representatives assented at Washington last November, are to be referred for action to the nine provincial governments.

Principal among the conventions to be referred are: The eight hour day, the children's charter, which limits the age of employment of children in industrial establishments to 14 years; prohibition of the employment of young persons under 18 years of age and of women in industrial establishments during the night.

Early in the sessions the minister of justice stated in the house of commons that, in his opinion, the Dominion parliament was without authority to enact the eight hour day, for instance, if considered as a purely Canadian question. This brought up constitutional problems and the point arose whether, in assenting to the treaty of Versailles and subsequently to the conventions, the Dominion had not assumed such an international obligation as, under the British North America act, would give the Dominion Parliament authority to enact an eight hour day.

The opinion of the department of justice has not been made public, but the tenor of it, it is understood, is that while Canada recognized the principle of the eight hour day as laid down in the labor section of the treaty of Versailles, there was no obligation imposed to submit the convention to the Dominion Parliament for ratification. Under the circumstances, it is held that the Dominion Parliament does not have the necessary jurisdiction and the conventions are therefore being referred to the Provincial Governments for such action as they may deem proper.

It is understood that there has been some suggestion of an interprovincial conference for discussion of the situation, but such a course is not considered necessary.

## ONTARIO LABOR SAYS HANDS OFF THE 8-HOUR DAY

Think Hydro-Electric Magnates Deliberately Attacking Principles of 8-Hour Day

Ontario workers view in the light of a challenge, the attempt made by the Ontario Hydro magnates to turn down the finding of a commission appointed by the Ontario Government, which investigated conditions prevailing in the Hydro power canal at Chippawa, in which it upheld the eight-hour day and recommended that ten hours be worked, with time and a half paid on the two hours in excess of the eight hour work day, which was conceded by agreement last year by the Hydro Commission. The workers consider it a deliberate attack on the principle of the eight-hour day.

It is a challenge that must be taken up, not by the workers on the Chippawa Power Canal only, but by the whole Organized Labor Movement of the province, for a vital principle is at stake in which Labor can best afford to fight, if necessary, instead of abjectly surrendering a right that has been attained only after years of organization, agitation and untold sacrifices.

The Hydro-Electric Commission has now violated its agreements made last year with the various International Unions whose members are employed upon the project. It is now leading the fight being engineered by the big private corporations to destroy the eight hour work day and force back a ten hour day on the workers of Ontario and Canada. "It makes no difference if the Hydro Commission fails to recognize the significance of the action it has taken. Labor fully realizes it, and will fight the issue to a finish, no matter how long it takes or what sacrifice and expense is involved in the inevitable struggle the Hydro Commission seeks to lead," says a Toronto Labor paper.

"This is a battle that organized Labor must take up. It is the commencement of a fight for the preservation of the eight hour work day in which, if necessary the whole power of the Labor movement and every International Union in both Canada and the United States must uphold and assist, not only morally, but financially as well.

"It must first, however, be dealt with immediately by every Trades and Labor Council and central body in Ontario. Labor has been the most loyal supporter that Sir Adam Beck and the Hydro Electric project has ever had, and it comes with bad grace to have an attempt made to assassinate it in the house of its ought to be friends.

The attempt to destroy the shorter work day is all the more despicable when coupled with the threat that unless the toilers kneel under the work will be closed down. This is not a sectional matter; it affects the entire province and the whole Dominion of Canada, and every International Union in

## C.P.R. WAITERS AT VANCOUVER ARE ON STRIKE

Demanding Increase in Wages Commensurate With the Cost of Living

A strike of waiters at the C.P.R. hotel at Vancouver is now in progress to enforce a demand for an increase in wages. Waiters in the Royal Alexandra Hotel at Winnipeg were supposed to strike at midnight Monday.

The hundred waiters at the Palliser in Calgary, also those at Banff are evidently not affected as they are at work, and it is not likely that they will be called out. The waiters at the coast are demanding increases commensurate with the cost of living.

## R. C. OWENS IS AUTHOR OF INTERESTING BOOK ON MONEY AND BANKING

To the average man the money system of the world is a closed book. What is money? Who makes it money? Who controls the issuing of it? These are questions upon which the majority of people are ignorant today.

Mr. R. C. Owens of Edmonton has written and published a booklet on the subject entitled "Daylight on the Money and Banking Questions." The work deals very thoroughly with the whole question of credits, showing the monopoly that is held in the control of the bankers and monied interests of the world.

For the modest sum of twenty-five cents Mr. Owens' book is many times worth the price. Copies may be secured from the author.

## MAY ESTABLISH SOVIET BUREAU IN CANADA SOON

II Negotiations Between M. Krassin and British Government are Favorable

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, chief of the Soviet bureau at New York, has stated that the Soviet government of Russia may have a bureau in Canada in the near future if trade negotiations now in progress are continued.

The bureau, he said, would have no political significance, and would be merely a commercial office to look after the purchases which he hopes to make in Canada on behalf of the Russian Soviet Government. No definite arrangements have been made as yet for the opening of such an office, and it is believed here that the move will depend upon the attitude of the Canadian government, though so far as could be learned, authorization has not yet been requested from Ottawa by Martens.

In the meanwhile Martens has established a connection with Canadian manufacturers through the contract signed last week with Boyer, Sloan and Company, 603 Drummond Bldg., Montreal. The Soviet agent refused to discuss this contract or give out any further details concerning it, but it is believed that its fulfillment will be contingent upon the outcome of the negotiations now in progress in London between M. Krassin and the British Government.

If the British Government sanctions trading with Russia, Canadian manufacturers will be lined up ready to secure their share of the business.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR ORGANIZATION

Corporation Does for Business Organization What the Machine Did For Production

By Scott Nearing  
(Staff writer, The Federated Press)

The first great problem before the early Americans was the conquest of nature. To this problem the machine was the answer. The second problem was the building of an organization capable of handling the new mechanism of production—an organization large enough, elastic enough, stable enough and durable enough. To this problem the corporation was the answer.

The machine produced the goods. The corporation directed the production, marketed the products and financed both operations.

The corporation, as a means of organizing and directing business enterprise is a product of the last hundred years. A century ago, the business of the United States was carried on by individuals, partnerships, and a very few joint stock companies. At the time of the last census, more than four-fifths of the manufactured products were turned out under corporate direction; most of the important mining enterprises.

(Continued on Page Four)

## NO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL MEETING ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT

On account of the Exhibition opening on Monday, the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Council have decided to postpone the regular meeting of the Council on that night. Circulars are being sent out to delegates advising them of a special meeting on Monday, July 12th, for the purpose of discussing whether or not the Council is prepared to turn the publication of the Free Press over to the Alberta Federation of Labor which body would make it a provincial paper, covering the entire province.

## CLOSED SHOP AGREEMENT FOR BRICKLAYERS

International Union Secures Good Agreement—\$1.25 Per Hour, 44 Hour Week

A forty-four hour week, \$1.25 per hour, and a closed shop, are some of the features of an agreement entered into by the Edmonton local of the International Bricklayers' and Masons' Union and the General Contractors' Association of the city.

Following are the terms of the agreement in full:

1. The classification of work governed by the members of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union shall be the same as specified in the International constitution.
2. The hours of labor shall be for the first five days of the week, 8 hours per day, commencing at 8 a.m. till 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.
3. The minimum rate of wages for Bricklayers and Masons shall be One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per hour.
4. All foremen shall receive not less than ten cents per hour over journeyman's wages.
5. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Double time from 9 p.m. to 8 a.m., Saturdays from 12 noon, Sundays, New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day and Christmas Day.
6. Employers shall pay in cash every two weeks. If members are kept waiting they shall be paid at the rate they have been receiving.
7. In the employment of Bricklayers and Masons only members of the International Union shall be employed provided the union can supply the necessary men in forty-eight hours. It is further agreed that as soon as the organization is in a position to furnish men any men hired under above conditions will be replaced.
8. This agreement to remain in full force until and including May 31st, 1921.
9. It is understood and agreed that an agreement for the period following that specified in this agreement shall be negotiated during the month of February, 1921, and that notification of any change desired by either party shall be conveyed to the other party and arrangements made for a joint meeting of representatives of each party to this agreement during the first week of said month.
10. The local union was assisted in negotiations by Walter Smitten of Calgary, who was sent here by the International Union. Local bricklayers are satisfied with the terms of the agreement which is similar to that in effect in other western cities.

Daniel Macfee, president, and J. B. Gillies, secretary, signed the agreement for the Contractors' association, and R. Knowles and F. Marshall, president and secretary of the union, signed on behalf of the men.

## LOCAL PRINTERS HAVE RECEIVED WAGE ADVANCE

Pressmen and Stereotypers Also Granted Increase by Edmonton Publishers

The local Typographical Union recently concluded negotiations with the publishers of the city, and a new agreement has been entered into involving a considerable increase in wages. The new scale is \$45 weekly for day journeymen, and \$48 for night men. Forty-five hours constitutes a week's work in both cases.

Although agreements with the other unions do not expire until October, the publishers with characteristic fairness, have granted the increase to pressmen and stereotypers, thus continuing all mechanical staffs upon an equal basis.

## UNITED FARMERS HAVE TAKEN ACTION AGAINST WHOLESALERS

United Farmers of Ontario have issued a writ against Medland Brothers, wholesale grocers, of Toronto, for damages for failure to deliver to the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, 13 carloads of sugar at \$16.50 per hundred pounds, contract price. The writ has been served.

The Toronto Telegram says: "When the case comes to court, it is understood allegations will be aired that the Dominion Sugar Company at Wallaceburg has tons of sugar in storage in various buildings in Chatham and Wallaceburg, and that the refinery has been forced to close owing to the fact that there is no place to store the raw material, which is now blocking the yards at that point."

## RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED FROM A.F. OF L. COUNCIL

Duncan, Mahon, Valentine and Fischer Are All Expected To Resign

By Laurence Todd, Staff Correspondent.  
The Federated Press

Washington (Wash. Bureau).—Three or four resignations from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor are expected to be reported, as the result of understandings reached at the Montreal convention.

James Duncan of the Granite Cutters, first vice-president, will resign as soon as he is confirmed by the senate as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

W. D. Mahon of the Street Railway Employees will resign, according to persistent report, in order to give his whole attention to his own organization. He has attended few council sessions in the past year. He sought, and received, "vindications" at Montreal after being attacked by the Sheet Metal Workers.

Joseph Valentine of the Molders is in poor health, and on account of his steadily increasing burden of council duties, he wants to get out.

Jacob Fischer of the Barbers, elected this year by a slender majority over Johnston of the Machinists, is said to be ready to give way to some man more able to defend the old guard policy against the progressives.

## LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS WILL PULL ALL MEMBERS' TEETH

New York (N.Y. Bureau)—In order to care for the health of their members the New York locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have purchased a house at 131 East 17th street, which will be equipped with the most modern medical and dental apparatus.

## UNION BAKERIES SELL BREAD CHEAPER THAN NON-UNION SHOPS

Tacoma, Wash.—Union bakeries here are selling bread at 15 cents a loaf while the non-union bakeries are charging 16 cents and passing on to the customer the increased cost of unskilled work.

## MILWAUKEE POLICE ASKING INCREASE OF \$50 PER MONTH

Milwaukee.—The Milwaukee Police department, numbering 540 patrolmen and 45 detectives, is seeking an increase in wages of \$50 per month. The present monthly pay of patrolmen ranges from \$135 to \$147, which is obtainable after five years' service.

## LIBRARY WORKERS BEING UNDERPAID SAYS TRUSTEES

Milwaukee.—The resolution recently passed at the convention of the American Library Association at Colorado Springs which denounces the low wage paid library workers and also asks that a wage sufficient to enable libraries to make a decent livelihood be paid, was endorsed by W. L. Pieplow, president of the Milwaukee library trustees here.

"There is no question but that the library worker are underpaid," said Pieplow. "We will have to give them a living wage to do justice."

## LABOR LEGISLATION ASKED BY ALTA. FED. OF LABOR

Continuation of Series of Articles By Walter Smitten, Secretary

## CENTRALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF LABOR LEGISLATION What We Asked

We urge the Government to place the administration of all legislation directly affecting labor under the Workmen's Compensation Board until such time as a Department of Labor is created.

What Was Passed

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended giving the Board power to adopt safety regulations deemed advisable for the prevention of accidents in the various industries coming within the scope of the Act and require employers to put same into operation. Meetings were held by the Board in Calgary and Edmonton during May of this year to which were invited representatives of employers and employees who were asked to discuss with the Board the Safety Regulations then in operation in British Columbia and to suggest any additions or alterations they deemed advisable. Following these meetings regulations were adopted by the Board which were published in the Alberta Gazette June 15th, 1920, becoming operative July 15th, 1920.

While this will no doubt prove beneficial to quite a number of wage workers and is undoubtedly a step in the right direction it does not go nearly as far as the Federation desires. There are still a number of measures on the Statutes directly affecting labor, the administration of which is under control of various members of the Cabinet Council, for instance we have the Mines Act under the Minister of Public Works, Regulations Governing Theatres under the Provincial Secretary, Factories Act under the Attorney General, while it is difficult to learn under which department some measures come, among these we have Mechanics' Lien Act, Railways Act, Employment Bureau.

During the discussions at the meetings recently held by the Workmen's Compensation Board we requested regulations dealing with the use of counter weights for the moving of scenery, provision for piping away poisonous gases created in the operation of motion picture machines. It was determined that power to make such regulations was not vested in the Board but in the Cabinet Council through the Minister and that the protection desired could only be obtained through this source despite the fact that without these provisions the possibilities of accidents are greater.

There is one feature of the system that has been adopted that it behooves the wage workers to take cognizance of which is that the cost of administration of the various safety regulations adopted will be met out of the accident fund. Last year we had the cost of administration of Mining Rescue Work and Electrical Protection Regulations borne by this fund and this year with the addition of the very necessary regulations affecting other industries, if these are to be administered effectively, further charges will have to be met. This means that the wage worker who is unfortunate enough to meet with an accident will be called upon to pay a quota of the cost of administration through reduced indemnities. This must be the logical outcome of this if it continues for the assessments made on the payrolls of employers must conform with the assessments made in other Provinces or there will be a howl from them and as this is the only source of income the Board has the greater the sum required for administrative purposes the less there will be left to pay indemnities.

Some may say that the number of accidents prevented as a result of the enforcement of these regulations will more than save the amount required to meet the cost of administration which is probably true but there is another factor that should be considered. The safety regulations adopted do not afford protection to the worker alone, but to the public in general and in some cases property, particularly in the case of connection with Mine Rescue Work and Electrical Protection Regulations. Thus again an accident not only affects the person receiving same but the productivity of the community is affected also, the more persons there are actively engaged in useful produce

## CAPITALISTS HAVE LEARNED HOW TO CO-OPERATE

Business Men Accepted the Dictates of Experience As Basis for Procedure

(By Scott Nearing, Staff Writer, The Federated Press)

The early American enterprisers—the pioneers—began a single-handed struggle with nature. Necessity forced them to co-operate. They established a new industry. The factory brought them together. They organized their system of industrial direction and control. The corporations united them. They turned on one another in mortal combat, and the frightfulness of their losses forced them to join hands.

The business men of the late nineteenth century has been nurtured upon the idea of competition. "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" summed up their philosophy. Each person who entered the business arena was met by an army of savage competitors whose motto was "Victory or death." In the struggle that followed, most of them suffered death.

Capitalist set himself up against capitalist in bitter strife. The railroads gouged the farmers, the manufacturers and the merchants and fought one another. The big business organizations drove the little man to the wall and then attacked their larger rivals. It was a fight to the finish with no quarter asked or given.

The "finish" came with periodic regularity in the seventies, the eighties and the nineties. The number of commercial failures in 1875 was double the number of 1872. The number of failures in 1878 was over three times that of 1871. The same thing happened in the eighties. The liabilities of concerns failing in 1884 were nearly four times the liabilities of those failing in 1880. The climax came in the nineties, after a period of comparative prosperity. Hard times began in 1893. Demand dropped off. Production decreased. Unemployment was widespread. Wages fell. Prices went down, down, under bitter competitive selling, to touch rock bottom in 1896. Business concerns continued to fight one another, though both were going to the wall. In 1896 it jumped to \$225,000,000. Normal conditions were not restored until 1899, when the boom that accompanied the Spanish War put business again on its feet.

The catastrophe of the nineties coming as it did so close upon the heels of the panics that had immediately preceded it, could not fail to teach its lesson.

The period between 1897 and 1902 was one of feverish activity directed to co-ordinating the affairs of the business world. Trusts were formed in all of the important branches of industry and trade. The public looked upon the trust as a means of picking pockets through trade conspiracies and the boosting of prices. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law had been passed on that assumption. In reality, the trusts were organized by far seeing men who realized that competition was wasteful in practice and unsound in theory. The idea that the failure of one bank or shoe factory was of advantage to other banks and shoe factories, had not stood the test of experience. The tragedies of the nineties had showed conclusively that an injury to one part of the commercial fabric was an injury to all of its parts.

There were other reasons, of course, for the formation of the trusts, but the rapid move away from competition and toward combination, was made by men whose experience had taught them the wastefulness of competition.

The generation of business men

## Business Men Accepted the Dictates of Experience As Basis for Procedure

(Continued on page 8)

tion the more prosperous the community is and consequently every accident prevented as a result of the enforcement of these regulations, indirectly, beneficially affects every person in the Province, therefore the logical conclusion is that the cost of administration should be borne out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the requirements of the Federation have only partially been met. What is actually required is the creation of a Department of Labor responsible for the administration of all legislation directly affecting labor with the cost of administration borne by the community as a whole.

Amendments to the Coal Mines Act will be considered next week.



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**BUILDING LABORERS IN MINNEAPOLIS ASK 75 CENTS AN HOUR**

Minneapolis, Minn.—More than a thousand building laborers in Minneapolis are off the job because of the refusal of contractors to pay a scale of 75 cents an hour. The contractors' organization has refused to meet or negotiate with the laborers in any way, but the strength of the organization has secured the agreement of several industrial contractors to the new scale.

**COMMON PEOPLE WANT NEW WORLD FOUNDED ON TRUTH**

**Labor Party's Aim Is To Bring Forth a New and Better Society**

The common people want a new world, says the Toronto Industrial Banner. They have had enough of the old—with its uncertainty, its wage slavery, its poverty and war. They demand a more stable and more enlightened existence.

The Labor Party is simply the local expression of the great humanitarian movement which is stirring the mind and conscience of the masses throughout the world today. It isn't something to be even ignored by any right thinking member of the community.

We have come to a stage in the development of our civilization, when the machinery seems to be breaking down. The financial system which the capitalists have labored to build up is trembling like a house of cards. The war has shaken the institutions of the world, and only those which are founded on eternal truth and human justice will be able to survive.

The old political parties have been blindly leading us through a wilderness, holding out promises of reconstruction, co-operation, better conditions. They have now arrived at an uncharted region and know not where to turn.

The workers are asking: "Where is the promised land! Where is the new world?" Their cry cannot be answered. They are told to keep quiet, and work harder; but their lot gets worse and worse. Every day it becomes harder to make ends meet. Every day, tomorrow is more uncertain than yesterday.

At last they have decided to act. They are done with the old politicians and their useless formulae. They have decided to do things for themselves. That is why the Labor Party was formed. It is open to all who labor by hand or by brain. In Great Britain the middle classes, the clerks, the shopkeepers, the teachers, professors, managers, all the hard-hit black coated workers, are swinging in behind the Labor Party, recognizing in its broad fundamental principles the hope of the new and better society that is to be.

Abolishment of the 24-hour day is demanded by municipal fire fighters at Camden, N.J. Fire Chief Carter is quoted as favoring the two-platoon, but it would cost the people a lot of money, and everything.

**THE 'WHEREFORE' OF THE NONPARTISAN LEAGUE OF SASK.**

The League Says To Farmers of Sask.: Organize, Agitate and Educate

By Geo. F. Stirling, in the Western Labor News

**The "Why"**

Nearly everybody except idiots, and dyed-in-the-wool Tories will admit that there is something rotten in our system of production and distribution, (that is if the chaotic, haphazard, every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, scheme of things can be called a "system.") Side by side with the amassing of enormous fortunes, we find the growth of poverty amongst the producing classes in society. Indeed they are always found together because the one is the complement of the other. Further, the strange thing is, that it is not the idle classes which suffer poverty, but the producing classes. Those who produce the food of the country can scarcely get enough to eat; those who make all the fine clothes wear overalls and shoddy garments; those who build the fine palaces live in rented shacks, and tenements if they have been fortunate enough not to have any children. Those who build our Pullman sleepers, stretch themselves out in the day coach or the colonist, and on the whole the remuneration for work done seems to decrease in exact proportion as the importance of the work increases.

Eighty per cent of the people live from hand to mouth. If sickness comes upon the family the doctor's bill cannot be paid without such anxiety, and few people have enough money ahead to pay their own funeral expenses. It isn't necessary to prove this, everybody knows it. Now for the remedy of poverty—there is no poverty of remedies. Statisticians have shown that there are 4,789 different remedies, each one of which is claimed by its boosters to be almost as miraculous as "Tanlac."

Some of the most prominent of these remedies are expulsion of aliens, encouragement of immigration, a high tariff, a low tariff, no tariff, high wages, low wages, longer hours, shorter hours, overalls, abolition of underwears, too much money in the country, make Germany pay us more money, the brotherhood movement, greater production, reducing the birthrate, etc., etc.

The farmers of the West have got as near to the root cause of the trouble as anyone in their attacks upon the Big Interests, but not all the farmers have realized the underlying principle of this offensive.

The Nonpartisan League has realized that principle, and has made it the aim and object of all its work.

What was the object of the formation of the Grain Growers' Association? It was the elimination of the Private Capitalist.

What was the object of the demand for Co-operative Elevators? The elimination of the Private Capitalist.

What was the object of the demand for State Ownership of Railroads? Again, the elimination of the Private Capitalist.

What is the object of the growing demand for rural credit? The elimination of the Private Capitalist. Further, it will be found that all the developments of the last fifteen or twenty years along the lines of farmers' exchanges, co-operative trading societies, and all the other ramifications of the principle of co-operation amongst farmers has had one end in view, that the people should own and control their own business, and be freed from the tyranny of Capital.

Now the underlying principle of this movement, whether you call it public ownership, municipalization, co-operation, or what not, is not a new principle. It is only the extension of a principle which has been in vogue for many years in the collective ownership of schools, highroads, electric light plants, waterworks, car lines and post offices.

According to the statement of the minister of finance in his budget speech the other day the country made a profit of twenty-two million dollars last year from the post office. And this

whilst carrying a letter to the ends of the earth for three cents. Figure if you can what it would cost to mail letters if Private Capitalists ran the post office for profit. A letter for points in Saskatchewan would probably cost you 5 cents, to Manitoba 10 cents, all Canada 25 cents, and it would vary with distances to about \$3.00 per letter to Australia. Postal servants would have to work longer hours, pensions would be cut out, wages would be reduced, and there would be no such thing as free rural delivery of mail. The one end and aim of the business would be "Pat Dividends" for the shareholders, as it is now with elevator companies, railroads, banks, implement firms, and the thousand and one businesses that live on the sweat and toil of the producers.

The Nonpartisan League seeks to extend this principle to all the leading enterprises which affect the life and comfort of the inhabitants of the province. The league wants the people to own the banks, elevators, flour mills, packing houses, cold storage plants. It desires these businesses to be kept in the province to cut out all unnecessary transportation charges. It desires that they shall be owned and controlled by the people of Saskatchewan for the benefit of all the people and not as now for the benefit of the few.

That this business can be profitably carried on by the State has been proven over and over again in North Dakota, in New Zealand, in Queensland, and in many other parts of the world.

In Queensland as a result of this control by the people, sugar has been selling all through the war at 7 cents per pound, and it is only now to be raised to 8 cents for the next two years owing to the world shortage. Again, although Swift & Co., and Armour & Co. have packing plants in Australia, they have been controlled by the peoples' government so that beef can be bought at 7 cents and 9 cents per pound in Queensland.

In the face of all these facts the man who tells you that it is too radical a program, or not practical politics, is nothing but a bluffer. What has been done by others we can do in Saskatchewan. But how? We have told you the "Why," we shall now tell you the "How."

**The "How"**

It is safe to say that the great majority of the farmers of the province believe that this system of ownership and control by the people is a good one. The reason it is not in force today is just because the farmers of the province have not been organized to put it into force. They have been kept divided, and have been stimulated to fight against each other in the camps of Grit and Tory. Further, the very people who yell loudly about "class warfare," have been just those people who have been stimulating the farmers to the bitterest, and most useless kind of class warfare, the warfare between people who are in the same class. No government, either Liberal or Conservative has ever come before the people with a programme which was not in the interests of the exploiters. The very suggestion of such a thing is absurd because the Big Interests have paid the election expenses of their henchlings, and consequently they have called the tune.

Disraeli, England's greatest Tory, once said "A Conservative government is an organized hypocrisy." It is, so is a Liberal government, but the Liberals have not yet produced a man great enough and honest enough to admit it. The only difference that we have been able to notice between Grits and Tories is that Liberal governments have chastised us with whips; whilst Tory governments has chastised us with scorpions. "They struggle," says Carlyle, "to get hold of what they call the rudder of State, but what is in reality, the Spigot of Taxation."

And all government hitherto has consisted in robbing the hives in such a manner as to get to unduly disturb the bees.

The Nonpartisan League says to the farmers of Saskatchewan, organize, agitate, educate, and when we take control we can introduce our program for the best welfare of the community.

But, we must organize. This costs money. You can be a member of either of the old parties without ever paying a nickel. There is a reason. The Big Interests are behind them, and they



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have plenty of money to fight election campaigns. If you want cheap and nasty politics you can have it from the old parties, gratis. If you agree with us that a change is necessary, and that the people should have independent representatives, then every man must be prepared to chip in his bit for the necessary organization. We cannot do it any other way. Unorganized we are a mob to be dispersed at the will of the old parties. Organized we are a power which they will not be able to resist.

Politics is the business of the people. The few dollars given to organize now will save you hundreds of dollars when we put our program into effect. It saves the farmers of North Dakota tens of thousands of dollars every year.

If you are not willing to pay your share then you must stop talking against the abuses which the old party government system has subjected you to. Talking will get us nowhere. We must act, we must organize. There are men willing to help you. Our executive committee have given much of their valuable time to this work and have never received any remuneration. The only paid official of the league apart from the canvassers who receive a commission to cover their travelling and living expenses, is the secretary. Thus the organization is run as economically as possible.

Our plan is to thoroughly canvass a constituency, then when the time of election shall come we shall invite our members to nominate candidates to contest the election, and the one who receives the most support from the membership shall be the official candidate. Thus the matter will be in your hands and under your control. No machine politics will foist a candidate upon you. All that we shall expect will be that the nominees shall be men of honor and

(Continued on Page Three)



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AUSTRALIAN LABOR GOVT WILL FULFILL PROMISE

Will See That Victimized Railway Men Will Get Justice

(By W. Francis Abern, Australian Correspondent, The Federated Press.) Sydney, N.S.W.—Following the general strike of August-September, 1917, the then anti-labor government indulged in a carnival of victimization against the men who went out on strike against the introduction of the Taylor Card system. The policy of ruthlessness against the workers was continued right up till the anti-labor government was displaced from power in the third week of March last. Labor parliamentarians stated that if ever a Labor government was appointed in New South Wales it would see that the victimized men got justice. It has now been announced that the new Labor government intends to take steps at the earliest moment to see that the railway men get the justice

THE 'WHEREFORE' OF THE NONPARTISAN LEAGUE OF SASK.

(Continued from page 2.)

integrity, and who are entirely independent from the old parties. When elected they will do all in their power to bring about the following program: 1. Provincial terminal elevators, four mills, stockyards, packing houses and cold storage plants. 2. Direct legislation, including the recall. 3. Provincial purchasing of machinery. 4. Provincial grading of all grains according to milling value. 5. A banking system whereby the public credit is used for the public good. 6. Proportional representation. 7. The abolition of official charity, and in its place the enactment of provincial compulsory insurance laws. These items are placed upon our program, not because they are in any way complete or final, but they lead up to the main issue, the political supremacy of the common people.

The "Wherefore" If you are a working farmer you will join our organization, and vote for the Nonpartisan League candidate. You will not be turned aside from your purposes by the criticisms of those who are interested in continuing your servility to the Big Interests. You must expect nothing from them, but determine to do what the farmers of Ontario have done, put them out of business.

The farmers in the constituencies where our organizers have been working have shown to us that they realize this, and that they are prepared to second the efforts we are making to thoroughly organize for victory. Kinistino, Melfort and Tisdale, the three latest constituencies to be organized will go overwhelmingly Nonpartisan. There are still, however, a few farmers here and there who have not joined up. We ask our members to urge upon these men the necessity of leaving nothing to chance. Every vote counts. Let the Big Interests know that your constituency is done with them for ever.

to which they are entitled. The unions which were re-registered by the Holman government for the victimized men are to be reinstated, the right is to be granted to union representatives to collect union fees from workers on the railway departmental premises and post union notices in the different workshops, and other rights taken away from the men following the strike are to be restored to them.

BELGIAN FUR WORKERS' STRIKE IS SUPPORTED

New York.—Support of the big strike of Belgian fur workers has been promised by the International Fur Workers Union here through its president, Morris Kaufman, who declared that "American and Canadian furriers would never break a strike of their fellow workers in Belgium." His statement was made following a warning from the Brussels union that the manufacturers might try to have their work done in foreign countries.

SITUATION LEADING UP TO TORONTO STRIKE

Employees Representative on Conciliation Board Makes Regrettable Blunder

There is a peculiar situation connected with the street car strike in Toronto. It is one that has not been explained by the press in general, however it is explained fully in the Toronto Industrial Banner and serves to show how one Conciliation Board acted in the settlement of a dispute. Recently a Board of Investigation and Conciliation was appointed under the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act, upon the application of the management of the Toronto Railway Company, to deal with the differences existing between the company and its employees, as the latter had put in a demand for an increase in wages bringing the scale up to 85 cents an hour, which the company claimed it was not in a position to concede.

The company appointed upon the board as its representative Wm. H. Moore and the employees selected John T. Vick, business agent of the Bricklayers and Masons Union, to look after their interests. As these representatives failed to agree in their selection of a chairman, the Minister of Labor, Hon. Gideon Robertson, appointed Judge F. S. MacLennan to fill the position.

Hardly had the board proceeded to take evidence when the apparent hostility of the chairman towards the claims of the employees became so pronounced as to raise a feeling of resentment in labor circles, and it was a foregone conclusion, even before the award was handed down, as to what the verdict might be. A summary of the award as forwarded on the Minister of Labor at Ottawa read as follows: "The board, having carefully considered the representations made to it re-

LATEST CIRCULAR RE NEGOTIATIONS OF R.R. EMPLOYEES

Brotherhood Officials Say Country Is Facing Breakdown In Transportation Service

The contents of the latest circular in connection with the Railroad Employees' negotiations on the other side of the line is given in full in The Bulletin, which is issued at Winnipeg by District Number Two, International Association of Machinists. The article deals with the works of the Railway Labor Board and is as follows:

"Mr. E. T. Whiter, as chairman of the wage conference, presented the side of the Railway Executives. We quote hereunder excerpts from his opening argument. "We are not here to argue that all of their requests should be denied; we are not here to obstruct or to delay a speedy hearing or a fair and prompt disposition of the requests presented. "With single exception of the Lane Commission, no tribunal in industrial history has ever been called upon to determine in a single proceeding what is a just and reasonable wage for each of the various classes of railroad employees, involving in the aggregate some 2,000,000 men, whose separate requests, combined, involve increases in the payroll aggregating many hundreds of millions of dollars, as each increase of even 1 cent an hour to all employees approximates \$50,000,000 a year. The problem is made more complex because of the intricacies involved in making fair adjustments and determining proper differentials.

"We appreciate also that there are other employees who are receiving rates which cannot be considered at all low in an absolute sense, yet which do not compare favorably in some localities with wages paid similar occupations in outside industries; and we fur-

ther appreciate that the discrepancies are such that the railroads cannot under present conditions in such localities hold these employees unless increases are given.

"We desire to see the transportation work of the country carried on by employees who have no just cause for dissatisfaction over their wage rates. We believe equally that in return for a fair wage every employee should be obliged to give efficient and ungrudging service.

"With the forces now at work to bring about a reduction in the high living cost, it is next to impossible to believe that the peak has not been reached and that a procedure that would fix railroad wages permanently on the basis of the present living cost could hardly be defended."

The increases asked by the 2,000,000 employees of all the railroads aggregate \$1,000,000,000 a year. Statistics submitted by Mr. Whiter indicated that this means an increase of 42.6 per cent in the annual payroll. During the period of federal control wage advances were made by the railroad administration which aggregated another billion dollars in round numbers. The roads estimate that for every \$100,000,000 added to the payroll about 3 per cent must be added to the freight rates to make the roads come out even.

Officials of all the railroad brotherhoods and the fifteen craft unions appeared in Chicago for the hearings. They held conferences during the afternoon and evening and reviewed the entire railroad situation. On the eve of the opening of the railway executives' arguments, M. M. Jewell, chairman of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, issued a public statement on behalf of the unions, which said:

"The country is face to face with the menace of a breakdown in transportation service. Already the efficiency and safety of the service have been seriously impaired by the action of thousands of employees, who voluntarily have quit to find higher wages elsewhere. The car shortage, now threatening to stop the wheels of all industry in the country, is one of the first effects traceable to the failure to provide the railway workers with a living wage. Moreover, railroad travel is becoming hazardous by reason of the reduction to almost one-third in the number of track walkers, whose duty it is to guard the roads against causes of wrecks and other accidents.

"As the chosen representatives of the 2,000,000 railroad workers, we have every confidence that the decision of the Railroad Labor Board in the wage question, with which it is now engaged, will be equitable and just and arrived at with all possible speed. But acutely conscious of the gravity of the situation in the transportation industry, we

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NECESSITY FOR TRADE UNIONISM FOR THE WORKERS

Trade Unionism Is the Only Hope for Industrial Betterment of the Worker

There are, roughly taken, 4,500,000 organized Trade Unionists in the United States today. What quantity of unorganized men and women workers there is, is a matter of much variety of opinion, but there must be a large number, particularly of unskilled workers. I propose in this article to examine Trade Unionism and its effect. I desire to show, whether Trade Unionism is "worth the candle," whether it is a cause for good or evil. In other words, let us see whether or not men and women, still unorganized should be encouraged to unite and come into their respective labor organizations.

Now, there are people, and not only employers, but plain citizens as well, who declare that Trade Unionism, with its subsequent strikes and lockout, has done more harm than good to the working classes. Somebody has said that a half lie is ever the worst lie, and that is the case here. It is true the relations between capital and labor are still far from fixed and determined, yet we are coming closer daily. It is this transitional period which has passed and is passing, that accounts for the seeming evils of Trade Unionism and nothing else. This cause of strikes should not be attributed to Trade Unionism, but always to conditions of employment. Trade Unionism, in principle, is simply a defense by combination, against any injustice from an employer. Keep this in mind and then, remembering that morality is entirely gone from our present industrial system, you will conclude that labor should have something whereby wrongs can be righted. We all know, that Morality, viz., a conscientious payment of a living wage to an employee, and other moral duties are entirely outside the commercial outlook of the employer. There was a time in the history of the world, when employers acknowledged moral responsibilities, but with the decay of religion and its influence in the private and especially in the public life of men on the one hand and the mammoth extension of industry, which has come as a consequence of inventions, on the other, an employer today, generally speaking, looks upon his business purely as a money making concern, with no soul in it nor heart for the need of men. Most employers today, having only economy to study, consider themselves justified giving a job to the first hungry man coming along, if he can get that man to work for a lower wage than the man

already employed. That is called industrial business. That has made the worker a mere piece of merchandise. That is why we hear it everywhere today and to our entire disgust, "how much is that man worth?" Humanity and morality both being removed from industrial employment, man, in the eyes of the present industrial autocrat is but a mere commodity, to be treated at his will. In olden times of faith, to take advantage of a man's need, to drive an unjust bargain, was considered immoral and irreligious, but today everything is figured out on the basis of supply and demand and the chargeable value of the product. Hence, the Christian spirit, bidding man to act justly to those under his charge having been trampled under foot, the employer today will only listen to two things—either the Law of the Land or Force. If there were no compensation laws, nor factory laws, etc., how many employers, do you suppose, would observe just the reasonable hours or would compensate their incapacitated employees? Because of the growth of business, the keenness of competition, and perhaps more particularly, because of the combinations or great firms for the purpose of controlling trade, all personal relationship between employer and employee is dead. A man today may work for a concern ten or fifteen years or more and be unknown to his master entirely.

Because the will of the Almighty is left out of count, a race of masters has been produced, who with few exceptions, have little or no respect for the rights of the men whom they employ. A soul-less system of employment has so entangled even the most humane of employers in its snares that it is extremely difficult for an honest and just employer to rescue himself from its clutches and be able to conduct his business with further success. An employer may want to give to his men a just wage, more equitable conditions, reasonable hours, etc., but remember, he must compete with other manufacturers, who have no such desires and practices. Under these circumstances the fair employer thus spoken of, will find himself soon at a tremendous disadvantage. The only remedy then, lies in defense or protection on the part of the workers. Trade Unionism is the only hope for industrial betterment of the worker and a conscientious employer will in no wise retard this action for lawful combination.

Of course strikes have heretofore resulted from such combinations. Greedy, conscienceless masters have resisted any and all requests for better working conditions, made by their employees through representatives or committees and the latter, using the only weapon in their power, declared a strike. It is true that in the past strikes were sometimes carried on in crude and improper ways, but such are diminishing fast and

(Continued on Page Six)

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Men's Oxfords, 7.95 In black and tan; wide and narrow toe; all sizes. Special at \$7.95

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### THE STRUGGLE FOR ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page One)

prices were corporate, and the railroads, public utilities, banks and insurance companies are virtually all under the corporate form of organization. Thus the passage of a century has witnessed a complete revolution in the form of organizing and directing business enterprise.

The corporation has a permanence, a stability, and a breadth of financial support that are quite impossible in the case of the private venture or of the partnership. It does for business organization what the machine did for production.

The corporation came into favor at a time when business was expanding rapidly. Surplus was growing. Wealth and capital were accumulating. Industrial units were increasing in size. It was necessary to find some means by which the surplus wealth in the hands of many individuals could be brought together; large sums of capital concen-

trated under one unified control; the investments, thus secured, safeguarded against untoward losses, and the business conservatively and efficiently directed. The corporation was the answer to these needs.

United we stand proved to be as true of organizers and investors as it was of producers. The corporation was the common denominator of people with various industrial and financial interests.

Like every other social mechanism that attempts to work on a large scale, business has been forced to institutionalize itself. The corporation is the means by which this process has been carried forward. The corporation played another role of vital consequence. It enabled the banker to dominate the business world. Heretofore, the banker had dealt largely with exchange. The industrial leader was his equal if not his superior. The organization of the corporation put the supreme power in the hands of the banker, who as the intermediary between investor and producer, held the purse strings.

# The Locals Page

## ONT. AND QUEBEC TYPO UNIONS HOLD ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Hon. Walter Rollo Is Guest of Honor At Banquet Held During the Conference

The ninth annual conference of the Ontario and Quebec Typographical Unions was held in Hamilton, Ont., June 14-15-16. It was decided to hold next year's convention in Montreal.

This year's officers were all re-elected for the coming year. They are James Cunningham, of Toronto, president; A. J. Bowell, of Toronto, vice-president; H. S. Bentley, of Hamilton, secretary-treasurer.

Hon. Walter Rollo was the guest of honor at a banquet held one night. Replying to the toast to the Ontario Legislature, the Minister of Labor and Health delivered an intensely interesting address, in which he dealt in detail with the work accomplished by that body during last session. He laid particular stress on the important part that labor had played in the government of Ontario during the session. He congratulated the Typographical Union as an organization, especially for its aggressiveness in the fight for an eight hour day and other long needed changes. The types were the first to get an eight-hour day, he said, and they didn't get it handed to them on a silver tray as many other organizations had.

The lawyers and their place in the provincial parliamentary sun also came in for discussion by Hon. Mr. Rollo. The legislature could quite easily get along without any lawyers at all as members, he said, for they were not always there solely in the interests of the country. When proposed legislation threatened to hurt any "big interests" the lawyer members were generally very much on the job and very active. Of course lawyers were very handy at times to interpret the laws, but, in the opinion of the Minister of Labor, "if there weren't so many lawyers making the laws there wouldn't be so many times to interpret them. That was how they made their money—when there were three or four interpretations to one law."

### CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

Bro. "Roy" Foster won the 1 mile race at Calgary last week, and we can congratulate him on the good time he made, as the track was in very poor condition and very muddy.

It is with regret that we hear of the death of Sister Auld, from the effects of rheumatic fever.

The regular meeting of your Union is postponed to Tuesday, July 13th at 7:30 p.m.

The Social Committee will welcome any suggestion that will help to make the annual picnic the real, novel, enjoyable function that we all desire.

### C.N.R. MACHINISTS

Lodge 817, I.A. of M. held its last regular meeting under rather dampened skies, but apparently the spirits were dry. Although the meeting was well attended (as the night wore on) the apathy of those present was depressing. Some little interest was instilled for a few moments when the court resolved itself into a biological college on the merits and demerits of heredity and environment, and the laws of natural selection and the survival of the fittest. Local authority was not questioned but the gratifying results of personal experience and knowledge was brought to bear upon the question as to whether a committee governed recreational enterprise for the whole city is practicable and advantageous or otherwise. However, a committee is given extraordinary powers to delve into the books libraries for information pro and con on the momentous and weighty problem, and to find out how much tea costs the worth of subscription is going to cost the tax payer in the end. (O! pro boesis neum!)

San Francisco lodge No. 68 I.A. of M. desires to thank you all for your very moral support tendered them during the eight month strike now settled, which they indulged in. Those who were on strike return to work having won magnificently when it is considered that Frisco was the seat of such gigantic swindlers of justice. Blind justice most likely had the bandage shoved up a little on one side, otherwise the famous "American Plan" of "open shop and no unions" would have held even in that best of organized districts. In the circular letter of thanks sent out by the strike committee, particular mention is made of the support given by the G. L. officers of the metals trades, and of the financial support of the International. Of course the construction of the letter may have been very carefully or carelessly distasteful so it is really hard to say whether the financial support came from the rank and file or from the grand lodges out of the general funds.

Six hours! Back! Six hours! And Saturday night, remember!

Pretty hot, swinging a sledge these days, particularly these days, eh, Ernest! Never give up though, until you can grind-in brake beam hangers with a sledge.

See about that subscription now, C. Cairns, he's got a receipt book stowed away somewhere in his cupboard and he'll see that you get your Free Press.

## FOLLOWERS OF KARL MARX MUST FIND SOMETHING NEW

Takes More Than Revolution To Upset Development of Human Progress

We read recently a book notice to the effect that Logan Grant McPherson, author of "How the World Makes Its Living," has, under the title of "The Flow of Value," succeeded more by illustration than argument in demonstrating that "the employer employs the employee for the purpose of obtaining greater profit than he could otherwise secure, and the employee employs the employer for the purpose of obtaining a better living for himself than he could otherwise secure." He begins with the stage of existence in which man's chief concern was to get enough to keep himself alive, and something after the style of "The House That Jack Built" He conducts the reader from the era of primitive simplicity, when barter prevailed, down to our own time, in which the development has become so complex and causes are so obscured that they can be detected only by an unraveling process such as the author has adopted. Through it all, he contrives to keep the attention directed to "the flow of value," and succeeds in satisfying the reasoning person that the stream has been flowing naturally for ages and that, on the whole, its economic results have been more fruitifying than any scheme not the product of an evolutionary process could by any possibility have achieved. Notwithstanding that the flow of value has been unevenly distributed at times in human history and still may be unevenly distributed, still evidence is produced to make it appear conclusively that throughout all history and human existence the character of the flow has been

## CORRESPONDENCE

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

Editor Free Press:

The Labor Church meetings bring some good views. I believe it a good thing if your paper was open to criticism and argument on Labor topics. Take, for instance, the last topics, Co-operation, and What's up with Edmonton People?

To my mind these two questions cover the crux of Canada. Labor as Unions, Radicals, Socialists, O.B.U., U.F.A. and the unorganized. Result, Capital easily splits them. Take Capital, Corporations, etc., they always combine on political issues. Review Canada and the world. Tamult and unrest.

Christ, who had nowhere to lay his head, is the Labor leader, his whole life condemned greed, riches and pride. On his doctrine there are as many Christians outside the Church as in it. Churches of a rule don't want the poor. Yet Christ and His disciples, not only were poor, but wanderers, scientifically hoboes.

This brings us to today's facts; evolution is constant; man is human; all must die. The world was made for all to live, yet per cent only exist. Capital has its day, and is vainly trying to hold it with solid organizations, government control, systems so built that it would be ruinous to radically smash them. Armies and navies necessary for defence until brotherhood is universal. Customs cannot be changed daily, yet the fact is this world is large enough for all to live, not exist.

The argument comes up—First: One who has more ambitions, gets better results. I agree, but these results benefit humanity in general. Christ could have been a millionaire, but died a pauper.

Second: If farmers worked 6 hours a day what would happen? The unnecessary city people would farm.

Third: What of speculation? The natural products are the people's; let the government develop them for the people.

Fourth: Would officialism be right? No, because the people control. How to do this and not too radical: Organize labor on one general political idea. Labor's taxes keeps universities; let Labor in them have a say. Get your representatives in power, study your problems, instead of spending thousands on immigration, give Labor a living. Canada's curse today is that Labor won't marry because they cannot support a family, therefore losing thousands of their best unborn citizens through system's greed.

Take undeveloped land, assist your people on them. In B.C. there are thousands of acres of unproductive land. In every city today there are hundreds of families who would jump at the opportunity to get on them. Is it worth it?

Take the outskirts of Vancouver: there is enough land, the timber would pay for the clearing, once cleared, divide it into 20 acre farms, put on a small house, hen house, stable, one acre of fruit and small berry trees. Give 20 year payments, and advance necessary implements, livestock, etc., at cost. Inside of 10 years, the country would prosper, immigration be unnecessary, happier citizens, the products produced, a great gain to both cities and country.

This is co-operation. Put families where their children are sure of all the advantages life can give them, where their parents won't fear the workhouse. Have mothers' pensions, and state insurance against unemployment. Give the people a chance. Once started ideas will soon control and co-operation be a fact. Remember this country is large enough to keep us all in comfort, pay off all debts, with less than 8 hours' work. If you would eliminate graft, co-operate your vote. Therefore, combine all, both physical and mental. Drop your disagreements on one main issue. Educate and advertise that issue, that is, complete agreement on your representative vote, for that vote controls capital, the country and you.

Respectfully,  
J. GARDNER.  
(Editor's Note.—The Free Press has ever been, and is now open at all times for the expression of our readers' views under this head.)

essentially the same. To those who have not only read but attempted to understand Karl Marx's book "Capital," which attempts to picture the same procedure in the course of human history according to the theory of "economic determinism" or "the materialistic conception of history," this work ought to serve as a complement or an antidote to that theory. No one can have a correct and complete conception of Karl Marx' theory of "surplus value," if he does not also understand the theory of the flow of value, as demonstrated by McPherson. For this reason we specially commend the book to those readers who deem the book of Karl Marx the "bible of Socialism" and who imagine that its author possessed more than usual insight into the workings of the world's economic machine.

# Saturday Bargains AT MY STORE

July is going to be my biggest month. You will want a new Suit for the Exhibition and I'm going to offer you Rare Bargains Honest Made, Nationally Known Men's and Young Men's Clothing. My prices on Clothing and spring and fall Coats will be so moderate as to make you buy and help make July the biggest month for me.

## SATURDAY BARGAINS

For Men and Young Men \$26.00, \$36.00, \$44.00

In this selection you will find some of the snappiest Suits in town: Waist Line, Waist Line and Belts, Form Fitting, High Lapel High Vent Models, also the niftiest Double Breasted Models you have ever seen. In Plain Blue Serges, Fancy Worsteds and Tweed Cloths. These are Campbell's and Sanford makes and sell regularly up to \$60.00. I'm going to make a Special End of Month Sale of these Suits and clear them out. Regular to \$38.00 to clear at \$26.00. Regular to \$45.00, to clear at \$36.00. Blue Serges to clear at \$44.00

### CAPS

I have the finest selection of Caps in Edmonton. Also one of the largest stocks. I have four of the best makes. In all styles and all patterns. I specialize in caps, a lot of odds and ends have accumulated in the past six months. I have not all sizes in the different patterns but all sizes in the lot. Price regular to \$4.50. Saturday, to clear at \$2.00 and \$2.50

### New Arrivals in Top Coats

12 more Gabardines just arrived from Montreal. These Coats were wired for and would sell regular at \$32.50. Belted \$24.50 Models. To clear \$24.50

### Pullover Sweaters

Light Jersey All-Wool Sweaters, all colors, all sizes. The best sweater made. Universal brand. Regular \$7.50. Saturday \$5.50

### Summer Neckwear Sport Ties

If you look in my window you will see some of the classiest Sport Ties, just displayed this season. These are real nice nifty neckwear and should sell for a lot more than I am asking. But I want to give you real Bargains on Saturday. To clear at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

SILK NECKWEAR—Reg. \$1.50 to \$1.75. To clear at \$1.00

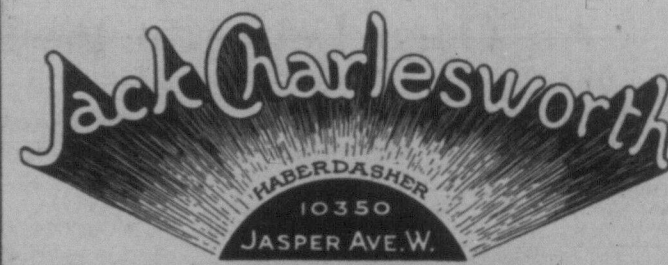
### Flannelette Pyjamas

Size 40, 42, 44 only. Real fine W.G.R. Pyjamas. Regular \$4.50 and \$5.00 values. To clear \$3.50

### B.V.D.'s

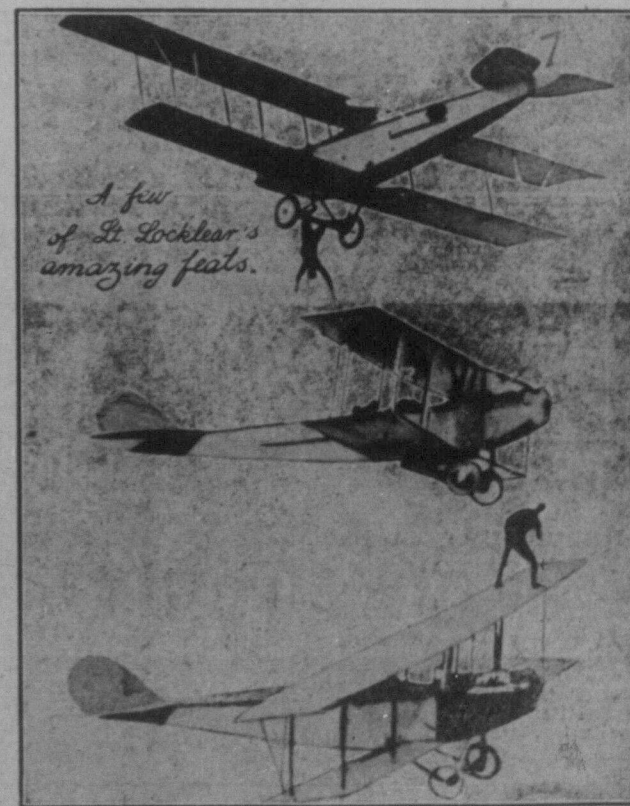
W.G.R. Delpark Closed-Crotch Under Garments. \$2.00 Saturday

STORE OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY



### LIEUT. O. L. LOCKLEAR

Who Will Appear at the Edmonton Exhibition, July 5-10.



In the most sensational acrobatic stunt ever performed in the world. Lieut. Locklear uses for his act two airplanes in charge of pilots who are acquainted with his startling feats, and he SCAMPERS—not crawls—to all parts of the planes, stands on the top wing tip, stands on the tail, hangs from the under-wing skid, hangs by his heels from the landing gear of the airplane, and does all manner of things which it was never thought possible to do on airplanes. His most sensational stunt is changing from one airplane to another while in mid-air. In this feat it is necessary that the two planes fly within five feet of each other for a hundred yards in "Rain, shine or cyclone," which is Locklear's slogan.

# Watch For Our Full Page of Specials In Journal Friday Night

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**FRENCH CIVIL SERVICE UNITE WITH GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOR**

(By the Federated Press)  
Paris.—In direct defiance of an order of the government prohibiting the Union of Civil Service Employees from associating with any other labor organization, this group of workers has been by unanimous vote and without discussion admitted to membership in the General Federation of Labor.  
Included in the general union of civil servants are the postal workers union, the municipal and departmental workers union, the union to which belong state employees, workers in arsenals, in powder factories and in tobacco factories, and employees of the city of Paris.

**The Woman's Page**

**WOMEN'S LABOR IS EXPLOITED IN ONT. INDUSTRIES**

Survey Shows 64% of Women in One Industry Receives Less Than \$10 Per Week

According to a report in Social Welfare, the official organ of the Social Service Council of Canada, of a recent survey of working conditions for women in the city of Toronto, disclosures are made which show that the labor of women and girls is being exploited in that city. After reading the report, one cannot help but wonder what a similar survey would bring forth in our own city.

The report of conditions in Toronto show that 64 per cent of the women employed in one typical women's industry in Toronto receive less than \$10 per week. In another industry 10 per cent of the women employed receive \$10 or less per week.

Twenty-six per cent in another industry receive \$12 or less, and 11.32 per cent in another receive \$6 or less. And 56.80 per cent in this same industry receive \$8 or less.

Can a girl live decently on this income at the present standard of living without detriment to her health from under-nourishment or unfit housing conditions? Investigations which have been carried on in various industrial centres show that for decent human sustenance, without any provision for savings or emergencies, a girl must earn \$14 per week at least.

Yet the girl who receives \$10 a week or less must maintain the same standard of decency and dress as is expected of the girl who receives \$20 or \$30 per week. She has to look out for the "rainy day" and must protect herself from sickness, out-of-work expenses, and incidents the same as the higher-salaried girl, or the same as a man.

The question of the underpayment of any worker is a question of justice, surely, as much as it is economic. The underpayment of the woman worker, unprotected by organization, more open to exploitations by reason of her limitations, untrained in the traditions and ways of getting her own by reason of the transitory nature of her place in

**FIVE HUNDRED LEATHER WORKERS ARE LOCKED OUT**

Chicago.—Five hundred leather workers, members of Chicago local No. 12, have been locked out by sixteen manufacturers, in an effort to destroy an agreement these manufacturers had with the union, providing that there should be no piece work. This agreement does not expire until September 1. The employers also have added an "open shop" feature to the lockout in an effort to destroy the union.

**ST. LOUIS GARMENT WORKERS GET WAGE SCALE LIKE CHICAGO**

New York.—With the abolition of the piece work system and the establishment of a minimum wage scale for the entire cloakmaking industry of St. Louis, the farthest western outpost of the industry has fallen into line with the other garment centers controlled by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. The new wage scale corresponds to that prevailing in the garment industry in Chicago. The workers will receive time and a half for overtime and six and a half legal holidays during the year.

**AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS WILL APPEAL CASE**

New York.—Officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the lawyers who conducted their fight against the suit of Michaels, Stern and Co. of Rochester for a permanent injunction and \$100,000 damages have held a conference here to prepare for an appeal from the adverse decision rendered by Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck of the state supreme court.

Although the officers of the Amalgamated have made no comment on the decision of the court, other prominent labor leaders have not hesitated to state that this adverse decision would spur organized labor to the adoption of political action to frustrate this and similar attempts by big business to annihilate the labor movement.

the employment strata—surely this becomes even more than a question of justice, even one of the applications of the principles of morality to our business relations.

**LABOR MOVEMENT IS WORKERS' HOPE FOR DEMOCRACY**

Organization and Prestige of Numbers Is Workers' Only Salvation

Mrs. W. F. Singer, of Toronto, and President of the I.L.P., writing for "The Woman Democrat" in the Toronto Industrial Banner, has the following to say in regard to the Labor Movement:

I have been requested to supply some material for this space allotted to the women and I hope myself and every other woman who are interested in the Labor movement in general will derive some benefit by keeping in touch with these columns. It gives me pleasure to relate that the last year has been one of progress in the Labor Movement, notwithstanding the fact there are still so many of our co-workers who remain outside the Labor Movement, both industrially and politically forgetting that the Labor Movement is the only hope for capital to understand man's labor, never having the knowledge, the opportunity and experience of benefit of organization and collective action, she unfortunately has not realized the necessity of an equal wage standard regardless of what it meant of sex or laws protecting regulated hours of labor and the enforcement of those laws. Yet these laws would be of little value without a minimum wage law accompanying it, therefore the only salvation for the worker is organization and the prestige of numbers to enforce the recognition, rights and demands of the worker. Up to the present time man has usually considered woman of unequal intelligence and importance, but he is gradually awakening to the fact they can be more than splendid home makers and we are beginning to take our place in the world without any apology, for it is our God given right to do so and may we hope the conditions we have to live under will be the better for us doing so. I feel assured it will, for we today are the mothers of the present and the future generation. It is and will be our duty to educate the children in our home that they may go out into the world as intelligent men and women, and the knowledge we obtain by our work outside the home make us more competent to meet the problems of the day, not only in the industrial field, should we become organized, but politically also, for we are all beginning to realize that the ballot is a more effective measure through which we may receive justice. I feel organization work in the Labor Movement has been a benefit to me and I never lose an opportunity in urging every woman I meet to co-operate with us in helping to clear this country of the demon and its company so that the children who are to follow will have a different atmosphere to live in. Men have enjoyed many privileges, we have been denied and it has been proven in many cases that their methods were entirely wrong. They cast their golden opportunity upon the waters and that has much to do with the position we find ourselves in today. My co-workers! It is necessary to remind you of your duty to mankind! Let us think and act for ourselves, let us show the world as women we have a principle and the pride of our achievement is to establish a permanent basis for the honor and justice of all. Our method today should be combined efforts. Never mind petty notions or differences, don't worry if some other man or woman has achieved something more than you have or even thought of. Give them all the honor that is coming to them and be proud there is some one in our ranks capable of accomplishing these things. Besides we can not all show our talent through the same chances and may be working in a quiet way, yet your results are just as effective.

At the Labor Educational convention on the 24th of May, we formed a Women's Federation which I believe will prove very helpful to the women of this province. You will hear more about it later. The officers will do everything possible to promote its progress.

Best wishes to the Labor Movement everywhere.

I am, sincerely yours,  
Mrs. W. F. SINGER,  
President I.L.P.

**ALASKA MINERS HAVE FORMED LOCAL OF INTERNATIONAL**

Seattle.—Striking mine workers in the government fields in Alaska are forming locals of the United Mine Workers of America and are eagerly awaiting charters expected from Indianapolis.

**Women's and Misses' Sweater Coats & Slip-overs On Sale Friday at Notable Savings**



What better news could come to the attention of those who've yet to invest in a new Sports Sweater or Slipover than this concerning specially reduced prices for Friday's selling.

**\$12.50 to \$13.50 Wool Sweater Coats, Friday at \$8.95**  
They are knitted of fine wool yarn, plain or fancy stitch, in shades of sea green, paddy, rose, or blue, with roll or square collar; pocketed and trimmed with buttoned belt or slash girdle. Regularly \$12.50 and \$13.50. On Sale Friday **\$8.95**

**All Wool Pullover Sweaters, Values to \$8.50, for \$4.95**  
Smart Slipovers of fine all wool in all the bright summer shades of rose, pinks, blues, greens, mauve or purple, in short or long fitted styles, with or without collar and tight cuffs. Regularly to \$8.50. On Sale Friday **\$4.95**

**D. & A. CORSETS of Flesh Coutil Special Friday at \$2.49**

Women have only to glance over the details concerning these Corsets to conclude they are greatly under-priced at \$2.49. Made of flesh coutil, with girle elastic top, boneless hip, two extra hooks below front steel, and four elastic hose supporters. Friday Special **\$2.49**

**D. & A. BRASSIERES Special Friday 49c**

Another notable special from the Corset Section worthy of the consideration of every woman contemplating the purchase of New Brassieres. A comfortable hooked front model. Made of white percale, and edging trimmed. Shields under arms. Sizes 32 to 46. Friday Special **49c**

**Women's and Misses' White Canvas Footwear Popular Styles at Money-Saving Prices**

Those who come to Johnstone Walker's for Footwear can always rely upon finding all the popular styles represented and usually at money-saving prices.

**WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS PUMPS AND OXFORDS**  
Stylish New Pumps and Oxfords as fashionable as they are cool and comfortable. They are of good quality white canvas, in high or low heel styles with flexible leather soles and enamelled heels. All sizes, at **\$2.75 and \$3.25**



**WOMEN'S TWO-STRAP CANVAS PUMPS AT \$3.85**  
One of the season's favorite styles for street wear, etc. Made of good quality white canvas, with light flexible sewn soles and enamelled Louis heels. Have two straps over the instep. All sizes. Price **\$3.85**

Store Closes Every Saturday at 1 P.M.

**JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED**  
COR. JASPER & 2ND ST. ESTABLISHED 1898. GEOR. SUTHERLAND, Pres. & Mgr.

Mail Orders from this advertisement will be promptly shipped.

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**JUSTIFICATION OF STRIKE IS IN ITS RESULTS**

Said Samuel Gompers in His Debate With Henry J. Allen of Kansas

(By the Federated Press)  
Washington.—The greatest justification of the strike is found in its results. It defends the worker's right to life and liberty.

This is the meat of Samuel Gompers' answer, issued here, to the three-headed question put to him in Carnegie Hall by Gov. Allen of Kansas:

"When a dispute between Capital and Labor brings on a strike affecting the production or distribution of the necessities of life, thus threatening the public peace and impairing public health, has the public any rights in such a controversy, or is it a private war between capital and labor?"

"If you answer the question in the affirmative, how would you protect the rights of the public?"

"And in addition, who had the divine right to forbid the switchmen to strike in their 'outlaw' strike; who controls the divine right to quit work?"

"Mr. Gompers retorts that while employment, to employers, has meant 'the purchase of something which would result in profit,' to the workers it has been the means of sustaining life. It is life itself.

"These viewpoints conflict from opposite angles," he says. "They will continue to conflict so long as industry is conducted for profit alone. This conflict will not be ended by statute law. It can neither be argued out of existence nor legislated out of existence.

"The strike is the only effective weapon by which the workers may compel consideration of their demands. Few strikes affecting production or distribution actually threaten the public peace, and fewer become a menace to public health. Strikes in which there has been a threatening of the public peace usually have been strikes in which employers or public officials influenced by employers created the breach of peace by the use of thugs, armed guards and detectives.

"The great concern of most newspapers and public officials who propose ready-made remedies is that labor should labor. Stripped of its adornment, that is the essence of the outcry against strikes: workers must work.

Answering Governor Allen's question as to the switchmen's strike, the head of the A.F. of L. suggests that this, coming from Allen, is inane: labor is damned if it does and damned if it doesn't.

"In the case of the switchmen," he adds, "a minority, loaded by employers beyond endurance, defied the majority. That is all there is to that. Strikes are ordered by the majority vote of the union memberships; they are not ordered by officials at will."

**BEAD NECKLETS**

A new line has just been received. Select now when the assortment is at its best.

PRICES \$1.00 TO \$10.00

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**CHIROPRACTIC KLEPTOMANIA**

**An Open Letter to the Public**

**MODERN MIRACLE**

The young Prince Jaime, son of the King of Spain, who has been deaf since birth, has been treated by many eminent European specialists. In December of last year Prince Jaime was first attended by Dr. May. A few days after his visit to the Osteopath he was overjoyed at being able to hear part of the music at a performance at "Chu Chin Chow." Since that date his affliction has become gradually easier, and hopes are now entertained that by Easter the Prince may be able to return to his native land completely cured.

An interesting description of the theory of "Osteopathy," under which the young Prince is being treated by Dr. Johnston May, is given in the Daily Express.

**A FEW FACTS**

- Osteopathy was founded in 1874, by a "regular" doctor.
- It is a recognized profession in Alberta; its members being licensed to practice.
- They take the examinations as prescribed by the University of Alberta.
- They do not whine about being "examined by medical men"—because such a whine would be only a gigantic bluff.
- Osteopathy has many imitators—every good thing has!
- Some of its imitators learn their alleged "science" by correspondence.
- Others leave the farm—or coal mines) and become "doctors" in a few months' time. (Of course they ALL have "handsome diplomas.")
- There are seven fully recognized colleges of osteopathy—giving a 4-year course, (year covers 9 months) with a 5th or post-graduate year. Optional.
- The best that any of its imitators get is 2 years; of 6 months each year. (Of course, we mean in their "colleges.")
- Imitators of Osteopathy (by whatever name they may be called) occasionally effect a cure.
- Why wouldn't they? They are trying—as well as they know how—to apply the principle of Osteopathy, which they imitate.
- The basic principle of Osteopathy is—and always has been—ANATOMICAL ADJUSTMENT.
- Osteopaths are educated and trained physicians. They wouldn't tell a patient with acute appendicitis to "eat corned beef and cabbage."
- Osteopaths do not "camouflage" with an X-Ray machine—and tell every patient that their backbone is disjoined.

**WHAT GOVERNOR HOOPER SAYS OF CHIROPRACTIC**

An Act to Regulate the Practice of Chiropractic in Tennessee

"The purpose of this bill is expressed in its title 'An Act Regulating the Practice of Chiropractic in Tennessee.'

"No State Board of Examiners is required, as in the case of other branches of the medical profession. The diploma from any sort of chiropractic school is sufficient authority to turn loose the practitioners of chiropractic on the public.

"This is an unjust discrimination in favor of chiropractic, and is an imposition on the people.

"As a matter of fact, chiropractic, notwithstanding its claims to the contrary, is merely an unlearned and inefficient imitation of osteopathy.

"This bill, therefore, virtually authorizes unskilled, unexamined and unlicensed men to practice a form of osteopathy, a science already regulated by a rigid statute. Whatever our opinion may be as to osteopathy, we must concede that its practitioners maintain a high professional standard, and that our laws protect them in so doing.

"Chiropractors should be required to abide by regulations similar to those which govern other professions in our state."

TOM SKEYHILL, the brilliant Australian soldier-poet, was rendered totally blind by shell shock (concussion-force) at Gallipoli. After having been pronounced hopelessly incurable by some of the best specialists in England and the States, his sight was absolutely restored by Dr. Riley D. Moore, a Washington Osteopath, through the adjustment of a dislocated neck vertebra. The shameless "chiro's" in the States, immediately got out thousands of folders, proclaiming this another "chiro" victory, and for a time deceived and deluded thousands of people. This was just another barefaced theft of theirs. Signaller Skeyhill will speak here at Chataqua next month and may be induced to tell his story.

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## LATEST CIRCULAR RE NEGOTIATIONS OF R.R. EMPLOYEES

(Continued from page 3.)

feel it our duty to acquaint the country with the essential facts.

"We have presented our case for a living wage for the workers. Expert opinion, predicated on incontrovertible facts, indicates that the lowest figure at which a family of five can be maintained in health and reasonable comfort is \$2,500 a year. We have also submitted evidence proving that only 2 1/2 per cent. of the whole army of railroad workers are receiving a living wage today. This small percentage is composed almost wholly of division officials, general mechanical foremen and other supervisory groups.

"Of the whole army of wage-workers in the transportation industry in the United States today, 44 per cent. of their families are underfed, 69 per cent. are underclothed and 61 per cent. of them are overworked or inadequately housed. The average yearly wage paid to the entire number of railroad workers in the United States today is \$1,280.30 for a normal working year of 308 eight-hour days, allowing nothing for sickness, emergency or irregularity of employment.

"Compared with \$1,700, the lowest subsistence wage budget worthy of consideration, and \$2,533, the bureau of labor statistics minimum comfort budget for Washington, D.C., this average alone should be sufficient to compel immediate relief for the railroad workers of the country.

"Under such conditions as we have here outlined, it should not be surprising that officials of the various organizations of railway employees should find it difficult to maintain 100 per cent. discipline within their ranks. Neither should it be strange that men are leaving the railway service and that other men cast respect for wage agreements to the winds in an effort to keep their families above the level of pauperism. Unrest in the ranks is naturally increasing and increasing at an alarming rate.

"So great is the issue that there can be no question as to the practicability of paying rates which will make possible for 2,000,000 families a standard living wage in reasonable comfort. A wage in the only practicable answer to the present industrial situation. It is the only possible answer in terms of citizenship. Any other answer will only postpone the settlement until conditions render a real solution more difficult."

The railroad executives concluded their argument to the Labor Board yesterday and the representatives of the organizations will be given opportunity today to offer testimony in rebuttal. It is impossible at this time to venture a guess as to when the Labor Board will have completed a decision, we are, however, assured on satisfactory understanding on this and every hand that the Board is fully impressed with the necessity for an early decision on the wage demands, and to be doing all possible to reach conclusions that will be just and equitable to all concerned.

The unfortunate position of striking switchmen are placed in should stand out as an object lesson to the members

of our organizations who are advocating drastic measures to hasten results. All that is humanly possible is being done by your representatives in support of your demands for a just and equitable compensation, and any interruption to the operation of the railroads by suspension of work pending the adjustment of this wage question will undoubtedly react against the best interests of the employees.

Our membership have shown a splendid spirit of co-operation, notwithstanding the long delay in providing an adequate wage, and we sincerely hope that the provisions of the Transportation Act will be followed out to the letter in the handling of all controversies that may arise so that the full responsibility for failure to comply may be placed where it properly belongs.

While the question is yet unsettled with regard to adjustment boards, negotiations are under way between the Chief Executives of the organizations and the railroad managers to reach other important questions pertaining to the National agreement, we hope to receive a definite understanding on these matters at an early date.

This is signed by the various International Presidents, and there is nothing further we can add to it at the present time, except that we reiterate the desire for an early decision that will be just and equitable to all concerned.

## N. Y. MERCHANTS ARE BLOCKED IN STRIKE BREAKING

Steamship Companies Refuse  
Goods Brought To Them By  
Strike-Breaking Trucks

New York (N.Y. Bureau)—Irate merchants whose business has been slowed down by the strike of the transportation workers in the New York district, have humped up against a snag in their efforts to run a private strike-breaking motor truck service. Steamship companies whose ships are manned by members of the International Longshoremen's Association, have refused to accept goods for shipment brought to them by strike-breaking trucks, for fear of a general port strike.

The merchants, through the legal committee of the Citizens' Transportation Committee, the organization which has raised \$5,000,000 to kill unionism among transport workers, are attempting to obtain an injunction against these steamship companies. They claim that the duty of the companies is to serve the public without discrimination and that this duty cannot be evaded whether their employees rebel or not.

Activities of the unions will be thwarted if the injunction is carried out, union leaders declare. In the meantime they have redoubled their activities in picketing non-union trucks. Fifty trucks on various river fronts of the city were stopped by a "flying squadron" of 25 motor cars sent out by the unions.

The action of ex-service men in strike breaking for the Merchants Association has been unanimously condemned by New York Post No. 1, of the World War Veterans.

## SITUATION LEADING UP TO TORONTO STRIKE

(Continued from page 3.)

omments unanimously as follows: That the working conditions and rates of pay at present in force since the 4th of July, 1919, should be continued until 31st of August, 1921, and that the recommendations will be accepted by all the parties concerned."

The above award was signed by all the members of the board, including John Vick, the representative of the Street Railway Employees' Union, and was received with utter amazement in labor circles, as not a single labor man had a good word to say of it and the position taken by the men's representative was roundly scored by labor generally.

The award was announced in the morning papers of June 14th, but prior to this, on the morning of June 12th, Mr. Vick forwarded a minority report to the Minister of Labor stating that he "had been reading the award carefully and I find that I signed it under a misapprehension. I am agreeable to recommend most of the conditions as they prevailed and which have been recommended. I certainly had no idea that my signature placed me in the position of agreeing with the other two of the Board on the rate of wages. I contend for an increase and am going to recommend the same."

Vick stated "that while the figures and evidence presented show that at the present time wages paid equal and exceed in some cases that paid other roads in Eastern Canada per hour, but not per day, yet it was shown by the evidence that the wages paid in border cities of a like size exceeded that paid in Toronto both in hourly and daily rates."

"The amounts actually paid some motormen and conductors show that these men work a great deal of overtime in order to make amounts submitted by the company, and without working this overtime the men could not earn the rates paid skilled trades. That for the sake of harmony and everybody concerned, I recommend that the present working conditions be continued until the 31st day of August, 1921, which is the expiration of the franchise."

Chairman Judge MacLennan replied to this minority report, alleging that Vick must have had pressure brought upon him by the labor men, which the latter denied and averred that as soon as he received a copy of the report and before it was made public he had forwarded on his minority report to the Minister of Labor and his former colleagues upon the board.

The employees of the street railway, however, felt very strongly on the matter, failing to understand how Mr. Vick could sign a unanimous award when he knew that the men employed on the civic car lines were receiving a rate of wages 20 per cent higher than those received by the employees of the Toronto Street Railway company for similar work. This feeling was also expressed very strongly by labor men and labor organizers, also street railway employees union had, to say the least made a

## NEW YORK TYPOS GET INCREASE OF \$11.50 PER WEEK

An arbitrator has awarded newspaper members of the Typographical Union at New York, an increase of \$11.50 a week. Day men will receive \$55; night shift, \$58, and the third shift, \$67. The award dates back to April 1. The men asked for \$63, \$69 and \$75. The arbitrator was County Clerk William E. Kelly of Brooklyn, former president of the National Letter Carriers' association. Last year A.P. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison acted as arbitrator between the publishers and printers, and supported the latter's claim for a \$9 weekly increase. The publishers have agreed to the demands of the stereotypers for an advance of \$10 a week, or \$50 a week and \$1 extra for Saturday.

## SEATTLE LABOR OPPOSES INCREASE STREET CAR FARE

Think Any Deficit Incurred  
Should Be Met Out of  
City's General Fund

(By the Federated Press)

Seattle—Twenty-five cents may be the price of a street car fare in ten years if the present tendency to ride in auto busses, jitneys and private cars continues its rate of growth, Mayor Hugh Caldwell declared in an interview supporting the 7-cent carfare agreed upon by the city council.

The increase amounts to two cents. Surface lines may become almost non-existent, said Caldwell, and huge motor busses may speed through America's street scurrying workers to and from their employment.

Organized labor here in opposing the increase in street car fare has taken the stand that any deficit incurred by the municipal lines should be met out of the city's general fund. Wealthy landowners who themselves ride in autos but whose land values are increased by the street car system should not be allowed to escape scot free in the matter of the deficiency, it is contended. The worker who has no auto must not be called upon to support the system which confers distinct benefits upon the rich, labor maintains.

Those using the public schools are not required to pay the entire cost of operation. This is one of the arguments levelled at the higher fare.

## PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ENDORSES THE NON-UNION SHOP

Philadelphia—Deep resentment is expressed in labor circles here against a statement of the local Chamber of Commerce which is interpreted by labor leaders as a virtual declaration of war on organized labor. The statement endorses the non-union shop and denounces the sympathetic strike as "indefensible and intolerable."

most regrettable blunder and put the men represented in a very peculiar position indeed.

## NECESSITY FOR TRADE UNIONISM FOR THE WORKERS

(Continued from page 3)

will become entirely obsolete in the course of time. Trade Unionists themselves are enemies of the strike; no man desires it or loves it, for it means hunger and misery for themselves and families. A few years ago, labor unions were repressed generally and looked upon as disreputable. They are now, on all sides, looked upon as legitimate and respectable. Our Government and all governments that have even our present civilization have set their seal of approval upon Trade Unions, have encouraged them and have enacted laws which help to promote organization among the workers, to the end that in such wise friendly relations between labor and capital may become assured.

Again, Trade Unionism, brought into existence by a desperate effort at self-defense from the crushing weight of modern commercialism, has written upon the Statute Books of every State, laws which have benefitted almost every section of the working community. Trade Unionism is a power today, and the day is coming when all workers, men or women, will be organized in their own interests. Organization of labor, however, does not mean hatred or hostility to employers. Defense does not postulate defiance. It would be as wrong for Trade Unionism to tyrannize, because of its superior strength, by claiming more than its lawful due, as it was and is for employers to enforce unjust terms. What is wanted in the labor world is first, conciliation and arbitration, to which by the way, labor has always been willing to accede; second, organization of both parties, of Capital and Labor; third, representation from each at a common council and compulsory acceptance of decisions reached. This is a solution of our industrial troubles, as it appears to me.

A final word to the unorganized worker, Remember, my friend, that whatever advantage you may enjoy in the matter of hours, protection from accident, compensation for injury, etc., they have been gained for YOU by LABOR UNION activities. Whatever reforms are needed in your particular employment, they will only be considered because of a union in your factory, mill or shop or wherever you may find work. Men who are outside labor organizations are at the mercy of not a bad master alone (they are not all bad) but of a soul-less system of grinding commercialism, which would barely allow a workman to exist. Pure Trade Unionism, which does not aim at any

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## JOHNNY J. JONES SHOWS WILL BE AT THE EXHIBITION

When the Exhibition opens next week, many of our citizens will not waste much time in reaching the Midway. The Jones Shows have a reputation in Edmonton that many other midway companies envy. The shows are clean and wholesome, and objectionable freaks are not carried. Some old favorites are coming, and many new shows will be included, but we think we are safe in saying that the Jones Shows have no more attractive unit than "Over the Falls." True, a certain loss of dignity is suffered by some of those who travel this route, but this is good for the most of us occasionally, and a

hearty good laugh adds years to our lives. Many succeed in making the trip without suffering discomfort, and they of course lord it over their less fortunate companions.

Johnny J. Jones, who manages the shows in person, is a very quiet, unassuming gentleman, who commands not only the respect but the regard of all his employees.

It is charged that while Australia, where the Labor Unions fix wages as they will, can build first-class steel ships for her merchant marine, at \$130 a ton, in Canada the Government is paying over \$190 a ton in its ship building. Surely this means gross profiteering on the part of the contractors who build our ships?

With the "purchasing power" in her pocket and the union label in her heart, woman reigns with the olive branch. She is mistress of the situation.

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In all Styles, Black, Tan, Mog. Regular up to \$11.50. Sale Price **\$6.75**

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Some with separate soft collar and double cuffs. Regular up to \$3.00. Sale Price **\$1.95**

### MEN'S WORK SHIRTS

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Regular up to \$6.50. Sale Price **\$3.95**

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In "A Musical Highball"

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### NEXT WEEK:

"THE PLAYGROUNDS OF A CONTINENT"  
SCENES AT BANFF AND LAKE LOUISE

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# Stage & Music

## CANADIAN FOLK LORE SOCIETY HAS BEEN FORMED

Many Distinguished Scholars Devoting Time To This Neglected Branch of Science

Mr. Leo Smith, editor of the Toronto Conservatory Quarterly Review, in the course of an article on Canadian folk songs in the current issue of that publication says:

It is not, I think, very generally known that a Canadian branch of the American Folk Lore Society has comparatively recently come into existence. A great deal of European folk-lore exists in Canada as it does in the United States, and it is the object of this society to place on record this little known heritage of old-world tradition. We have many distinguished scholars—including M. Marius Barbeau, a Rhodes scholar, of the geological survey of Ottawa—who are devoting much time to the further knowledge of this hitherto rather neglected branch of science. Already something like 3,000 versions of folk songs have been recorded and transcribed from the province of Quebec alone, and a number of these were recently published by the American Folk Lore Society in a supplement to one of their regular numbers. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the Canadian field of investigation is limited to Quebec. According to M. Barbeau, a great number of traditional sailors' chants are still to be heard in Newfoundland, in Cape Breton, and in Nova Scotia. Then there are the songs still to be heard in lumber camps, particularly those of the Maritime Provinces, and there are many traditional tunes to be heard around the vicinity of Ottawa. Finally, the Irish and Scottish elements of our population often retain a trace of their musical heritage, and some interesting records of this have been taken recently, the singer being an aged lumberman in the employ of the Hudson's Bay company.

Much work has been done lately in the recording of Indian tunes. The Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa is displaying a keen interest in securing these permanent records of their music while it is yet time, for it has been noticed that in the case of the Indians, as in other folk-song communities, the art dies when it comes in contact with that of the tutored musician. The younger members, speaking generally, of course have been brought more into contact with such things as brass bands, and then their native music loses its appeal. Of the particular tribes who have furnished the most interesting phonographic records of late, those of British Columbia take precedence.

### SNAP AND PEP

"One day over in France when my regiment had been on the hike for several hours something happened, something very simple in itself yet very electric in its effect on the marching men," relates a returned Canadian soldier. "The leading unit in the column broke into song. Its air was immediately picked up by the succeeding units in the column. Some of the men sang the words; others hummed the air; still others whistled the rousing tune. The effect of that song was like that of recharging a worn-out battery. Heads were thrown up and chests thrown forward. Snap and pep replaced a listless and disinterested swinging of arms and legs, and the latter synchronized perfectly with the tempo of the song."

### MUSIC HATH CHARMS

Paris news dispatches say: "Music hath charms to cure the savage gripe" is the latest slogan of a group of Spanish doctors who have invaded the medical world of Paris. Recently when an outbreak of gripe at Madrid included the unusual symptoms of sleeping sickness, the doctors tried an experiment on a patient, a prominent banker. They carried him, asleep, to a dark room. Then they called in two musicians, who commenced to play soft melodies on guitars. After two hours' slumber under the lulling music the patient awoke, and the next day was completely cured. The Spanish medical group in Paris declare the "music cure" is infallible for all forms of enteritis and sleeping gripe.

The scheme seems a feasible one and though a great deal of preliminary work would be necessary before it could be put into practical working shape, there seems no reason why a start should not be made as early as possible. With the control of machinery in the hands of the workers a tremendous, absolute, yet bloodless revolution would be accomplished and that without much effort on the part of the workers themselves.

## NEW YORK LABOR SETS UP MOVIE FILM SERVICE

New York.—Following the lead of Seattle workers, a group of New York trade-unionists have set up a labor moving picture film service here. The purpose of the organization will be to produce motion pictures to further the cause of labor, and counteract the anti-labor temper of many of the present productions. Joseph D. Cannon of the United Mine Workers of America is director of the service, which has just been established at 31 Union Square, where the headquarters of important unions are located. With the endorsement of the Central Federated Union, the promoters will enlist the support of the trade-unionists of Greater New York in order to build up an extensive service.

## QUAINT INTERWEAVING OF TITLES OF POPULAR SONGS

Mrs. I. N. Grove, the efficient manager of the Winnipeg Piano Co.'s Player roll department, has made up the following story by interweaving the titles of the popular selling Q.R.L. player-piano rolls:

Fox Trot Dardanella  
Waltz I Love You Dear.....let  
Ballad You and I.....take a  
One Step Tixie.....to  
Fox Trot Afghanistan.....and gage  
Ballad On the Trail to Santa Fe  
.....while under the  
Waltz Alabama Moon.....we could  
Ballad Happy Hours  
Fox Trot At the Moving Picture Ball  
.....and listen to  
Waltz Hiawatha's Melody of Love  
.....for my  
Fox Trot Rose of Washington Square  
Waltz I've Found I Can't Live  
Without You.....so while the  
Ballad Bells of St. Mary's peel forth  
Sacred Abide With Me.....let us  
Fox Trot Little Church Around the  
Corner.....and  
Fox Trot When the Preacher Makes  
You Mine.....we can  
Waltz Honeymoon, through life and  
Ballad Let the Rest of the World  
Go By.

## CURIOSITY

When the workmen own the workshops;  
And the railroad men the rails;  
And the grocery clerks the groceries;  
And the mail clerks the mails;  
When the preachers own the pulpits;  
And the pressmen own the shops;  
And the drillers own the oil wells;  
And the jails are owned by cops.  
When the conductors own the street cars;  
And each driver owns his bus;  
Will you tell us common people—  
Whatevell becomes of us?

## PRISCILLA DEAN AS HAREM FAVORITE

One day Sari was a ragged beggar girl romping on the streets of Stamboul, Constantinople's vilest suburb. The next day found her arrayed in the finest clothes money could buy in the marvelous bazars of the Turkish capital.

She was to be married to the wealthiest sheik in all the Sultan's domain. She was to become the prime favorite in the most famed harem of the Moslem world—the world of her upbringing. Why did she object to this fate—an honor coveted by Turkish maidens of every rank? How did she escape from the powerful sheik, her intended husband?

The answers to these questions form a series of the most dramatic incidents ever written upon the page of romance. They were chronicled by H. H. Van Loan, a noted novelist, in "The Virgin of Stamboul." From this story, Tod Browning, a director for the Universal



HAZEL HASLAM, in "Sampson and Delilah," a feature of the FAIR WEEK vaudeville bill at Pantages.

## Exhibition Week

TWO OF THE SEASON'S GREATEST FEATURES

3 Days Starting Monday

"THE VIRGIN OF STAMBOUL"

\$500,000 Production

Starring

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"BLIND HUSBANDS"

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film company, has constructed a spectacular photoplay.

Hundreds of people, and countless sets of scenery were used to give the picture a true Eastern atmosphere, with camels and caravans, Arabian cavalry, desert activities and the jumbled life of Constantinople. The title role is taken by Priscilla Dean, well known for her fanciful portrayals in "The Wildcat of Paris," "Pretty Smooth" and "The Exquisite Thief." "The Virgin of Stamboul" will be shown at the Regent Theatre the first three days of next week.

### WOULD TRY IT

An Alabama dandy, who prided himself on being able to play any tune on the banjo after he had heard it once, perched himself on the side of a hill one Sunday morning and began to pick the strings in a workmanlike manner. It chanced that the minister came along. Going up to Moses, he demanded, harshly, "Moses, do you know the Ten Commandments?" Moses scratched his chin for a moment, and then in an equally harsh voice said: "Parson, yo' don't think yo' kin beat me, do yo'? Jest yo' whistle the first three or four bars, and I'll have a try at it."

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## STORY OF THE INVENTOR IS ONE OF TRAGEDY

Majority of Inventions That Have Revolutionized Industry Come From Workers

By W. Francis Ahern

Sydney, N.S.W.—It is a well known fact that the majority of inventions that have revolutionized industry have been born in the brains of the workers. It is likewise well known that almost without exception capitalism has filched the product of the workers' inventive brains, giving them in return but a miserable share of the value created, if any at all. The story of the inventor is one of tragedy, since very few of the actual inventors reap the pecuniary products of their creative skill.

Today every industrial hall in the world is revolutionized because of machinery, but the workers who have been responsible for the revolution in industry find little benefit coming to them as a result. In not a few cases the creative skill of their fellows has been turned against them.

For some time past advanced thinkers in the Australian Labor movement have been outlining a plan whereby the workers may secure the full fruits of their industry. The argument is put out that if the workers could carry out their own ideas and place their own inventions on the market they could practically revolutionize every workshop in the world within a decade. If for instance, the workers refused to sell their patented machinery, and adopted the capitalistic principle of hiring it out on weekly or monthly rental, the business would be far reaching. Having control of machinery there would be no need to declare a strike. By the simple process of withdrawing machinery from a particular industry would be forced to capitulate at once. If it was sought to deal with a particular employer who was unfair to labor, the machinery could be withdrawn from the particular workshop, leaving trade rivals who were fair to labor to take hold of the trade. The effect of this can be seen at once.

The system, if adopted would go far towards ending the capitalist system, since capitalists would have to gain the good will of the workers for their own protection. If they proved obstinate, they would be wiped out instantly, and the workers could function on their own as indeed they would when the proper time came.

There is no reason in the world why the system could not be adopted. If a Bureau of Inventions was established,

all workers could hand their ideas for the improvement of existing machinery, or the creation of new machines to the Bureau, which would register, develop, and put it into operation and then place it on the markets of the world—leased out to employers, just as much of the present-day machinery is leased out by capitalistic owners to the industry halls throughout the world.

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<p>Regular \$12.00 Slater's mahogany calf and gummetal Oxfords. While they last \$7.95</p>	<p>Regular \$12.00 Slater's Boots for men, in gummetal and mahogany calf; wide or recede toes. While they last \$7.95</p>	<p>Another New Lot Oxfords, Regular Up to \$12.00 Woman's Mahogany Calf and Black Kid Oxfords, low and walking heels. Every body is wearing 'em. While they last \$5.95</p>	<p>Regular \$4.00 Girls' and Misses' White Canvas Boots, leather sole and heels. Sizes 8 to 2. While they last \$1.75</p>
<p>Regular \$15.00 Geo. A. Slater's and Invictus Boots for men; wide and recede toes to choose from, in gummetal and mahogany calf. Good-year welted sole. While they last \$11.95</p>	<p>Regular \$5.50 Growing Girls' Patent Mary Jane Pumps. Sizes 2 to 7. Cut to \$3.95</p>	<p>Regular \$12.00 Women's patent, grey, ivory and brown kid Oxfords with Louis or walking heels. While they last \$7.95</p>	<p>Regular \$6.00 Women's White Canvas Oxfords; walking heels. While they last \$3.95</p>

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## REGINA LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN AGAINST HEARST'S

The Regina Local Council of Women, made up of one thousand members, has put itself on record as being out to prevent, as far as it can, the Hearst magazines from getting into homes of the city, or from having any weight here. The spirit of hostility towards Great Britain that is encouraged by some of the article in Hearst publications has prompted the step. Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, Motor, Motor Boating, Harper's Bazaar,



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### RAMSAY MACDONALD AND SOVIETS

When we refer to British radicals there are some outstanding names that immediately present themselves to our mind. One of these is Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. There is no doubt about his being a Socialist, and Lenin himself is not more positive in his denunciation of Capitalism. Mr. Macdonald's criticism of the Russian revolution should therefore carry more weight than the usual literary offensives against Bolshevism.

Mr. Macdonald's book, "Parliament and Revolution" is a defense of the democratic and parliamentary reform as against the method of which Lenin is the most conspicuous example. He is opposed to copying Lenin's methods in England because he believes that there is a safer road to the realization of Lenin's ultimate ideals than the dictatorship of the proletariat. "A Parliamentary election," he says, "will give us all the power that Lenin had to get by a revolution, and such a majority can proceed to effect the transition from Capitalism to Socialism with the co-operation of the people, and not merely by edict." Socialists, he tells his readers, ought not to accept the doctrine "that Capitalist methods of repression and force can be used by Socialists to free peoples, and that a rule of tyranny is necessary as a preliminary to a reign of liberty." He puts no more trust in the "tyranny to end tyranny" than he did in "the war to end war."

The Soviet system of government is an autocratic system. The Russian Soviets are both local governments and electoral colleges for the election of members of the next higher Soviet; until by the time the supreme council is reached, all contact with the people is lost. Mr. Macdonald says that "only a low state of political interest and intelligence will tolerate this system of government." Mr. Macdonald believes in parliamentary democracy. Nor does he look with favor upon the proposal to substitute industrial for geographical constituencies.

To those who from the beginning have maintained that the Soviet system was not democratic, and have opposed its principle for that reason, Ramsay Macdonald's book gives added assurance. The British leader makes no compromise with the old order but upholds democracy. He is unequivocally opposed, and rightly so, to autocracy even though it might be "for the good of the masses."

### INDIVIDUALISM ON THE TOBOGGAN

A speaker at the Kiwanis club on Monday told the members of that organization that individualism was on the toboggan. "Communism and collective legislation" was interfering with the individual liberties of the people. And the danger of this communist legislation, the speaker thought, was that it had a tendency of causing a decline in individual responsibility and enterprise. In the ranks of Labor, the individual man did not have anything to say as to the number of hours he would work. This was arranged and regulated for him by collective representation.

Dealing with this last point of the speaker's, we can scarcely believe that Capt. Cameron was correctly reported. What did the worker have to say regarding the number of hours he should work before the advent of "collective representation," or trade unionism to which the speaker no doubt referred? He had nothing to say. The employer had absolute control, and the hours worked were those hours which he and not his workers determined. It was when the workers decided upon collective action that they did begin to have some say as to the hours they should work. The workers' "individual liberty" was increased by "collective representation."

The speaker declared that communist legislation was greatly increasing. It has been piling up for some time. But is it a fact that there is a decline in "individual responsibility and enterprise"? Emphatically no. Never in the world's history have men risen to the needs of the times as has been the case during the present generation. And as the world progresses toward a more equitable and just order of society, men will arise with a greater vision and higher ideals than were possible under a system based on personal greed and selfishness. By collective organization the people can alone attain the "liberty" about which the defenders of the old order are so fearful. Then from the ranks of those who are now kept down by economic circumstances will arise a people, fully developed, whose "individual responsibility and enterprise" will be intensified in the service of humanity. We have only to turn the pages of history to prove that the greatest deeds of all the ages have been inspired by unselfish motives. Why then will collectivism, or the greatest good for the greatest number, cause a decline in individual responsibility and enterprise?

### THE VETERANS AND POLITICS

President W. A. Irwin of the Provincial G.W.V.A. told the East Edmonton U.F.A. that the veterans are "free lance" politically. Mr. Irwin's statement is somewhat vague. If he meant that the returned men were as individuals to unite with the political organization that suited them best, then the "free lance" idea is a practicable one. If, however, Mr. Irwin's statement was intended to convey the idea that the G.W.V.A. as a body should be a separate political group, there are very many veterans and others who would oppose such action.

It is true that returned men have some special interests. But the instances where the interests of the veteran are different from those of other individuals who occupy a similar economic position, are few, and such special interests are at best of a temporary nature. The veteran working in a factory, for instance, and his mate who is not a returned man, have interests that are identical. Especially are their political interests exactly alike. But a separate G.W.V.A. political movement would place them in different political parties. The most damaging characteristic of the old line political parties was the fact that they created an unnatural division. A Soldiers' party would have the same bad feature. The place for the wage-earning returned soldier is in the ranks of the workers' movement. The farmer veteran has interests identical with those of his farmer neighbor who is not a returned man. These are natural divisions, and it is to be hoped that in referring to the Veterans as "free lance" President Irwin meant that the returned men were free to take their places in the political movements that would best serve their several interests.

### AGITATE FOR ADULT EDUCATION

In concluding his very valuable series of articles on University Extension work, Professor Ottewill made some suggestions as to what should be done to increase the usefulness of the university in this province. In the immediate future the following expansion of the existing service should be made:

1. Correspondence Teaching—  
Courses by correspondence ought to be offered on all subjects capable of being taught by such a method, at least up to and including the second year in a University Course.
2. Travelling Instructors should be engaged whose business it would be to organize groups along the line of the Workers' Colleges, already in existence in the United States, making such adaptations as our conditions required. Wherever it is possible to secure a group of students from ten to thirty, who were willing to give some of their spare time, and to pay a reasonable fee for instruction, it should be possible for them to secure such instruction. Judging from the amount of money which outside schools are taking from Alberta for instruction by correspondence, such work could be made self-supporting or nearly so.

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A strongly made hammock with a good top valance re-inforced pillow head, attractive colors. There are 10 only, so be around early in order to secure one. Regular \$10.00. **\$7.95** Saturday morning only.

### Cushions For the Verandah or Summer Cottage

An extra special line of cushions will be cleared at a sensational price on Saturday. There are only a few so come early. They are well filled and covered with serviceable art cretonne. Frilled edges. Just the thing for verandah use. **95c** Saturday morning—while they last.

### Aeroloux Verandah Shades Specially Priced

These shades are absolutely sun proof, at the same time affording free ventilation. They are made of wood slats which are practically indestructible. Easy to fix. Tomorrow we are offering a large stock of these Aeroloux shades at very special prices.

Sizes 4 feet wide. Special	\$4.25
Sizes 6 feet wide. Special	\$7.75
Sizes 8 feet wide. Special	\$9.90
Sizes 10 feet wide. Special	\$13.50

These are sold complete with all fittings—Third Floor

## WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY Saturday Morning \$1.98

### Sale of Silk Hosiery at \$1.98

Over 500 pairs of first quality Silk Hose in black, chocolate, beaver, smoke, navy and white. Silk leg, Silk lisle tops.

Several dozen pairs of Silk Hose in wide elastic ribbed tops, in shades of fawn, grey, chocolate and smoke.

Are over 100 pairs of English Spun Silk Hose in black, sky and pink. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. **\$1.98** Saturday morning.

No Exchanges. No Refunds.  
(MAIN FLOOR)

### WHITE SUMMER FOOTWEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Tremendous stocks of white summer footwear are now being displayed at prices which we know cannot be duplicated. Note these:

#### Women's White Canvas Pumps and Oxfords

The season's newest styles. Suitable for wear on all occasions. With Cuban and military heels; high arches. These will fit you perfectly. All sizes and all widths. Regular **\$3.50** \$5.00. Saturday morning.

#### Women's and Growing Girls' White Canvas Boots

High Cut White Canvas Boots with rubber soles and heels. Made by one of the best Canadian makers—Sizes 2½ to 7. Special for Saturday. **\$2.48**

# HUDSON'S BAY CO.

There is no doubt about who would receive benefit from a service such as outlined above. There are in this province, as in every other province, thousands of men and women who have not had the opportunity to enjoy the pleasures and benefits of education, and who would be quick to take advantage of a plan as outlined in Mr. Ottewill's articles. The Free Press can heartily endorse his observation that "organized Labor could make no greater single contribution, either to the welfare of working men and women, or to that of the province and country and world, at large, than by agitating for and insisting upon an immediate development of adult education, along what are commonly called cultural lines, dealing with literature, art, science, history, and economics, to an extent never tried before."

### MANITOBA

At the time of going to press (Wednesday afternoon) the returns from the Manitoba elections are yet incomplete. It is determined, however, that the Norris Government will not have a clear majority, and the Conservatives are hopelessly swamped.

Labor throughout Canada will rejoice over the result. There is good reason to believe that twelve of the fifteen Labor candidates will be elected. The enormous vote piled up by Fred Dixon in Winnipeg is at once gratifying and a splendid tribute to the man.

The whole result is a sign of the times; another proof that the people of Canada have broken from the bondage of old political traditions and are thinking and voting along independent lines.

### EDITOR'S NOTES

Democracy in industry is as logical and reasonable as democracy in government. We need them both.

Two dismal union failures: The camouflage Union Government and the camouflage One Big Union.

The sources of ivory are the elephant, the walrus, the hippo, the mammoth and the United States Senate.—Dallas News. Why overlook our old men's home in Ottawa?

When the American Federation of Labor met in Toronto in 1909 the membership numbered 1,450,000. At the convention just held in Montreal the affiliated membership was 4,078,450.

We must take consolation from the fact that the longer the Union Government hangs on to office the more complete will be the smash when it does come.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada meets in convention in about two months. Now is the time when unions should plan to send delegates. An "Edmonton in 1921" movement in connection with the convention would not be out of place.

Readers who did not carefully peruse the extracts from W. Jett Lauck's report in last week's Free Press should dig up the paper and read it. Two readings wouldn't hurt. Mr. Lauck has compiled statistics that give an effective answer to the fallacy that increases in wages are responsible for the H.C.L.

The Dominion is making a good change in indemnity of the members by paying for the days attended rather than fining a man for the days he is absent. One time an Alberta member was appointed senator on the day that the provincial legislature opened. He did not attend the session, but asked for his sessional indemnity of \$1,500 less \$400, which was the fine for being absent 40 days, all the days of the session at \$10 a day. The legislature thought that looked too much like profiteering and the gentleman was not paid.—Calgary Albertan.

## CAPITALISTS HAVE LEARNED HOW TO CO-OPERATE

(Continued from Page One)

trained since 1909. He had no illusions about competition. Rather, it has had as its object the successful combination of various forms of business enterprise into ever larger units. First there was the uniting of like industries. Cotton mills were linked with cotton mills; mines with mines. Then came the integration of industry—the concentration under one control of all of the steps in the industrial process from the raw material to the finished product—iron mines, coal mines, blast furnaces, converters, and rail mills united in one organization to take the raw material from the ground and to turn out the finished steel product. Last of all there was the union of unlike industries—the control, by one group of interest of so many and as varied activities as could be brought together and operated at a profit.

It was in the consummation of these combinations, integration and consolid-

ations that the investment banker came into his own as the key-stone in the modern industrial arch.

Business is consolidated, because consolidation pays—not primarily, through the increases of prices, but through the greater stability the lessened costs, and the growing security that has accompanied the abolition of competition.

Again the forces of social organization have triumphed in the face of an almost universal opposition. American business men practiced competition until they found that co-operation was the only possible means of conducting large affairs. The business experiences of the past fifty years have added another to the many causes that were forcing the business individualist to unite with his fellows. Theory advised, "Compete!" Experience warned, "Combine!" Business men—like all other practical people—accepted the dictates of experience as the only sound basis for procedure. They combined because their competitive struggles had pointed out to them the direction in which lay their common salvation. Their combination solidified their ranks, preparing them to take their places in a closely knit, dominant class, with clearly marked interests, and a strong feeling of class consciousness and solidarity.

## A SPECIAL EVENT AT FIFTY DOLLARS

THE SELECTION OF FABRICS IS ESPECIALLY GOOD; FINE ALL-WOOL MATERIALS; STYLED IN THE BEST FASHION. THEY'RE CLOTHES TO SATISFY THE MOST PARTICULAR MEN; THE NEWEST COLORINGS AND PATTERNS.

MEN'S SUITS IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED MODELS.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS IN THE BEST OF THE LATE MODELS.

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