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MINE WORKERS OF DISTRICT 18 HAVE CHARTER REVOKED

International Committee of Investigation Advise President U.M.W.A. to Revoke Charter

Completed investigation today. Find district president is member of dual organization. Showed committee his membership card (O.B.U.) Vice President and Secretary Treasurer also lined up in favor of dual organization. We would advise that district charter be suspended at once. Awaiting early reply.

The above message was wired to John Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind., by International Representative Samuel Dalrymple, who has been in Calgary, probing the situation which has led to the long drawn out strike of the miners in this district, and also the action that has been pursued by President Christy and other officials of the miners in an alleged attempt to break away from international affiliation.

In reply to this message the following wire was received later in the day from the International President: "Message received. Wired H. M. Christy today as follows: 'As you are aware the international executive board directed Messrs. Ballantyne, Dalrymple and Caddy to conduct an investigation into the existing affairs in District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and make recommendations to the international officers as to matters of policy to be pursued in this district. This committee has been pursuing its investigations and I am today in receipt of its recommendations that the charter of District No. 18 be revoked for good and sufficient cause. Accordingly, I am hereby officially informing you that effective this date the charter of District No. 18 stands revoked and the district, as such, ceases its affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America.'

This affects eight thousand miners on strike in Alberta and the British Columbia since May 24th.

CHURCH OFFICIALS DISPLEASED WITH PASTOR'S BELIEFS

Rev. Dr. Salem S. Bland, pastor of Broadway Methodist tabernacle at Toronto, has displeased a number of his church officials by his sympathy with labor, and at a recent meeting of the quarterly official board, the following resolution was carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

"Resolved that we are dissatisfied with some of Dr. Bland's preaching, particularly on Sunday evenings, and we object to some of his utterances outside of the church at other meetings, and we do not think continuance of this in the interest of the church."

Dr. Bland explained that the "other meetings" in the resolution had reference to labor meetings. He at once tendered his resignation which was accepted by a vote of 6 to 5.

SOME RECORDS OF LAWYERS' STRIKES WITH RESULTS

Lawyers, as well as policemen, have been known to strike. Some years ago the barristers practicing in Sierra Leone were so dissatisfied with the judge who was acting as substitute for the chief justice while the latter was on leave that they unanimously elected to give up pleading before him. Legal business in the colony was, therefore, at a standstill until the chief justice returned. France, too, affords an instance of a legal strike. One of the judges at St. Amand accused the local lawyers of deliberately promoting disputes in order to fill their pockets with fees. Thereupon all the lawyers in court departed in a body, declaring that they would not return until this insulting statement had been withdrawn. Eventually the judge apologized, and the lawyers resumed practice.—London Daily News.

OTTAWA LEDGER KEEPERS HUSTLING

Ottawa Federal Union of Ledger Keepers are to take on a busy month shortly to draw recruits into the ranks. For some time past the old guard have been "carrying on" without any special effort, but it is now considered an opportune time to have open meetings again. The regular meeting nights are the first and third Thursdays at Clary's Hall, and it is proposed to have outside speakers attend and address the open meetings.

A step towards greater stability of this Federal union is in evidence by the taking into membership of ledger keepers from general business houses, these coming along in solid formation.

It is expected that in a short time an international organization may be formed which can take into their ranks organizations of this nature.

COOKS AND WAITERS CONVENTION AT PROVIDENCE, R.I.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance will hold their annual convention at Providence, R.I., August 11, 12 and 13. A few days previous there will be a conference in Chicago on legislative matters which will come before the convention. This International is also parent body of the bar tenders unions, and dry legislation is expected to occupy a prominent place in the discussions.

UNION BUSINESS NEGLECTED MORE THAN ANY OTHER

Unionists Should Be As Much Interested In His Business As Employer

Of all the different classes of business the one that is neglected more than any other by its owners is the union business. If the average business man would neglect his business as the average union man neglects to attend to his union meetings and its business transactions—which is every wage worker's business—he would go into bankruptcy in a very short time.

The only reason that a great number of unions do not go out of existence is because there are a few men in the union who realize that the trade union movement is the only way to a better world; that the trade union movement can and does get them improved conditions now, and he doesn't have to wait until after death to live in a better economic life—to get a little bit of heaven on earth—nor does he have to wait until he elects some petty politician who is a member of a party that claims to be the "savior" of the working class, and trust to luck that he may prove true to his promises.

How different conditions would be if every union man and woman would realize that the union hall is where their business place is located. How different things would be if every union man and woman would talk about their business (the union) as much as their employer talks about his business.

We are sure if the union man and woman would be just half as much interested in their business as the employer is in his it would not be long before this world would see the end of its misery; the end of struggling mankind slaving with might and main to make a bare existence; the end of a system that works the life out of young children before they mature into manhood and womanhood; the end of a system that allows the few to have everything in life while the many are living in endless misery.

AERIAL POSTMEN OUT ON STRIKE AT CHICAGO, ILL.

Aerial postmen at Chicago went out on strike last Friday following the refusal of the post office department to reinstate two pilots discharged for refusing to take out planes the day before on account of the fog.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS AGAINST O.B.U.

A definite stand in the fight of labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor against the One Big Union movement has been taken by the Federated Council of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Express and Station Employees. This organization took part in a strike about two months ago and its troubles were amicably settled by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment. The leaders of the organization declare that they are directly opposed to general sympathetic strikes and the One Big Union as demanded by western radicals.

BOOKBINDERS GET WAGE AGREEMENT

The Ottawa printing firms reached an agreement for the wage scale covering the next two years, with their employers this week. The bookbinders were getting \$22 per week and asked for \$32. After negotiating with their employers they settled for \$30 per week for the next 12 months and \$31 per week for the succeeding 12 months. This corresponds with the scale agreed to in Toronto and Montreal. The jump in the schedule means a 23.13 per cent increase in the wages. Women bookbinders will receive \$13.50 per week.

Three thousand Hindu workers in New York City have organized and called themselves the India Workers' Union of America. They want to do their part toward upholding the wage and working conditions.

VANCOUVER ASKS CHANGE IN O.B.U. CONSTITUTION

Central Trades Council Says Present Constitution Not Democratic

The One Big Union plan of organization of the workers is meeting with much discouragement in Canada, and from recent reports it appears that some of the sponsors are beginning to doubt the wisdom of the movement.

The Metal Trades Council of Vancouver, which was one of the original movers for the change, has refused to get behind strikers who are being discriminated against in the reinstatement following the recent sympathetic strike in that city.

When the secession movement took place, at least a handful of men held the charter in each of the organizations. The Boilermakers' Union consisted of seventy-five members after the stampede to the O.B.U. After three months' time it is said the old union has increased its membership to 600. Most of the additions are men who belonged to the local before secession. Similar stories are told of the other crafts.

At a meeting of the Central Trades Council in Vancouver last week that body asked that the constitution of the O.B.U. be changed. Those demanding the change took the position that the present constitution is not democratic in that no provision is made for proposing amendments by referendum, and that the power of recall is vested in the executive committee and not in the membership. Another change demanded is a provision forbidding any member to hold an office more than two consecutive terms.

BRITISH MINERS ACCEPT TERMS OF GOVERNMENT

An official report issued Friday after a conference held between Premier Lloyd-George and the executive of the Miners' Federation, said an agreement had been reached in the big coal strike in England, and that the principle laid down by the government in its proposition has been adopted.

The government proposition, based on the interim report of the Sankey coal commission that the reduction of output through reduced hours would be less than ten per cent, afforded an assurance that piece workers should not suffer any loss in earnings and that the piece rates would be increased by an amount which on the average was found necessary to correspond with the ten per cent reduction in hours.

In order to carry out this agreement, says the report, it was necessary to fix a definite average of reduction in working time resulting from the introduction of the seven-hour day and after an examination of the figures it was decided to accept 47 minutes as the basis for this calculation.

COUGHLAN STRIKE IS SETTLED BY LABOR COMMISSION

The dispute between the Coughlan Shipyards, at Vancouver, and its employees has been settled by the commission named by the minister of labor to deal with the above dispute, according to a report received at the department of labor.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE AT TORONTO SETTLED

Machinists at Toronto returned to work Saturday after a strike of about 12 weeks. It is expected that all the metal workers who have been out the 12 weeks will go back to work shortly.

While the 75 cents an hour asked by the metal workers has not been granted by the employers, it is said the settlement has been near this figure. The men demanded a 44-hour week but have agreed to a 46-hour week.

REGINA TYPES HAVE IDEAS ON ONE BIG UNION

Regina Types have decided to stay with the Trades and Labor Council there, which recently endorsed the One Big Union. The Types claim that the council is part of the Dominion Trades Council and as such cannot harbor One Big Unionism. The determination is strong among the types to purge the local council of One Big Union adherents.

VETERANS WOULD TAX BOND HOLDERS OF LARGE SUMS

Say Profiteers Have Put Big Sums In Victory Bonds To Escape Income Tax

During the sessions of the Great War Veterans' Dominion convention held recently in Vancouver, considerable discussion arose over a proposal to request the Government to render liable to taxation all holders of Victory Loan bonds in excess of \$10,000. Opposition came from many, who said that the Government should not now be asked to repudiate its contract to the bond buyers.

Delegate Benjamin Bastford, of Winnipeg, said that during the past five years huge profits had been made by profiteers, and that these huge interests had acquired government bonds in order to escape the income tax. He argued that all individuals holding over \$10,000 worth should be subject to income taxes, and that there should be a steeply graded income tax in this country in addition to inheritance and estate duties, similar to those in vogue in the Old Country.

Instances were known in financial circles, Mr. Bastford said, where great fortunes had been invested in Victory Bonds, one individual in Montreal having the sum of \$4,000,000 in such securities, which were supposed to be highly patriotic investments.

"The profiteers who all other big financiers have bought these bonds to hide their incomes from taxation," declared Delegate Calder, of Montreal. "They are, therefore, in the same position as the draftees who hid in the woods to avoid military service. If necessary, the Government should disregard contracts with these people."

The suggestion of Delegate Bastford was adopted after a hot debate.

METAL TRADES DEMAND COAST WIDE AGREEMENT

Metal Trades workers in conference at San Francisco say that any agreement made with the employers of the Pacific Coast cities must be uniform and apply to the whole coast. The employers want to make local agreements, the yard owners in each city to drive the best bargain possible in his locality, but the workers are determined to act concertedly and maintain uniform conditions.

It is freely predicted by members of the Metal Trade Union that a refusal of the employers to agree to a coast-wide agreement will result in a strike being declared throughout the district.

CIVIC HOLIDAY WILL BE HELD MONDAY, AUG. 11

Mayor Clarke has proclaimed Monday, August 11th, as the annual civic holiday. The reason for this date, it is stated, is that it will help the annual meet of the Provincial Athletic Association, which is to be held in the city on that date.

The idea also is that the holiday should take place later rather than early in the summer, but he has advanced it a week from the time he intended for reason that the Prince of Wales comes to Edmonton on September 12 and 13, and the civic holiday should not encroach upon Labor Day.

MORE EVIDENCE OF REAL PURPOSE OF O.B.U. LEADERS

Organization Declared To Be Merely a Means To An End

Evidence from all parts of the country continue to corroborate that the O.B.U. organization has as its aim a complete paralysis of all social and economic organization, creation of a state of chaos, and the establishment of Bolshevism on this continent. The following circular letter from Charles Saunders, secretary of the Council of Workers, Soldiers and Sailors at Portland, Oregon, is published by the Oregon Labor Press, an International Union publication, contributes more evidence on the point mentioned and will be of intense interest to union men of Edmonton:

Council of Workers, Soldiers and Sailors of Portland and Vicinity
131 1/2 Second Street
PORTLAND, OREGON

To All Affiliated Organizations, Greetings: The Council of Workers, Soldiers and Sailors has engaged Floyd Hyde, of Machinists Local No. 63, as its permanent lecturer and will in the near future ask your organization to give him a hearing on behalf of this body.

While our Council is a revolutionary organization and while we realize that revolution is inevitable on account of the approaching collapse of the present system, we hope that unnecessary bloodshed may be avoided by organizing the workers into a body so solid and impregnable that when the critical moment arrives in this country as it has in Europe, our capitalist masters will be defeated overwhelmingly and at once.

With this end in view we are advocating the One Big Union, not because that particular form of organization will of itself emancipate the workers from this system of wage slavery, but because it is a more potent weapon for that purpose than any other form of organization as yet put forward.

The Council of Workers, Soldiers and Sailors is a delegate body which provides representation for any bona fide working class organization. At our meetings you will hear expressed the opinions of the direct actionist, the ballot box advocate and the revolutionary socialist, in short our Council is able to weld together any and all methods which are able to spread our ideas among the rank and file of the workers wherever we can get a hearing and for that purpose we ask the support of all union men and women. Send your delegates to our meetings, support us morally and financially to the best of your ability, don't leave it all to George!

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. SAUNDERS.
July 14, 1919.

Floyd Hyde, who according to the letter is now official paid representative of this revolutionary organization is a delegate to the Central Labor Council of Portland, representing the Machinists' union. Saunders is also a member of the Central Labor Council representing the Hoisting and Portable Engineers. Hyde has been a notable I.W.W. agitator in Oregon and Washington for some years.

(Continued on Page 2)

WINNIPEG COUNCIL'S CHARTER HAS NOT BEEN REVOKED

The charter of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council has not been revoked by R. A. Rigg, it is reported. Mr. Rigg is organizing the loyal unions to maintain the former Trades and Labor Council. By affiliating with the O.B.U. the Winnipeg unions have automatically separated themselves from the Internationals, says Mr. Rigg. Many of the unions have applied to the O.B.U. headquarters at Vancouver for a certificate of affiliation.

THINKS LABOR SHORTAGE STORY FOR A PURPOSE

Hang Up the Wage and Plenty of Help Will Be Found

It behooves Labor to keep a close watch on the story that foreign laborers are leaving this continent in such numbers as will cause a labor shortage, says the United Mine Workers' Journal, whose editor declares that even if 1,300,000 foreigners leave, as has been stated, "there will be still a sufficient labor supply."

"It is well to remember that even during the war, when the demand for labor was at its highest point, when industries, shops, mills and mines were striving to meet the extraordinary demands that were made on them, there was no time when they failed to meet the unusual requirements. And now the war is over. The extraordinary demand has disappeared. Shops, mills and factories and mines are not working to their capacity—not yet. There is in this country plenty of labor to supply all of the requirements of industry. All that is required to get this labor is for employers to pay the right wage."

"There is a concerted effort to make the public believe that a great labor shortage is in sight, but it would be well to hesitate before believing it."

"Labor is in favor of putting up the bars against immigration during the period of reconstruction and until business and industry in this country has again become stabilized. Then, and not till then, will any one be able to say truthfully and knowingly what labor conditions will be."

SEAMEN'S STRIKE FINALLY SETTLED AT NEW YORK

After a six-hour meeting at New York, Monday, of officials of the United States Shipping Board, American Steamship Association and Engineers' Union, an agreement on wages was reached with the marine engineers, and the seamen's strike which has tied up shipping along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard for about three weeks, was finally settled.

The engineers presented their demands on Saturday night, following the settlement of the strike of seamen, stewards, oilers and water tenders, issuing orders that no vessel be taken out pending settlement of their issues.

The only other class of ship workers whose demands have not been settled are wireless operators. They have not gone on strike and a conference between them and the ship owners for consideration of wage increases asked, is slated for this week.

LABOR MEMBER OF EAST HAMILTON DIES SUDDENLY

Allan Studholm, labor member in the Ontario provincial legislature for the riding of East Hamilton, died at his home there Monday morning. Mr. Studholm suffered a stroke last week while attending a soccer football game. Little hope was held out for his recovery from the first.

BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN ORGANIZE AT RAPID RATE

Mr. A. A. Woodward, second vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, etc., and Canadian organizer reports that during a period of forty days 69 charters to new local unions were granted. The Toronto local union of the above Brotherhood has succeeded in establishing a minimum wage rate of 55 cents an hour.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY MEN OUT ON STRIKE

The street railways of Chicago were completely tied up when fifteen thousand employees went on strike at 4 a.m. Tuesday. The employees are demanding 85 cents an hour, an increase of 77 per cent over present wages, and an eight-hour day and time and one half for overtime.

WINNIPEG COUNCIL ADOPTS O.B.U. CONSTITUTION

R. A. Rigg Makes Statement At Conclusion Of Meeting

At Tuesday night's meeting, the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, by a large majority of the delegates present, adopted the constitution of the O.B.U., and ordered the Secretary and Treasurer of the council to turn over all the council's property to that organization. About 120 members out of the total membership of 350 were present at the meeting.

The special committee, appointed at the last regular meeting for the purpose of investigating and making recommendations respecting an O.B.U. form of Trades and Labor Council, presented their report recommending the constitution which was then read clause by clause and adopted with little discussion. The preamble was devoted to proving that the system of craft union organization was a failure and that the O.B.U. was the logical alternative to it. The council proposed by this report was to be known as "The Winnipeg Central Labor Council," and was to be composed of delegates from the several Winnipeg O.B.U. units.

At the conclusion of the meeting, R. A. Rigg made the following statement: "As the authorized deputy of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, I shall proceed to carry out the instructions given to me by that organization, and that the Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg will carry on."

"The Trades and Labor Council meeting tonight presented the anomaly of having present there as delegates a considerable number who by the laws of their international organizations that they have previously represented had no right to be there in a representative capacity. These delegates have been repudiated by the international organizations of which they were previously representatives."

"Other delegates had their credentials in the hands of the Secretary of the Council, but on account of the meeting being a special one, the President did not receive new credentials."

"There was also the unusual feature of delegates representing organizations that up to the present time have taken no action to break away from their international, who still solidly support the movement of organization of the One Big Union Central Labor Council."

"The work of reorganization of the Trades and Labor Council will be immediately proceeded with."

SEATTLE UNION INVESTIGATING STRIKE CHARGES

Down at Seattle the Machinists are investigating the charges that financial assistance from Seattle unions had not been used for the relief of Canadian strikers in general, but had only gone to the O.B.U. faction.

In response to an appeal in behalf of victimized Vancouver strikers that was made at a previous meeting of the local by P. McDonnell a sum of \$500 was voted. Secretary A. W. Hoch visited Vancouver and made a personal investigation of the charge that this money had gone wholly to strikers who belonged to the O.B.U. and not to any who supported the A. F. of L. At his suggestion James McVety and Percy Beagham, officers of the Vancouver machinists, went to Seattle and explained the situation at Monday's meeting of the local.

After a warm debate it was decided to invite Jack Kavanaugh, Secretary of the British Columbia Federation of Labor and a supporter of the O.B.U. to face McVety and Beagham at the next meeting of the local when both sides of the dispute will be heard.

CARPENTERS' WAGE INCREASE PUT OFF UNTIL AUGUST

The mass meeting of the members of the Toronto district of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, held at the Labor Temple last week, was very poorly attended, and as a result the demand of the carpenters for an agreement with the Builders' Exchange at 75 cents an hour was postponed a month, and will not be made effective until August 1. It will be recalled that the men agreed to take 70 cents an hour pending the final ratification of the agreement at 75 cents, which was to have been put into effect at the end of last month. The resolution postponing action in this matter to August 1 points out that except for the City of Montreal Toronto pays lower wages than any other city of its size in America, and that due to the amount of time lost during the year owing to climatic conditions, to the high cost of living and to other causes, the carpenters at 70 cents an hour are not receiving living wages.

Cut-Rate Specials for This Week

Men's Beaver Brown Calf Bals
This Shoe is made with the recede toe, yet an easy fitting shoe. Regular \$9.00 for **\$7.95**

Men's Velour Calf Blucher
For those who like the broad, high toe. Made on an easy fitting last, this shoe will appeal to them. Regular \$10.00, for **\$8.50**

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MORE EVIDENCE OF REAL PURPOSE OF O.B.U. LEADERS

(Continued from Page 1)
and it is understood that he also has been active in British Columbia in late years.
The I.W.W. element in labor circles moved into the ranks of orthodox Organized Labor at Portland the same as here and elsewhere. Commenting on this fact the Oregon Labor Press says:
"There are several other members of the revolutionary organization members of the Central Labor Council. Anyone attending the session can pick them out very easily. They are all, as the letter states, advocates of the One Big Union. They don't do anything constructive in the Council and take advantage of every opportunity to prevent any constructive work being done by the Council. They are there for one purpose only, to spread their propaganda. For months past almost every meeting of the Council has been largely taken up with these propaganda speeches until many delegates have become disgusted and refused to attend and some organizations are threatening to withdraw from the Council."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ACCUSED OF PARTIALITY

Human Being More Important Than Material Products of That Human Being
Unscrupulous manufacturers, members of that gigantic union called the Manufacturers' Association, have accused Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, with having conducted the United States Employment Service, during the period of the war, as a union employment bureau. Such contemptible utterances, unwarranted and without fact, have been denied by Mr. Wilson. He has made a lengthy statement to the public setting forth his position in the matter, and also showed that through this branch of employment service of the government, our factory plants and mills were kept free of enemy workmen who could have done great damage to both employer and employe had not this precautionary measure been rigidly adopted. In conclusion Mr. Wilson has this to say:
"There have been clearing houses for money and all kinds of commodities for many years, but until recently there has been more where employers and employes can exchange services and needs for workers. I believe that the human being is of much more importance to any country than the material products of that human being."

ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS OVER THREE MILLION MEMBERS

The annual report of membership for the year ending April 30, 1919, as presented at the recent A.F. of L. convention shows the following:
Total membership, 3,269,068; National and International Unions, 111; Local Unions, 33,852; Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 884; City Central Bodies, 816; Local Department Councils, 572; State Federations, 86; Departments, 5.

N.W.T.U. ASKS LEGISLATION FOR HEALTH INSURANCE

The National Women's Trade Union League, in convention in Philadelphia, adopted a resolution favoring compulsory health insurance legislation by the state. The features of such legislation would provide a means for equitably distributing the costs of wage earners' sickness, for providing needed medical care, for providing maternity benefits for working women and for creating an incentive for the prevention of disease.

G.T.P. FEDERATION ON U.S. LINES IS ORGANIZED

A System Federation on the Grand Trunk lines, not including that part of the road in Canada, was organized in Chicago the middle of June. Delegates representing all of the shop crafts were present from Battle Creek and Port Huron, Mich., also Chicago. Those representing the Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers were Brothers W. F. Gester, Chicago; Frank Dell, Battle Creek, and C. Schultz, of Port Huron. Officers of the Federation were elected as follows: President, I. Barney, of the carmen; Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. Gester, blacksmith, of Chicago; Vice President, A. D. Rice, machinist, of Battle Creek. About 2,000 members will be in the system federation. Each craft named a general chairman. A per capita tax was fixed and resolutions favoring government ownership of the railroads were adopted. The officers as well as the delegates seem to be alert and ambitious and want to have a good organization. Their advent into this work is most promising for splendid success.

INDUSTRIAL WORK WHAT IS IT? IF YOU PLEASE, JUDGE

During a wage arbitration hearing, as provided by law, at Melbourne, Australia, lawyers and the court discussed for hours the meaning of "industrial work." Webster's dictionary was submitted as one of the exhibits and the court inquired if the captain of a ship would be considered to be engaged in industrial work. A lawyer replied that he would be "but in a sense different from the meaning intended."
After this illuminating answer the court asked:
"Would a shorthand writer be an industrial manual laborer?"
"Possibly not," replied the lawyer.
"But rather would I think he would be a brain worker."
And thus the argument continued while workers were asking for a living wage to meet increased living costs.

COMPENSATION ACT ADJUSTS MANY AWARDS

Over 500,000 Workmen Are Covered By Provisions of the Act
The fourth year's operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, is dealt with in a report just printed. It shows that during the year \$3,514,648 was awarded for compensation, or \$11,600 a day, and \$369,546 for medical aid, or \$1,219 a day, the number of checks issued per day being 248 for compensation and 139 for medical aid. Payment was made for 40,930 accidents, 382 of these being death cases, 2,549 causing some degree of permanent disability, 25,446 causing only temporary disability, and 12,553 involving only medical aid.
It is estimated that over 500,000 workmen are covered by the provisions of the act. As the disability in serious accidents often continues into and sometimes beyond the following year, complete statistics can only be given for the prior year.
These shows that about 75 per cent of the injured workmen were British subjects and 25 per cent foreign, 6 1/2 per cent being Austrians, 6 per cent Italians, 5 1/2 per cent Russians, and 2 1/2 per cent citizens of the United States. The average weekly wage of injured workmen was \$19.06, and the average age 34.07 years.
The total time loss from accidents during the year was 365,626 days. The average length of temporary disability was 21 days.
Machinery caused about 32 per cent of all the accidents; the handling or moving of objects 28 per cent, and falls of the workmen, 10 per cent. The most prolific individual causes were saws, which caused 892 accidents; laths, 891; presses, 813; hoisting apparatus, 785; abrasive wheels, 781; belts, pulleys, chains and sprockets, 390; of which 7 were fatal; planers, joiners and edgers, 260; shapers, moulders and headers, 121; shafting, couplings and set screws, 125; and while 6 were fatal. Falls from vehicles caused 260; collapse of support, 278. Hot and inflammable substances caused 1,018 accidents; falling objects caused 1,256, and runaway animals, 98.

ON WHICH SIDE IN THE STRUGGLE DO YOU BELONG?

Self-preservation is the first law of nature.
Even in the animal world this law is ever present.
The trade union movement, the same as individuals, is amenable to that law. The struggle for existence, the hope of the future, the battle against injustice, the fight between right and wrong, all come under that category. So we find the trade union movement always in the trenches and front-line trenches too, struggling and fighting for better conditions for all workers.
In this struggle some trade unionists take part to the limit of their endurance and ability, others sit back with folded arms and participate in the benefits, but refuse to take part in the struggle, and then there are others who sit idly by and do nothing but criticize everything that is being done.
In which class do you belong?
Where do you fit?
How do you line up in this struggle?
Are you one of the fellows that always have a better way of doing something?
Are you one of the fellows that stand on the curbstone and chatter like a poll parrot, repeating the words of the master class or saying, "It won't work, it can't be did, it never was and it never will be?"
If you are, you are surely giving comfort to the enemy, and if you are not being compensated for your efforts in this line, you are being cheated?
Honest criticism comes only from those who participate in the activities of the trade union movement and who do their part. If you are doing your part, you have a right to criticize and, doing your part, means the participation actively in all things endorsed by the majority of the movement.
The unionists who refuse to conform to the rule of the majority is not worth very much to the organized movement.—The International Steam Engineer.

LABOR'S TRIUMPH IS COMING, SAYS AN EDUCATOR

Representatives of the various organizations in the important steel campaign drive, are preaching to the men the great necessity of right organization, and their value in dollars and cents to the nation. Alice L. Neale, ex-school teacher and for many years in charge of grading classes, who made a deep, careful study of the home, the worker and his income as well as working conditions, all of which reflected on the pupil, has the following to say in regard to labor's triumph.
"It should be the duty of the men to hold their heads higher, expand their chests broader, and meet the eyes of their employers with a look that says: 'We meet you on the level and part on the square.' Labor's triumph is coming."
The above message, coming from an educator, one who made a life study of the workingman, home conditions, environment, etc., is worthy of notice. Labor has a reason to brace up, words of encouragement from the educated should be warmly accepted.

TRADES UNION MOVEMENT OF INTEREST TO ALL

There is no reason why every worker for wages should not be vitally interested in the trades union movement. The most potent reason at present is the reactionary tendency of the employers during this so-called reconstruction period. Unless the workers combat collectively the attempt to deprive them of the somewhat more liberal concessions they gained during the war, many an employer of Labor will not hesitate for a moment to cut wages and increase the length of the working days.
Regular attendance of meetings will aid the trades union movement immensely. For through regular attendance the average worker will gain a more thorough knowledge of the far-reaching possibilities of trades unionism.

U.S. STEAMSHIP 'AFEL' LAUNCHED AT PHILADELPHIA

Named for A.F. of L. Because of Support Given Government in World War
The "Afel," the thirty-ninth boat constructed at the Hog Island shipyards, at Philadelphia, was launched under unusual circumstances. The boat was named after the American Federation of Labor "because of the able support given the government by union ablor in the world war." The name of the boat is the cable code address of the American Federation of Labor.
International Secretary-Treasurer Sara A. Conboy, of the United Textile Workers of America, acted as sponsor for the boat and the launching was in charge of a committee of organized ship builders. President Gompers was the principal speaker.
"This is an epoch-making day for me, and why should it not be," said the A.F. of L. executive. "I will remember the day when I and what I stood for were despised and hated by every one who possessed one dollar more than the laboring people, who had organized."
"And today this wonderful ship carrying our name, the name of our organization, starts on its career. It will carry that name to all the peoples of the earth, and with it the ship will carry our hopes of a new day and a new civilization."
"What does this change mean? It means that the employers have come to understand that co-operation is the only solution of the mutual problem. I have not changed. We have not changed. We stand today for the same ideals and principles for which we stood when the American Federation of Labor was first formed. The change has come about in the hearts and minds of our opponents, and its result is the launching of this magnificent ship by a great corporation under the auspices of the government."

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UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL
Chartered by Dominion Trades Congress and American Federation of Labor. Meets first and third Mondays in each month in the Labor Hall, Purvis block, 101st street.
President—R. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4959.
Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phones: Office, 4018; residence, 72377.
Vice-President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.
Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, 202 A. Farnilo.
Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. A. Campbell.
Legislative Committee—E. E. Roper, W. Heron, T. Russell, W. Porter, J. Harkness.
Organization Committee—A. Cairns, J. J. McCormack, J. Gardiner, W. Floyd.
Creditors—J. A. Kinney, T. Davidson, J. Rankin.
Press Committee—J. Yule, R. McCreath, G. Decton.

LOCAL UNIONS
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, R. Roe, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
Bro. Carpenters Local 1235—Secretary, F. Packford, 11418 79th street; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
Jonnymen Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, Box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Ericklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353; meets 1st Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Boilermakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.
Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H. Regan, 10914 80th avenue; meets in Labor Hall.
Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Labor Hall.
Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. L. McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.
Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall.
Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, room 215, Armstrong Bldg; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
General Pipefitters Railway 685—Secretary E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.
Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Suthen, 10607 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' & Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.
Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, Post Office Box 92; meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 398—Secretary, W. Harbour, 10658 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary, F. Gathercole; meets in West Edmonton.
Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets 1st Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.
Civic Employees Local 30—Secretary, A. K. Noaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.
Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Small, P.O. Box 121; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.
Machinists Local 1817—Secretary, H. E. Crook; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.
Machinists West Edmonton—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 303 Alexander Bldg; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.
Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.
Steam Shovel Dredgemen—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street; meets in Labor Hall.
Stage Employes—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Empress Theatre.
Street Railway Employes—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.
Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.
Sheetmetal Workers 371—W. Tomlinson, Barry Sheetmetal Works; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
Stonecutters—Secretary, A. Farnilo; meets in Labor Hall.
U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hatal, 9531 109A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.
Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.
Commercial Telegraphists—Secretary, J. Wylie, Box 2073; meets 1st Sundays, in Labor Hall.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secretary, W. Cotton, P.O. Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.
G.T.P. Carmen—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

FEDERAL LOAN BANKS FOR AID IN HOME BUILDING

The U.S. Department of Labor has sent questionnaires blank to all parts of the country seeking information relative to building associations and their method of doing business. The Department is promoting the scheme of establishing federal loan banks throughout the country to enable workmen to borrow money to build or buy their own homes.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS BIG ADVANCEMENT

Price of One Battle Cruiser Would Put Ten Thousand People On the Land

While the rest of the world is snickering over the shabby trick the Germans played on the British by sinking the surrendered fleet in the Scapa Flow, the Britons themselves are divided between those who call the act a good riddance and those who are bewailing the economic loss.

It is true the economic loss is immense. Tonnage totaling 394,700 with all the expensive equipment was sent to the bottom of the sea—a total loss of material but a gain to the world.

The money involved in the first cost of the ships was \$176,000,000. It is safe to say the upkeep equals the cost every few years, while obsolescence overtakes this sort of craft within very few years.

From the economic standpoint the world is better off with these ships nineteen fathoms deep than on the waves of the bleak waters of the Orkneys.

Put into constructive channels the capital and labor involved in the building and maintaining of a vast fleet would be productive of great good for humanity.

"Give me the cost of one battle cruiser and I will put ten thousand people on the land and make them happy and independent and productive of a surplus of foods and fibres for the use of the rest of the world," said a man who has had experience in developing land in large tracts and colonization.

If he is correct why not give the people the cost of an Atlantic fleet and let the prosperity multiply in ratio?

After the terrible cost in human suffering in the world war comes the additional suffering from material losses. Nearly all Europe is either hungry or on the verge of starvation.

Men are beginning to reckon the costs of war and armaments. The world is ready for a new era wherein men's thoughts shall direct science into channels for the establishment and extension of machinery for construction, for life and happiness rather than for destruction, death and desolation.

Sinking battle fleets do not solve any great problems. They are built to be sunk or destroyed in conflict or to go on the scrap heap.

To stop building them is to pave the way toward an agreement to end armament. This will mark the greatest step forward that has been made by man in centuries.

The League of Nations is the answer. The document drawn at Versailles doubtlessly is open to a world of criticism. Doubtlessly it will fall at many points and the application of its provisions be difficult, impracticable at times, but it is still the greatest constructive effort ever undertaken by the combined nations of the earth.

Despite all its shortcomings it will form the foundation for a final agreement among men that there shall be no more war, no more desolation.

The thought that the hour of this achievement approaches gladdens the hearts of men.

The League of Nations is the next great step forward in the progress of the human race.—Frank E. Wolfe of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

SHOP CRAFTS ASK ELIMINATION OF JAPS AND GREASERS

Claim Aliens Are Receiving Better Working Conditions Than Other Workers

The Local Federation of all Shop Crafts, at Albuquerque, N.M., has gone on record as endorsing the recent action taken by the Needles, Cal., and Winslow, Ariz., Federations in demanding the entire elimination of all aliens from the shops of the Railway Administration, except where they have already taken out citizenship papers, and that their places be filled as soon as possible by Americans.

At the present time there are upwards of 1,000,000 men out of work in the United States, which condition is due to the shutting down of war industries and the discharge of soldiers and sailors. There are a large number of aliens, especially Japanese and imported Mexicans, it is stated, working at wages from 40 to 68 cents per hour in the shops and engine-houses of the A. T. & S. F. Ry., and in many places these aliens are furnished with housing conditions more favorable than that granted other classes of employes. Also these aliens are given very favorable working conditions and are not compelled to compete with American Labor as regards quality or quantity of work, and are practically immune from discharge and the elimination of these aliens from railroad shops would throw open many thousands of vacancies for returning soldiers and sailors.

LABOR'S POSITION MUST BE MAINTAINED

The executive report of the A. F. of L. regarding wages says: "The position of labor must be maintained and advanced at all hazards. It is the opinion of your executive council that no wages paid to American workmen today are too high, but that on the contrary wages far too low still are paid in many industries. Progress is the kind that reaches the individual in the form of a better life, a freer and larger opportunity and more of the things by which life is sustained and enriched. The progress of our movement in realizing these things for the workers is not to be denied by any influence or obstacle."

IN INDIA THEY HAVE LEARNED CO-OPERATION

Dada Fanj, Armed With Sticks Parade in Streets of Lahore

In far off India the uneducated, illiterate and slave driven workmen have heard of organized labor and of the results that were obtained by getting together and making demands for something that will give them a chance to live decently. A recent communication from that country has this interesting chapter:

"Chana Din organized and led a band which called itself Dada Fanj (army of brotherhood) and, armed with sticks, paraded the streets of Lahore on the evening of the 11th and the morning of the 12th of April, i.e. at the time when a state of rebellion was already in existence. They marched two deep, carrying their sticks as if they were rifles. At constant halts they knelt as if in a firing position. On numerous occasions Chana Din made inflammatory speeches. He invoked the assistance of God and of the people to overthrow the British government. He also made reference to the Rowlett Bills. Chana Din's speeches were applauded by the mob; and the army, as it passed along, was joined by recruits who were supplied with sticks."

NON-PARTISANS WIN IN N. DAKOTA BY BIG MAJORITY

By approximately 7,000 majority North Dakota has approved, by a referendum vote, the non-partisan league industrial program adopted by the last state legislature. The program includes the establishment of a commission with unlimited powers on the industrial field. A state bank will be established, state elevators started and each county will have an official newspaper. The referendum campaign was bitterly contested by opponents of the league.

PROPOSES LABOR ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Conference of Twenty Leaders to Adjust Grievances is Suggested

To adjust grievances between employe and employer, Basil M. Manly, joint chairman of the War Labor Board, suggested a conference of twenty men, leaders on business and workers, and two members of the cabinet, these men to consider—

Permanent relations between capital and labor;
Industrial management and workers' participation in profits;
Wage adjustment;
Settlement of industrial disputes, and
Improving working hours and conditions.

Manly believes such a conference of capital and labor, under the auspices of the government, will forever end the Bolshevik agitator's career in the United States.

The idea was suggested by Manly at the national convention of the American Federation of Labor and has been incorporated in a joint resolution introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senator Poindexter, Republican of Washington, and in the lower house by Congressman Kelly, Democrat of Pennsylvania.

The resolution provides for the getting together of nine of the nation's leading "captains of industry," nine of the nation's leading labor leaders, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Labor.

It is Manly's belief that if these twenty men put their shoulders to the wheel it can be moved out of the mire of threatening Bolshevism, labor disturbances and business inactivity.

JAP SILENT INVASION CALIFORNIA STATE

Japan is conducting a "silent invasion" of California, said United States Senator Phelan, of that state, in a statement in which he calls upon the nation to act now and help save western civilization.

"I was surprised and alarmed," he said, "to read the official statement that one-third of the births outside of incorporated cities and towns in Los Angeles county, California, are Japanese. That means that one-third of the rural population is substantially Japanese, and, as the rural population is the backbone of every country, the gravity of the situation must appeal to all thinking men and women.

"The state board of health reports that the Japanese births in the last 10 years have increased 3,000 per cent. and the white births have decreased about 9 per cent.

"California is now just as Hawaii has been for some time past—a tributary colony of Japan.

"If this is not checked now it means the end of the white race in California, the subversion of American institutions and the end of our western civilization."

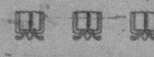
Actors and singers in Paris have organized and affiliated with the Federation of Labor over there.

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Employers should not wait until increasing business forces them to employ anybody they can obtain, but should look ahead and avail themselves of this unusual opportunity to enlist the services of highly trained workers, ordinarily secured only with difficulty. On application there can be referred to you, for example:

Engineers	Law Clerks
Architects	Commercial Artists
Business Executives	Sales Managers
Accountants	Travelling Salesmen
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These workers are returning to civil occupations with increased initiative, a broader view of life, and a greater capacity for work.

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HARVEY MINSTRELS
HERE NEXT WEEK

Harvey's Greater Minstrels was organized and is owned by R. M. Harvey, a well known circus man who for years has been spending money like water in the circus business. The expense of building an amusement enterprise does not disturb him because as Manager of one of the greatest circus enterprises on the road he learned it is only by the lavish expenditure of money that success can be attained. Hence it is not surprising that Harvey's Greater Minstrels wear the swellest, most expensive wardrobe ever worn by any minstrel and also that its olio of seven acts of vaudeville include specialties not to be outclassed anywhere and the members of this minstrel are highest salaried and the best treated of any minstrel man on the road—the result is the best entertainment with hundreds of would-be patrons turned away five nights out of the week. It seems impossible to find theatres large enough to accommodate the crowds who want to see the Harvey Greater Minstrels—moral, buy your seats as early as possible.

They will be at the Empire theatre on August 7, 8 and 9.

HAUNTED BEDROOM
AT ALLEN, MONDAY

One of the most difficult assignments ever given a motion picture casting director was put up to Fred Fralick, of the Thomas H. Ince studio, when work was commenced filming "The Haunted Bedroom," which is being shown at the Allen theatre next Monday and Tuesday.

The story calls for what appears to be a ghost meandering through a graveyard. It was necessary, in order to get the lighting effects, to take these scenes at night, and the story called for a negro willing to perform at night in a graveyard, with wind howling, lightning flashing and thunder growling, was some job.

But Fralick found him—a real colored man—Joe Anthony. He went through with the scenes, but those about the studio claim that Joe looks several shades whiter since the experience. The story was written by C. Gardner Sullivan, and was directed by Fred Nibbe under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince.



Austin & Delaney in "Syncoated Hotel" at Pantages Next Week

GRAFONOLA OF BIG ADVANTAGE IN THE SCHOOL

Being Used Effectively in Many Places, Says Dr. Dorey

Material advancement will have been made for music in the schools of Ontario if the Department of Education adopts the recommendations decided upon by the Association of Supervisors of Music in the Schools. This association was organized at the Dr. Dann dinner, held in Toronto by a number of prominent musicians and the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music and held its first meeting in Toronto, simultaneous with the annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association, with which body it has applied for affiliation.

Mr. J. Milnor Dorey, of Trenton, N.J., delivered an instructive address on "The Grafonola in the School," to the Public School Section of the O.E.A. during which the Grafonola was used to illustrate certain phases of educational work. His talk was, in fact, a practical demonstration with records and with school pupils.

It was pointed out by Mr. Dorey that the use of the Grafonola in the public schools of the United States is well advanced. Hardly a school is without one, and these schools are using records of all sorts, not merely for entertainment and diversion, but for practical correlation with the entire school's work. Attention was called to the fact that the need of mental tests and measurements for ascertaining mental capacities and progress in the study of arithmetic, writing, reading, spelling, etc., has now become the basis of grading and standardizing the school work of the United States. Music has now been added. Prof. C. N. Sessler, of the University of Iowa, has devised a set of instruments, scientifically constructed, to enable any school to make a survey of its pupils to ascertain their music capacities. All these musical tests have been put in record form, and it is now possible to find out what pupils have a sense of pitch, time, intensity, consonance, dissonance and memory. In this way the music teacher is able to know to a certainty what pupils are weak, who are strong, and in what respects, and also those who have no musical capacities at all. In consequence, it is possible to make out a course of study exactly fitted to the capacities of the pupils. This examination also enables pupils and parents to know for a certainty whether there are vocational possibilities in their children, and in what direction to expend the time and money involved.

Another practical use of the Grafonola was shown by the interesting drill executed by a class of boys to a record, the music of which was written to fit into the needs of bodily movement necessary for proper calisthenics. Another class of girls executed a folk dance prettily, showing not only a very concrete and practical use of the Grafonola in bringing to school the wealth of folk dances and games for children, but that it is of direct aid in fulfillment of the law of the Province, which states that there shall be a course in physical drill "to provide rational forms of exercise for the attainment and maintenance of health, the development of a symmetrical body, and the formation of habits of grace and ease in muscular movements."

It was also shown that it is possible to teach penmanship with the Grafonola. A class of pupils at the blackboard went through a set of penmanship exercises in the direction of a voice speaking in record form, which not only gave them instructions for position and posture but counted the time rhythmically.

This arrangement thus enables the teacher to move about the room to correct false positions and incorrect writing and at the same time relieves her of voice strain in counting. The same pupils then wrote some exercises to musical records in three-four and four-four time, maintaining again the evidence of increased legibility and ease of arm movement when the counting is done rhythmically, that is, musically.

The entire subject of musical appreciation was then taken up and various records played to show how to map out a course in musical appreciation, running from the kindergarten to the high school, all the music employed graded in a thoroughly pedagogical and psychological plan. First were played records for the sensory period, the child period, when concepts were made through the senses, selections embodying simple rhythms, descriptions of nature, and simple sounds. Then came the Association period in which pupils now begin to interpret their learning in terms of their own knowledge, and selections were played in which the element of discrimination was pronounced, music bringing out different types of songs, elements of time, form, etc. In the Adolescent period it was shown that pupils now should be taught appreciation from the intellectual standpoint. Pupils may learn at that time the difference between the song, the ballad, the opera aria, and the oratorio type. Pupils may now begin to learn the various functions of the instruments in the orchestra as well as the essential differences between the overture, the sonata, the tone poem, and the symphony. Finally, he may be able to see how music may help develop his intelligence and information in geography, history and English, folk songs and dances, great musical compositions which depict historic events, and all the wealth of music which has literary background, and sources of inspiration can thus be placed at the disposal of pupils in this work of showing the unity that pervades all art and form of expression. It is obvious, it was pointed out, that the phonograph, as nothing else can do, is the only means of bringing to the schools the great music of all time sung and played by artists, serving not only a definite and ennobling means of musical culture, but as a very important and integral factor in the entire life of the school.

WINNIPEG POSTAL WORKERS SHARE RESERVE FUND

Seventy-five thousand dollars was divided Wednesday among 200 men who were dismissed from the postal service as a result of the Winnipeg strike. This money was a reserve fund to which the men contributed when they were in the service.

The shares run from \$5 to \$1,000, according to length of service. The assistant postmaster stated that 400 men were dismissed from the service as a result of the strike but 200 of these did not belong to the permanent staff and had not contributed to the reserve fund.

WORLD TRADE CONGRESS OPENS AT AMSTERDAM

The first real session of the International Trades Union Congress opened Tuesday morning at Amsterdam under the presidency of M. Oudegeest of the Dutch federation.

The statement of M. Oudegeest in his address that "the capitalistic systems of all countries were responsible for the war," was vigorously protested by United States Delegate Tobin, who contended that "the monarchistic and militaristic elements of Germany and Austria were solely and entirely responsible."

One of the greatest dykes in Holland is forty miles in length and has been holding back the water for seven centuries.

WILLIAM S. HART
IN "MONEY CORRAL"

An old puncher, grizzled and gaunt, drifted into the set at the Hollywood ranch of William S. Hart, where he was working on "The Money Corral," an extraordinarily thrilling Arterraft western drama which will be shown at the Allen theatre next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The puncher watched Bill shooting and doing other stunts for a while and then shook his head.

"That feller's wastin' his time in pictures," he avers.

"But he makes more money than he could punching cattle," suggested a cowboy.

"Sure, but it's a darn shame to let a man that can hoot and ride like him get away from the cow country. He could be boss of the range and he sure would keep them chaps hustlin'. You can't beat Bill Hart."

"Don't you like his pictures?"

"Sure I like 'em. But after all—they're pictures. Now up at the Bar Q ranch they need men like him. I wish he'd come up there a spell and try his hand at the real thing."

And they couldn't convince the old chap he was not entirely right. Jane Novak is Mr. Hart's leading woman in his new photoplay.

THE AMUSEMENTS TAX ACT

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

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

PENALTIES

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

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

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

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"The Fear Woman"
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY
WM. S. HART
—IN—
"The Money Corral"
SATURDAY ONLY
ENID BENNETT
—IN—
"The Haunted Bedroom"

MONARCH
NEXT WEEK
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
Mae Marsh
—IN—
"Bondage of Barbara"
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Lina Cavalieri
—IN—
"The Eternal Temptress"

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PANTAGES

All Next Week at 3 and 8-15 p.m.

"Honeymoon Inn"

Something Different in Musical Acts

SHAW AND BERNARD

THE MAKARENKOS

AUSTIN AND DELANEY

MURRY LIVINGSTON

THE RIALS

"HONEYMOON INN" MUSICAL TABLOID AT PANTAGES

"Honeymoon Inn," a musical tabloid that possesses all the ingredients of a big musical comedy in capsule form constitutes the headline attraction on next week's Pantages vaudeville bill. Featured in this attraction are three musical comedy players of the highest order. The sketch set to music is built around the marital difficulties of a trio of husbands and wives. The chorists participating in the frolic are good to look upon, capable singers in a setting as attractive as any seen here this season.

A routine of patter that is just pure nonsense from start to finish is offered by Shaw and Bernard, and Murry Livingston is a protean artist who presents "The Dreamer." In this act he plays seven entirely different characters in twelve minutes. The Makarenkos are widely known singers who vary a repertoire that has made them practically an institution on the Pantages circuit. Austin and Delaney are two black-face comics who start the show with a cyclone of laughs and the Rials do a routine of Roman ring work.

SESSUE HAYAKAWA TAKES NEW ROLE IN PHOTOPLAY

To see Sessue Hayakawa, the distinguished Japanese actor, in Paramount pictures as a Chinese in a photoplay, is indeed a novelty. Mr. Hayakawa has been seen as a Mexican, Arabian and Hawaiian, and even as a Japanese, but until recently, in his screen career, he had not yet portrayed the role of a Chinese.

In his new photoplay, "The City of Dim Faces," he appears as a half-Chinese American, the son of a rich Chinese merchant, and of a white woman. He is taken away from his mother, when he is a mere infant, and she becomes demented as a result of the shock. He is educated in a university in the East, and meets a beautiful, intellectual American girl and they fall in love with each other. This girl subsequently breaks their engagement when she sees the reverse side of Chinese life in the Chinese quarters in San Francisco, and in revenge the young Chinese-American makes her a prisoner, then sells her to a marriage broker, who later attempts to auction her off to the highest bidder. The young man learns the secret of his birth and rescues the girl from her shame at the price of his own life.

This is a remarkable photoplay written by Frances Marion, and directed with excellent results by George Melford. Mr. Hayakawa has many excellent screen players in his support, the chief role of the young woman being played by Doris Pawn. The scenes are representative of the Chinese quarter in San Francisco.

FORMER SECRETARY I.W.W. RELEASED FROM FEDERAL PEN

Planning an immediate return to Chicago, followed later by a tour of the country, William D. Hayward, former Secretary of the I.W.W., was released from the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, Tuesday, upon the receipt of papers from Chicago showing approval of his bond pending an appeal.

It is believed that the Yorkshire strikers are ready to accept the governments offer and that minor differences will not be difficult to adjust, although so far the situation remains at a deadlock. Neither side seems willing to make the first move to bring the men and mine owners together to discuss the government's offer of piece rates and adjust other differences.

The miners have returned to work in Nottingham, Cheshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire.



Lawrence Baker, with Harvey's Greater Minstrels, at the Empire theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (matinee and evening), August 7, 8 and 9.

SAMUEL COMPERS' BOOK ON LABOR AND WORLD-WAR

"American Labor and the War" is the title of a book containing the various addresses of President Samuel Compers of the American Federation of Labor, upon the subjects of the World War and labor, pendant the period of labor's activities in connection with the war. This book is a compiled presentation of labor's stand in the war, as its forces were directed by President Compers. And it is a practical treatise upon the principles of the American labor movement in the completeness of the words of labor's most able exponent.

The work is one that, if placed in every household of the public, would bear untold benefit to the cause of wage earners. The book is being published by George H. Doran Company, publishers, 244 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. The price is \$1.75. The book can be had by addressing that company and enclosing post office money order or check for the price.

REGINA CARMEN WITHDRAW FROM TRADES' COUNCIL

The Regina Street Railway Carmen's Union withdrew from resolution from the Regina Trades and Labor Council owing to the Council having endorsed the constitution of the One Big Union.

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The Woman's Page

WOMEN ADMITTED
TO COUNCIL OF
AGRICULTURE

One Member Admitted From Each
of Provincial Farm
Organizations

At the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg recently, the constitution of that organization was amended to admit one representative from each of the provincial women's branches of the farmers' organizations. Women, from henceforth, will sit on the Council of Agriculture on exactly the same terms as men. This step only further exemplifies the consistency of the Council of Agriculture as the highest executive of the organized farmers.

The Grain Growers' Association in Manitoba and the United Farmers of Alberta were the first organizations of men of any size to advocate that the franchise be extended to women. They followed out their arguments by admitting women to their organizations on the same terms as men. When the provincial franchise was given to women they advocated that they be given also the Dominion franchise. Until it was granted there was a plank on their platform asking that seats in parliament be open to women. At the Council of Agriculture meeting of April women were in attendance at the invitation of the council, and at that meeting a notice of motion was given that the constitution should be amended at the next meeting to admit representation from the women's branches of the organizations.

Women have given their best thought and energy to the farmers' movement, not alone because it is the biggest movement in Canada, and because their place is there, but partly because of the whole souled willingness to co-operate, and the fine encouragement extended at all times by the men's organizations.

WOMEN'S PERSONAL
NATURALIZATION
CLAUSE OPPOSED

There was some opposition to a clause in the amendments to the franchise act recently introduced, which proposed to exclude women who claimed naturalization other than personal naturalization. Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, and J. A. Maharg, of Maple Creek, were among the members who objected to this proposal, the former describing it as paltry. Sir Robert Borden explained that the clause was designed to cover cases where alien women came to Canada and within a few weeks acquired naturalization by marriage. At the evening session he proposed an amendment, making naturalization permissible, if, in the opinion of the judge, a certificate should be issued.

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50c Gin Pills, Special, 35c
Winecris, quart bottles, \$1.75
50c Essencified Coconut Oil Shampoo, Special, 27c
50c "Bass's" Nerve Food, Special, 30c
Garden Court Face Powder, assort. of colors, 75c
40c Sol. Heftalia, Special, 35c
50c Pape's Diapiesin, Special, 35c
35c Handkerchiefs, Special, 25c
25c Broom Salt, Special, 25c
Glycerine and Rose Water Soap, Special, 6c
\$1.00 Nyal's Vegetable Preserving, Special, 50c
8 oz. bottle Lard, 50c
25c Beecham's Pills, Special, 25c
Colgate's Dental Cream, 35c
\$1.00 Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Special, 50c
Vaseline Soap, assorted colors, cakes in box, 50c

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LOCAL ITEMS OF
GENERAL INTEREST

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Going of Metropolitan Methodist Church have gone to Jasper Park for the month of August.

Mr. C. Dowling, former traffic manager for the E.D. & B.C. has resigned his position and is leaving for the east to take up another position.

Rev. Mr. Everton of Strathcona Baptist Church has gone to British Columbia for a month's holidays.

Dr. T. H. Whitelaw, medical officer of health, and Mrs. Whitelaw, have returned from a holiday trip to Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria.

Miss Helen Buck, assistant superintendent of Royal Victoria hospital, Montreal, spent Saturday and Sunday at the Royal Alexandra hospital here, on her return journey from the Canadian National Convention of Nurses recently held in Vancouver to which she was a delegate.

Mr. Tom Campbell spent the week-end at Alberta Beach with his family.

Rev. Dr. McQueen has gone for a vacation at Gull Lake.

Miss Mary McInnis, superintendent of Alberta Women's Institutes, visited in Calgary this week.

Dr. R. S. Broad left for the east where he will spend several weeks attending various clinics in the hospitals of Chicago and New York.

Nursing Sister E. P. Miller has returned from France to England, and is now attached to the staff of Petrograd Canadian Officers' hospital in London.

Alderman J. A. Kivney and family spent the week-end at Fallis, on Lake Wabamun.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Groff and family of Calgary are in Edmonton for a few weeks' visit with friends.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Typographical Union held a very enjoyable picnic at Riverside Park, Saturday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Ottewill have returned to the city from Overseas. Capt. Ottewill went overseas three years ago in connection with university extension work which was conducted among the soldiers. Before enlisting, he was in charge of the extension department of the University of Alberta.

The many friends of Capt. Hector Kennedy will be pleased to learn of his appointment to his old position as supervisor of physical training in the city schools.

SKY IS LIMIT
FOR PRICES IN
WOMEN'S SHOES

A shoe manufacturer told the cost of living committee that a good serviceable shoe should retail for \$8. Such a shoe would have cost \$4 before the war; but for ladies' shoes, he declared, the sky was the limit, all depending on the kind of shoe that was wanted. It might be interesting to inquire who was primarily responsible for the sky-limit in ladies' shoes. Did the demand for such shoes come spontaneously from the women, or did the manufacturers create the demand by putting the shoes on the market?

IN ENGLAND WOMAN
CANNOT WED DEAD
HUSBAND'S BROTHER

As English law now stands, a man may marry his dead wife's sister, but a woman cannot wed her dead husband's brother. The point was made clear by the presiding judge at the Northampton Assizes the other day in the cases of two women who went through the marriage service with brothers of their dead husbands.

UNION COLLEGE OPENS

The college started by the Boston Central Labor Union opened its doors with more than 150 enrolled students. The purpose of the college is to provide higher education for the workers. The students include both sexes and all ages. In one instance a father and daughter sat together.

Among the first lessons are: "How to Write English," "Shop Committees and Collective Bargaining," "Master Pieces of Literature" and "The Distribution of Wealth."

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WARM WEATHER
MENUS EASIEST
IN PREPARATION

Wider Choice of Fruit and Vegetables Makes Summer Menus Simpler Than Winter

The problem of planning the menus is simpler in summer than it is in winter because of the wider choice of fruit and vegetables which is possible at that time; but, on the other hand, it is difficult to plan a summer diet which contains sufficient nourishment and is at the same time not too heating or too heavy.

It should be remembered that a greater amount of starch and fats is necessary to maintain a well balanced diet in the winter than in the summer. On the other hand, a diet composed exclusively of fresh fruit and green vegetables is not nourishing enough to satisfy the demands which work and exercise make on the mind and body.

Meat once a day, even if it is ordinarily eaten more frequently, is often enough in warm weather. Eggs and cereals can take its place at breakfast and vegetable soup and salads can serve for the main dish at luncheon. Milk, too, is a good warm-weather substitute for meat. Provided it is pure and fresh.

For dinner, fish, when it can be had fresh, can often be substituted for meat. Made dishes of tinned fish, too, are tempting and nourishing; scalloped salmon, creamed shrimp, jellied fish and fish loaf are all good summer dishes.

A good rule to guide the housekeeper in the choice of vegetables is to use those that are in season. There is little need to caution the economical housewife to do this, for the vegetables in season are always those that are cheapest and freshest and most economical. Vegetables should be eaten in abundance when they are cheap and fresh. Vegetable soup, two cooked vegetables and salad of lettuce combined with tomatoes, peppers, cold cooked vegetables or fruit can all be served for dinner in warm weather.

Heavy puddings and pies are out of place in the warm-weather menu, and so are rich cakes and pastries. In their stead plenty of fruit should be served, and when fruit is not available custards, creams, gelatin desserts or a frozen desert of some kind can be substituted.

Just because you want to serve fruits as often as possible is no reason why you should serve them monotonously. Any fruit can be made into an ice, sherbet or ice cream. It can be served chilled through with a sirup of sugar and water which was poured over it when it was hot; it can be served as a light and delicate pudding, or as the filling to a light, flaky pastry crust. Occasionally, of course it can be served plain, for nothing is more delicious than fresh berries with cream, or sliced peaches when they are juicy, luscious and of good flavor. Sponge cake, white loaf cake simply iced or macaroons can all be eaten with raw fruit for summer desserts.

SWISS PAPERS SAY
WOMEN ARE AGENTS
FOR BOLSHEVIKI

The Swiss papers, commenting on the arrival of a considerable number of women from Russia and Hungary, say that they are for the most part wives or relatives of the Bolshevik leaders, who are sending them to Switzerland for safety. Many of the women had false passports. The majority of these are Czechoslovak, and nearly all of them are supplied plentifully with money, which the Swiss press supposes, is intended to defray the expenses of Bolshevik propaganda in Switzerland, France and Italy.

WOMEN INJURED
IN STRIKERS' RIOT
AT ARGO, ILLS.

Two women and a man were seriously injured when strikers at the Argo, Ills., plant of the Corn Products Refining company stopped street cars carrying non-union men to the plant and clashed with armed guards who were aboard the cars. A number of shots were fired. Strikers and guards also clashed near the Argo hospital and three persons are reported to have been slightly injured. Until this morning the village has been quiet since the riot last Tuesday night in which three persons were killed and a score wounded.

BRITISH WOMEN
IN TRAINING FOR
DOMESTIC WORK

Married women and women engaged to marry are excluded from the scheme which is for approved persons in trades for which there is the most demand, but in order that they may obtain a situation until they are married the British Minister of Labor will train them in domestic work. The trades in which free training will be given include certain processes in clothing and paper manufacturing, printing and stationery, laundry work, and textile trades. The length of the course will generally be from two to six months for beginners.

Women's 50c
SILK-LILSE HOSE
Friday at 39c pr.

Women who know the wear-resisting qualities of Johnstone-Walker Hosiery are not likely to overlook this 50c Silk-Lilse Hose at 39c pair. They are in black or white, with double garter top and double sole; have high spliced heels and toes. All sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Regularly 50c pair. Special Friday. 39c

Children's 35c to 50c
Lilse and Cotton Hose
at 25c pr.

What better news could come to mothers' attention at this season than a real bargain in Children's Summer Hosiery. They are in lilse or cotton; some with double turn-over tops. Shown in white, black and tan, also white with fancy colored tops in sky, sage, pink, brown and black. Not a full range of sizes in each color, but all sizes 4 to 6 1/2 in the lot. Regularly 35c to 50c pair. Special Friday. 25c

Seasonable Shopping Notes From
the Men's Section

Those who are about to take their holidays will find this store splendidly well prepared to meet their needs in Sports' Shirts, Jerseys and Bathing Suits and at the same time save them money.



Summer Weight Jerseys at \$3.75 to \$8.50
Every man who is athletically inclined needs a cool summer weight jersey to participate in the sports program on every outing. Choice of larger and other good makes in plain white or navy, and assorted stripes in pullover styles or with "V" shaped necks. Assorted sizes. Prices \$3.75 to \$8.50

Men's Sports Shirts at \$1.50 to \$2.50
A splendid assortment in the popular "W.G. & R." and "Arrow" makes in cool and serviceable wash materials, such as prints, seersucker and repp shirtings in all white or white with colored stripes or colored collars; fast colors. Sizes 14 1/2 to 16 1/2. Prices \$1.50 to \$2.50

Men's Bathing Suits at \$1.25
A nice medium weight Bathing Suit at a surprisingly low price. In navy or grey with white or red trimmings. Skirt attached. Sizes 34 to 44. Special \$1.25

Women's Cool SUMMER GLOVES at
Notable Savings

Here's an opportunity for women to replace their now-becoming-shabby summer Gloves at notable reductions on the former prices.

Women's 65c and 75c Lilse Thread
Gloves, 39c
They are made of good quality lilse thread, in nice medium weight in black, white or brown, fasten with two dome fasteners. All sizes, 6 to 7 1/2. Regular 65c and 75c pair. Clearing Friday. 39c

Women's \$1.25 Kayser Chamousette
Gloves at 98c
A nice light summer weight Washable Chamousette with a nice suede finish; colors white, natural, mastic, grey and black. Some have contrasting points; not every size in each shade, but all sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2. Regularly \$1.25. Clearing Friday. 98c

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MINIMUM WAGE
FOR WOMEN IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Minimum Wage of \$13.50 Per
Week For Female Employees of
Over Eighteen Years

The second award of the British Columbia Minimum Wage Board is embodied in three orders, which are numbered consecutively with the first three covering the mercantile industry, and affect female workers and apprentices in the laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries.

Order No. 4 fixes a minimum wage of twenty-eight and one-eighth cents per hour and thirteen dollars and fifty cents per week for female employees of eighteen years or over (except apprentices) in the laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries.

Order No. 5 fixes a graduated wage scale for minors in the same industries. No girl under eighteen years of age shall be employed at less than the following rates: \$8.00 a week during the first four months of employment, \$8.50 a week during the second four months, \$9.00 a week during the third, \$10 a week during the fourth, \$11.00 a week during the fifth, and \$12 a week during the sixth four months of employment, and thereafter until she reaches eighteen years of age. But any girl who has been employed for at least one year before reaching the age of eighteen years, shall, upon attaining that age, receive the minimum rate.

Any female employee who reaches the adult age before completing one year's employment may, with the consent of the board, in accordance with provisions of Section 10 of the Minimum Wage Act, be permitted to complete her apprenticeship period of one year.

TEACHERS BARGAIN
THROUGH THE UNION

Through organization, teachers in the District of Columbia will hereafter be consulted on matters of policy and wage.

The board of education has created a council to make this possible, and the teachers say this is a big step toward co-operation between them and school officials.



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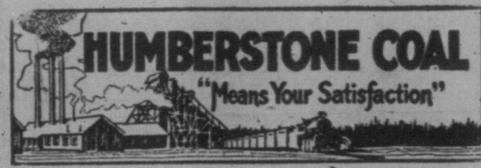
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The Farm Page



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A quart of milk supplies as much energy as 14 ounces of round steak, 14.5 ounces of fowl, or 9 eggs.

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Farmers Have Considered Four Things Before Embarking Upon Sea of Politics

When the mariner decides to set sail on the ocean; when the traveler is about to commence a journey, they should carefully take their bearings.

We Alberta farmers are about to launch our barque on the tempestuous sea of politics, and it is our duty to consider first, is it proper? Second, is it necessary? Third, will it be successful? Fourth, will such success be beneficial, not to ourselves as individuals, nor to the farmers in Alberta in general, but to this progressive Province, to the Dominion, and the British Empire of which this Dominion of Canada is destined to become the dominating factor?

First, it is proper, because all adult citizens of any country, male and female, should take an active interest in the Government of that country. Second, it is necessary because industry is the foundation of all prosperity, and agriculture is by far the most important industry; but farmers have never had sufficient representation in any of the Provincial Legislatures, nor in the Federal Parliament of Canada, and the rights and interests of farmers have not been safeguarded.

Many of the most disreputable of our politicians fail to get seats in the cities, which is to the credit of the cities, but they are too often sent out by the party machines to get seats in the rural constituencies, which to the rural constituencies is discreditable, and to the country disastrous.

In 1878 I helped to launch the N.P. for the purpose of fostering and feeding the infant industries—I make no apology.

Several years later I was joined to my better half. In due time the little fractions increased and multiplied, and we practiced subtraction and division in order to solve the problem of existence—I make no apology. I wish to say, however, that we did not spoon feed any of the little fractions for twenty years, and they have all grown to be whole numbers.

We have spoon fed the infant industries for forty years, and if they cannot now go alone it is because they are too fat.

What was once a protective tariff has become a prohibitive tariff. Now farmers and others are asking for a substantial reduction in the import duties. The supporters of high tariff claim that we need the revenue. Granted; but any intelligent person knows that a prohibitive tariff yields no revenue. Ten per cent duty will yield much more revenue than twenty-five per cent, and thirty per cent in most cases will yield none; but the revenue champions are much more anxious about their own personal revenue than that of the Government.

We have too many professional men in parliament. The lawyers have spread out a many network of laws which none but a lawyer would attempt to disentangle, and they often fail, but impose their extortionate charges just the same.

To the third question I would say that our prospects for success are good. We are well organized, and are blessed with good leadership. Our President is a man of extraordinary intelligence, he is endowed with a generous, unselfish spirit and unswerving integrity; and is well supported by very capable lieutenants.

In answer to the fourth question which is the most important, allow me to remark, selfishness is the cause of almost all the sorrow, sin and shame that afflict suffering humanity, and all of the graft and corruption that make party politics disgusting, and abominable to respectable people.

The U.F.A. have always shown a very generous spirit, and have been considerate of the rights and welfare of others. They supported the temperance movement, the equal franchise movement, the request for a dowry law, and equal rights in the guardianship and custody of children.

The Alberta farmers have already taken political action, action that will be considered by all intelligent, fair-minded people, in a happier future age to have been proper, necessary, successful and beneficial.

The U.F.A. was the power behind the throne that induced—rather impelled the Alberta Government to grant that measure of ordinary justice, equal franchise. The influence of that action has been felt from ocean to ocean, and even across the Atlantic.

The hope I expressed with much confidence nearly three years ago has already been realized.

That dear old dotting Mother of Nations, having followed the example of her more progressive daughters has turned that masculine despotism into a true democracy, with government of the people for the people by the people; yes, the people male and female as God created them.

JOHN GALLOWAY,
Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

MANITOBA WILL BUY CATTLE FROM ALBERTA STOCKMEN

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture, it is stated, has decided to purchase between 25,000 and 30,000 head of cattle for the farmers of that province, from the stockmen of Alberta who are being forced to sell on account of the shortage of feed. It is estimated there are 150,000 head of cattle in Alberta without food. Arrangements for carrying out the transaction which will entail an expenditure on the part of the Government of more than one million dollars are being made.

SPECIAL HAY AND STOCK TARIFF FOR FARMERS' BENEFIT

Dominion and Provincial Governments and Railways Combine to Help Needy Farmer

For the benefit of the farmers in the districts affected by crop failure, the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the railways have effected a special tariff rate on hay and stock shipments.

Advice has been received from Ottawa that the Dominion Government will duplicate the concessions already agreed to by the Provincial Government and the railways, and as soon as the freight schedules can be printed and distributed the new rates will be operative.

The scheme thus agreed upon gives the privilege of free freight on cattle, hay and haying outfits to bona fide farmers within the districts affected by the crop failure. The Dominion and Provincial Governments will each pay half of the cost of moving cattle north for grazing. On return shipments will share similarly on the McArthur lines, but on other lines they will pay one-fourth each, the railways themselves bearing the remaining fifty per cent in the way of a freight rebate.

On haying outfits going north and on hay coming out the two governments and the railway will each pay one-third of the freight, except on the McArthur lines, in respect to which no concession is being made. In the latter case the governments will bear each one-half of the cost, giving the farmers the same advantage of free freight.

It is expected that the movement of haying outfits and cattle will begin at once, a number of southern farmers having already secured locations in the north.

A GOOD FARMER MUST ALSO BE A GOOD MANAGER

Farming, even today and yet by great masses of farmers is thought of chiefly as growing crops and animals. Only slowly have we come to realize that the good farmer is actually not only a skilful handler of soil, plant and animal, but that he is also a good manager. Genuine business skill, executive ability, the power to organize all the factors of the farm into a unity, probably are far more important than any other one element. Failure here is much more frequent than poor practice. Most unsuccessful farmers cannot manage. Such questions as size of farm, amount of capital needed, laying out of the farm itself, kind and convenience of buildings, saving motions in labor operations, filling in idle hours, keeping of accounts, economical buying and skilful selling, wise investments of profits—these are matters too much neglected by many farmers. An adequate system of investigation and popular education is called for.—The Farmer and The New Day.

NOTHING DEFINITE ON WHEAT PRICE

Apparently the government is not in a position to make an announcement regarding the price on this year's wheat crop, as Hon. McLean, acting minister of trade and commerce stated in the House that as the crop was not to be traded in on the leading exchanges of the world, that regulations would be made operative to restrict purely speculative transactions. He said the situation regarding the requirements of Britain and the allied European countries were uncertain, but that everything was being done to ensure to the Canadian farmers a fair share of the world's markets.—Market Examiner.

PROSPERITY OF ANY COUNTRY LIES CLOSE TO SOIL

The prosperity of any country lies very close to the soil. A straight mining country or a timber country shortens its life with every slash of the axe or every shovel full of ore removed, but all agricultural enterprises, especially the growing of hay and the feeding of livestock, reproduce themselves from year to year, increasing the productivity and prosperity of the country, and producing annually new wealth, which flows through the arteries of trade, is the life blood of business.—Grain Growers'

CHANGING SEED NOT ESSENTIAL TO GOOD CROP

Belief That Any Strain Would Run Out Is Said To Be Erroneous

The belief was once common that any strain of potatoes maintained in one locality would inevitably run out, and that the only means of improvement was what was known as "changing seed." Many still have this idea, and there is really something in the question of change of location working to the advantage of the strain. It has been found that potatoes harvested in northern localities and taken to more southern districts; that they do a little better even in the second year, but that by the third year they show little if any improvement over the native strain. This fact is so well recognized that the growing of potatoes in northerly districts and shipping them for seed to countries to the south has been recommended as a paying proposition. This, however, has practically no bearing on the old idea of improvement by changing of seed.

The modern practice for farmers would seem to be, first, to get good seed; and second, to improve upon the strain by selection. By this latter we mean the selection of the best of the crop as seed for the next year. The potato being a cutting and not a true seed, and sensitive to local conditions, we must not be surprised to see good crops obtained from rather poor seed, or to see poor crops obtained from good seed. This, however, does not affect the value of the principle, that, given a fair chance, the potato cutting will reproduce its kind.

The selection of potatoes for seed may be performed in two ways. The simplest method would be to select the most desirable tubers—those of a good market type, medium in size, rather flat-oval, together with the other desirable points we have mentioned. This kind of selection would go a good way towards improving the stock seed. However, we must recognize that the plant, and not the tuber, is the individual, and that the individual potato which we select may possibly come from a plant we would not care to propagate. If the farmer will only take the trouble his best line of potato improvement will be "plant selection." Select the best plants in the field, mark them so, that they may not be mistaken when the crop has arrived at maturity, dig these plants separately, retaining the best tubers from each plant. By this means it is possible to obtain the best tubers from the best plants in the field. We would recommend that the farmer plant what might be known as a breeding plot—a small area planted with the very best seed obtainable. In this area he will look for his best plants for selection purposes. This lessens the work somewhat, curtailing the field area from which the selection is made. In this breeding plot, the careful seed producer will take time to cut out unnecessary vines. It is true that we need vines and plenty of leaf surface to produce the potato, but some plants produce more vines than we need, and these plants often produce an unusual amount of small potatoes.

MANY WESTERN RIDERS TO ATTEND CALGARY STAMPEDE

It is expected that a great number of ropers and riders from the western provinces and the western states will attend the Calgary Stampede to be held August 25 to 30. Manager Guy Weadick has received many letters from all over the west telling him of many participants that are coming. The \$25,000 which is hung up in purses at this event is making them all sit up and notice the Stampede. At the fair grounds, where the event will be held it has been arranged to have the entire track encircled with bleacher seats.

The following list of some of the purses, shows the scale on which the Stampede is being carried out: Relay race, \$3,000; other world's championship events are the cowboys' bucking horse riding contest with saddle, in which the total prize money is \$4,000; the cowboys' bareback bucking horse riding contest with surcingle for prize money totalling \$1,400; the cowboys' steer roping contest, prize money \$4,800; the cowboys' bull-dogging contest, prize money \$1,200; the cowgirls' relay race, prize money \$1,700. The prize money for the one mile Roman standing race is \$2,550, and for the three mile Roman standing race \$1,025; for the cowboys' wild horse race, it totals \$1,500. The pony express race will be a three-quarters of a mile daily event, and the prize money totals \$460.

A.F. OF L. REPORT SHOWS INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

In 1918 there were about 2,072,000 members of the American Federation of Labor. In 1917 this number increased to 2,500,000, and at the present time it is well over the 3,000,000 mark.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES

1. \$5 in case of a motorcycle, and for any other motor vehicle according to the length of wheel base in inches as follows:	
For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 inches.....	\$15.00
Exceeding 100 inches but not exceeding 105 inches.....	17.50
Exceeding 105 inches but not exceeding 110 inches.....	20.00
Exceeding 110 inches but not exceeding 115 inches.....	22.50
Exceeding 115 inches but not exceeding 120 inches.....	25.00
Exceeding 120 inches but not exceeding 125 inches.....	27.50
Exceeding 125 inches but not exceeding 130 inches.....	30.00
Exceeding 130 inches but not exceeding 135 inches.....	32.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 inches.....	35.00

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

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

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

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

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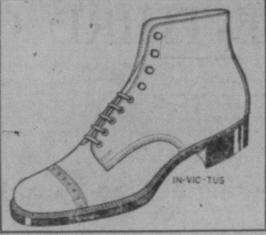
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NEW TEAM FOR FOOTBALL GAME SATURDAY, AUGUST 2

A new team has been selected to represent Edmonton in the second of the inter-city series with Calgary which will be played at Diamond Park on Saturday.

The team as now selected by the executive of the football league is as follows: J. Crozier; Kinsman and Hunter; Patterson, Price and Emmet; Collier, Lappin, Sonnen, Spence and Clarke. Reserves, J. Robson and W. Needham.

EDMONTON GOLF COUNTRY CLUB HOLD MEETING

Officers Are Elected For Board of Management For Ensuing Year

At the annual meeting of the Edmonton Golf and Country Club held at the Macdonald, Monday evening, the previous ruling of the board regarding the playing of three and four ball matches on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays was rescinded. It was arranged to hold a competition confined to members who have procured a new member by August 15, and the club will donate a prize for the winner. The entries for this event are expected to be large.

The finance report shows that the club will be able to meet all its obligations, and have a small surplus to carry over for next year in addition to a sinking fund of over \$800. A vote of thanks was accorded Major A. P. Chatell, D.S.O., for his untiring efforts in building up the organization.

The following officers were elected for the board of management for the ensuing year: President, J. L. Bell; Vice President, Geo. L. Graham; Secretary, Treasurer, Julian Garrett. H. E. Macdonald was elected chairman of the Grounds Committee; E. H. Simpson for the Sports Committee; J. A. MacKinnon for the House Committee and Frank E. Dynes for the Membership Committee. The three additional members who were chosen are Joslin Pirie, C. A. Graham and C. L. Freeman.

SUNDAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE TO OPEN AUGUST 25TH

The Sunday School Football League will be opened on August 25th, so it was decided at a meeting on the league held in the Y.M.C.A. Monday. All entries must be in by Saturday the 16th. There will be three divisions in the league according to the following ages:
Junior under fifteen years.
Intermediate under seventeen years.
Senior open to boys of any age.

COLLECTIVE ACTION IS FIRST ESSENTIAL, SAYS CAPITAL TIMES

Calling workers names because they insist on collective bargaining will not settle this demand, says Editor Evjue of the Capital Times, who declares that there can be nothing more constructive or more fundamental.

"The bonus, employees' associations, group insurance and questionable profit-sharing schemes are but temporary makeshifts so long as the principle of collective action is denied," he says.

"Why is it that we are having but little trouble in Madison in fields where the worker is well organized and where the principle of collective bargaining has been conceded?"

"The principle of collective bargaining, then, rather than bringing trouble and disorder, has brought order and stability.

"The Capital Times has repeatedly pointed out that the most constructive contribution to Madison's industrial ills lies in the recognition of collective bargaining. That is unchangeable.

"The men have as much right to have a board of directors as have the employers.

"And just so long as the employers here continue to refuse to meet the board of directors of the men around a table the problem is not going to be solved.

"And to try to solve this problem by yelling 'bolshhevik' and 'demagogue' and 'agitator' will only aggravate the trouble.

"It is plain cowardice on the part of the employer acting collectively to demand that the employe shall meet him individually.

"Common fairness demands that the men be allowed to meet their employers on even terms."

TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE AT QUEBEC

Eleven hundred hands employed at the Montmorency mills of the Dominion Textile Company at Quebec, went on strike Monday morning out of sympathy for the strikers of the firm in Montreal, also to impose their demand of a raise of 40 per cent in their wages.

Heat has no weight, that it may exist without fire or light?

SENIOR LEAGUE BALL CREATING MUCH INTEREST

K.C. and Y.M.C.A. Teams Competing for Championship of Second Half of Schedule

Senior League ball is reaching the exciting stage now that the second half of the season's schedule is well on its way. The K.C.'s and the Y.M.C.A. teams are both racing for the championship of the second half, and so far the K.C.'s are in the lead, having won four straight, while the Y.M.C.A. have won three and lost one. However, both teams are confident of success, and the Y's believe they have a chance of evening the score yet.

Suffice it to say that the closeness of the games is creating much interest and it all goes to show that Edmonton is taking her place in the sporting world, especially in the baseball line.

Saturday's game between the Deham Grotto and the K.C.'s resulted in a win for the latter by a score of 1 to 2. The Grottoes played a good game until the eighth inning when Nehring weakened and allowed four winning runs on free bases and singles. Only one error was chalked up against each team in this game.

Monday's game between the Y.M.C.A. and the Vets was a close one, the Y's receiving the best of a 2 to 1 score. Only one error was made in this game and that by the Veterans, the Y.M.C.A. being accredited a perfect game.

DECEIT TO OMIT MARATHON FROM OLYMPIC GAMES

The international Olympic committee on the express request of the Belgian and British representatives to the meeting at Lausanne, has authorized the Belgian committee to omit the marathon event from the Olympic games to be held at Antwerp in 1920. The decision to omit the race has aroused such feeling that the bureau of the international committee has asked the Belgian committee to reconsider the question.

The meeting at Lausanne was held on April 5 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the re-establishment of the Olympic. It was at this meeting that Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the international Olympic committee, announced that Antwerp had been chosen for the Olympic games in 1920.

JOHNSON USES TOO MANY CURVES FOR ZIP ON FAST ONE

One of the Red Sox players who has been batting against the pitching of Walter Johnson for several years said, after Johnson was beaten in his first 1919 game in Boston:

"Walter is now, and always was, a great pitcher, but I believe he is now throwing too many curve balls, and that, eventually, because of this practice, he will lose the zip on his fast one.

"His fast one is just as effective as his curve, and it does not take so much out of him. For his own sake, I hope he is not making a mistake."

It was suggested that possibly Johnson's catchers preferred to handle the curve ball rather than the fast one, and kept calling for it. "That may be," replied the player, "but if I were in Johnson's place I would have something to say as to what it should be."

SOCCER FOOTBALL AGAIN POPULAR IN OLD COUNTRY

That soccer football has returned to popularity in England is shown in the annual financial statement issued by the football league. The total gate receipts for the season amounted to \$753,250, against \$347,695, the previous year. The biggest gate during April was \$6,550 for the Liverpool-Everton match, this being the highest in the Lancashire or Midland sections. There were two over \$5,000. Gate receipts during April amounted to \$253,000, which compares with only \$29,000 12 months before.

WOULD COMPEL EMPLOYERS TO PAY MEN DISCHARGED

A recommendation that should be adopted in every state where no law of this kind is in existence, has been made by the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of Wyoming. He wants the legislature to pass a law compelling the payment of wages as soon as workers are discharged. He says in many cases dismissed workers receive nothing but an identification check, with no evidence or statement of the number of days worked or the wages due them, and that often workers are penniless and are forced to subsist on the charity of others, although a substantial sum is due them from the employer, but which they are unable to collect.

WHALES COMPLICATED BREATHING APPARATUS

An eminent naturalist says, concerning the breathing apparatus of the whale: "The windpipe does not communicate with the mouth; a hole is, as it were, bored right through the back of the head. Engineers would do well to copy the action of the valve of the whale's blow-hole; a more perfect piece of structure it is impossible to imagine. Day and night, asleep or awake, the whale works its breathing apparatus in such a manner that not a drop of water ever gets down into the lungs. Again, the whale must of necessity stay a much longer period under water than seals; this alone might possibly drown it, inasmuch as the lungs cannot have access to fresh air. We find that this difficulty has been anticipated and obviated by a peculiar reservoir in the venous system, which reservoir is situated at the back of the lungs."—Family Herald.

DRAW FOR PROV. SOCCER TITLE IS MADE AT CALGARY

The draw for the provincial championship play-off in the Alberta Provincial Association Football League, was made at Calgary, Saturday. In the southern part of the province, Calgary and Lethbridge will play a series of two games, total goals to count, on August 4 and August 6, providing a team from Vancouver does not go to Calgary on those dates to play there.

Following that there will be a series of two games between the Edmonton winners and Lloydminster. Dates for these games will be arranged later. The winners of these two semi-finals will probably play-off on September 1.

DRAW FOR ABBOTT CUP AT LINKS HAS BEEN MADE

First Round Must Be Completed Not Later Than August 11th

The draw for the Abbott Cup at the Golf Links has been made. The first round must be completed at latest by August 11th. The official sheet giving dates for the succeeding rounds and also the handicaps allotted to the various players has been posted in the clubhouse so that all may readily get the necessary information.

The following is the list of matches for the draw:
A. Skattelhol vs. H. G. Buchanan.
D. S. McRae vs. J. Brighty.
M. L. McPherson vs. C. B. Brown.
A. Pallister vs. A. G. Calder.
H. M. Whimster vs. W. E. Gypson.
P. D. Sutcliffe vs. J. B. Griffith.
R. McLean vs. F. Hughes.
H. Edwards vs. E. J. Humphries.
E. W. Hagerman vs. R. Johnson.
C. A. Raver vs. W. S. Johnson.
A. Sutcliffe vs. R. J. Harper.
H. Sage vs. R. J. Lowery.
G. Van Gonnell vs. J. Ferguson.
L. G. Dafoe vs. N. F. Judah.
J. Edgar vs. A. B. Patterson.
C. F. Dickens vs. C. T. Nelson.
P. Hensley vs. J. F. Westcott.
H. V. Shaw vs. J. F. Westcott.
G. Graves vs. R. W. Mathieson.
J. B. Henley vs. H. G. McDonald.
H. O. Lester vs. A. D. McDonald.
L. H. Lee vs. J. McBride.
F. S. Service vs. J. A. McGregor.
J. R. F. Stewart vs. J. Olsson.
H. B. Hamilton vs. H. Shaw, jr.
R. Murdoch vs. J. A. Thompson.
P. Vanderwood vs. S. B. Williams.
Mr. Wallace vs. G. P. Armour.
C. L. Freeeman vs. H. McLeod.

SOME HINTS FOR THE AUTO NOVICE

The slightest disturbance is enough to upset a person learning to drive a motor car. Many an accident might have been prevented if the person teaching the beginner to drive had been able to grasp the steering wheel and control the brakes in a sufficiently short space of time. To prevent accidents when the novice is receiving instruction in the gentle art of automobiling an invention provides a system of double control; two wheels and two brakes, not including the emergency.

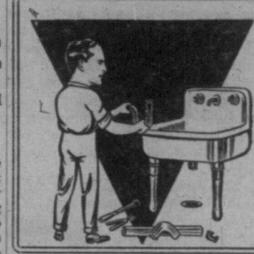
The person doing the teaching has a steering wheel and brake before him just the same as the novice. However, the wheel controlled by the instructor is larger than the one held by the brake manipulated by the beginner, and the action of the brake manipulated by the former takes precedence over that controlled by the learner. The diameter of the spur gear which operates the brake chain is less on the teacher's steering wheel. Thus while the novice is in control of the car he by no means has a monopoly of power, and where danger threatens, the experienced driver may assume full control in the fraction of a second.

If sports and recreation proved so valuable during the war why could we not make more use of them in peace time, both as a preventive and also a cure. And you will find, as I have before stated, an antidote in sports for most troubles, physical or mental.

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It is impossible to find an individual, no matter what his disposition or physical condition may be, that can't find some kind of sport or recreation that will suit him.

There is just as large a variety of sports as there are medicines, and they should be just as freely prescribed, and if taken properly, according to the requirements of the person, should be just as effective and not so expensive.

A great deal of care should be exercised in giving advice re physical training, for oftentimes people are found doing the thing they should not do. For example, a thin, nervous man, who is desirous of putting on a little weight, should not play games which tax the nervous system, but should rather take part in games of slow action, such as lawn bowling or golf. A thoroughbred race horse will never fatten while he is on the track. He has to be turned out into a pasture field. On the other hand, a fat, heavy man who wants to reduce his weight, should take such exercise that will make him perspire freely.

A great number of nerve cases, or shell shocked, as they were called, were brought back to normal by means of sport. One case particularly which came under my notice was a young English soldier who had been a football player before the war. So the medical officer left a football where he could see it. For some time he never noticed it, then, one day, he saw the ball, gave it a kick and then ran away and cried like a child. No person paid any attention to him, and by and by he went back and tried again, and very soon he was kicking the ball around as in pre-war days, and the medical officer told me that the football was responsible for bringing the soldier back to normal, as he was afraid of everything else.

If sports and recreation proved so valuable during the war why could we not make more use of them in peace time, both as a preventive and also a cure. And you will find, as I have before stated, an antidote in sports for most troubles, physical or mental.



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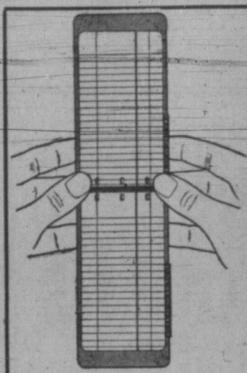
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AUGUST 2, 1919



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GIVE US A TRIAL

WHY ORGANIZE?

We have often wondered what would be the status of home life among the working people if there had never been a labor movement. Turn back the pages of history and you see the white serf and the black slave. These institutions were not voluntarily done away with by the master class of those days.

Their largeness of heart or love of their brother did not inspire them to break the shackles of industrial bondage from the workers of that time. It was persistent agitation and frequent combat for the liberties and rights of the workers, by the workers, that has so removed them from thralldom.

Like all social movements which excite the hopes and fears of men, trade unionism has more often been the object of passionate denunciation or defense than calm and competent inquiry. It is not simply that unionism counts over four million adherents in America alone and directly affects the wages and working conditions of perhaps an equal number outside its official membership, nor simply that it interferes with the profits of employers and with their assumed rights to manage business enterprises in their own way; it touches intimately the life and work of millions of families; it is able to create profound disturbances in that intricate web of economic relationship wherein the tissue of business life consists, amounting upon occasion to a dramatic interruption in the flow of goods and service without which no modern community can subsist; more than all else, it calls in question some of the most fundamental presuppositions of present-day law and order.

The American labor movement has a history of above one hundred years. It is diffused through thousands of local units. The effectual bond which unites is not a constitution and by-laws, a set of officers and a treasury, but a consciousness of common needs and aims, a common outlook on life and a common program for the betterment of their lot.

The program of today, as of yesterday and tomorrow, is, how to establish equity between men. The worker who is forced to sell his day's labor today or starve tomorrow is not in equitable relations with the employer, who can wait to buy labor until starvation fixes the rate of wages. The labor movement is the natural effort of readjustment, an ever-continued attempt of organized laborers, so that they may withhold their labor until the diminished interests or profits or capital of the employer shall compel him to agree to such terms as shall be for the time measurably equitable.

That labor produces all the wealth of the world, yet receives only as much as will keep him in the poorest conditions of life to which he can be crowded down, for the shortest number of years; that he makes civilization possible, and is reduced to barbarism, that all the arts that lift human life above the brute are present to tantalize and not to encourage him; such are a few of the complaints of labor, and, while we thus suffer, fortunes are accumulated, wealth and power are centralized.

The laborer and capitalist are living in war relations, and the sooner this fact is realized and acknowledged the better for the adjustment of differences.

Justice demands that those who earn shall receive; that no one has a right to add costs without adding value.

Recognizing that the steps toward the attaining of the end must be slow, we demand, first, legislative interference between capital and labor; restraining capital in its usurpation and enlarging the boundaries of labor's opportunity.

Chattel slavery died at its own hands—the suicide of secession. The manufacturers utilizing child labor have increased productive capacity and decreased distributive ability.

The equilibrium between production and consumption must be adjusted, and that can only be obtained by the better distribution of wealth in the process of production.

The demand of labor is for more wages and shorter hours—more wages to obtain more comforts and more time wherein to enjoy them.

Organization is the only means that will help soonest lift the laborer to a level of manhood and will at the same time tend to the employment of more laborers, will inaugurate a less spasmodic system of industry and will set more "idlers working and more workers thinking."

The policy of the Government should be declared as against cheap labor, and all encouragement and aid should be withheld from all forms of monopoly that endanger the ability of the people to rule.

The statesmanship of the nation and the world is summoned to the solution of this problem. The theory that mental force has any diviner right to rob and oppress than brute force is false.

Labor will not step down another inch without revolting. Concessions must come from those who have.

The labor movement appeals to the learned and powerful to waste no further time in the conceits of an unwieldy culture. Take lessons in humility and be wise in time. Civilization, in its onward march, forces concessions from those who have. The Magna Charta was the concession of the power that made all powerful. The movement pleads for the protection of all the past achievements of labor. If aided by timely concessions, its step will keep time with law and order. But if stubborn power resists its progress, history will repeat itself. The product of the world is man, not classes—humanity, not race.

Stanley Gibson, in Theatrical Journal.

EFFECTING NECESSARY CHANGES

That material and radical changes in the whole organization of society are demanded and must take place is not denied. Just what those changes are to be and how they are to be brought about, are questions with which the greatest intellects of the world are struggling. Despite the contentions of the extreme radicals who would destroy the whole social structure with the aim of rebuilding on what they consider sound economic principles, changes must be evolutionary and not revolutionary. Revolution is destructive, and evolution is constructive. Mankind is little different today than the mankind of yesterday. Revolutions of history have been merely the utilization of force to purge a country of rottenness. Material changes have been effected. But in the end a few progressive steps were accomplished and society moved along much after the fashion as before. All of this merely proves that society cannot be revamped over night. The house may be upset, destroyed, but the same mass of individuals remain, the same body politic whose hopes, aims, desires, ambitions, are materially the same.

Throughout all the ages the world has become a better place as an abode for the masses of the people by degrees, by evolution, by education. The future can be judged only by the past.

Organized Labor has grown in strength gradually and steadily. It will continue to do so. He who becomes impatient and dissatisfied with the progress made fails to recognize that Labor is a factor in the whole mass of society and in order to gain ground must move the whole economic and social body with it. It is a part and parcel of the mass.

This fact has been unmistakably emphasized in the recent Labor troubles of Canada. A considerable portion of the Labor element undertook to hasten economic changes, to hasten the righting of wrongs, by precipitating a general cessation of industrial activity. The result was that the remainder of the social body protested, and the radical Labor element was forced to acknowledge defeat.

The visions of extreme reds of tearing asunder present organization and rebuilding are impossible. Should Organized Labor join hands with the reds, stop all wheels of industry, turn out the governments, it would merely mean a reorganization along lines not

materially differing from the present. English speaking people would not tolerate Russian dictatorship for one instant. Organized civil government, representative of the people, would be re-established. And if the reds, Organized Labor, or any other section of society, cannot now by the use of the ballot control the government, they would be likewise unable to elect a government after the present political structure had been destroyed.

IN BAD POSITION.

Coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia have forfeited their International charter because of revolutionary tactics, on the part of their leaders. These miners have permitted themselves to be led into an unsavory position. When they forfeit their charter they forfeit the recognition of all Organized Labor, save the hand of O. B. U. Coal miners have been occupying a more or less precarious position for quite a while. They have conducted their business with such lack of stability of service that the general public has begun to wonder if maybe something has not been just a little bit wrong with the workers' organization. There has been a whole lot of striking, many industries have been affected, and the general public has been touched in spots. This condition cannot be expected to go on indefinitely. When any organization of Labor loses the support of the public in its struggles, it is an easy victim. Then the forces of the state can be utilized, and the party in power make political capital out of it.

The result of the cancellation will mean the miners of District No. 18 will throw out the red leaders, elect new officers, apply for reinstatement, and put the O. B. U. bunch on the outside if that element refuses to behave properly on the inside.

IS FORCE JUSTIFIED?

Force is justified, when rightly applied. It is not justified when wrongly applied. The only place for difference of opinion is what constitutes justification. There are few men who would concede that application of force to bring about so many needed reforms in Canada would be justifiable. It would be unjustifiable because the people have constitutional means of electing just the kind of government the people desire. If the people fail to do so it is their own fault. If all organizations seeking to invoke reforms expended their energy on political effort Canada would make history mighty fast.

At the same time old King John was literally held up and at the point of a sword made to sign the Magna Charta. Today those men are called patriots who contributed a big chapter in the struggle for democracy. Yet they were the Bolsheviks of their day. King Charles lost his head—literally.

The citizens participating in that were certainly "reds" of that day. The Czar of Russia was forced to abdicate, then flee, later killed. The civilized world shed few tears over his downfall. The pages of history are full of concrete examples where the use of force was justifiable. Wrongs were righted which were unable to be righted by any other means. And men responsible for righting such wrongs were looked upon by certain sections of society of their age as revolutionists, reds, Bolsheviks. Is it not possible that a hundred years or so hence even Lenin and his associates may be chroniclers among the makers of the new Russia?

SUGAR SHORTAGE

There is a sugar shortage, and during the canning season. The cause is not apparent. Shortage of raw material is given as a reason. Again it is said that a couple of cargoes of raw material could not be discharged at Vancouver because of the dock workers' strike. From newspaper reports at the time it was claimed that cargoes were being handled at Vancouver by volunteer help during the strike. Now it is stated that ships could not be unloaded. There is inconsistency somewhere. Interference with the normal supply and demand of commodities by combines handling such commodities is so common on the continent that the ordinary citizen might be justified in assuming that it is all another job to skin the public.

SAME OLD PROCESS

With fresh eggs maintaining Christmas prices during the season of plenty, the report comes through the press that the cold storage houses are filling up as usual. Buying up eggs of the country during the season of plenty and keeping the prices up, and doling them out in the winter in a manner that puts the prices higher, even resorting to the expediency of permitting thousands of cases to spoil is the same old story in the same old way of aiding and abetting the high cost of living.

In another column of this issue appears a letter written by an O. B. U. leader at Portland, Ore., which will cause most good union men to do considerable hard thinking. Orthodox trades unionism has never held more prestige with the whole people than today. It is due to the firm stand taken by the Internationals in reference to the revolutionists.

Monday was election day in Edmonton. Any citizen who failed to vote forfeits his or her right to offer any complaint as to results.

Members of legislative bodies mind little when severe criticism is thrown at them. But wave a little ballot and they take notice.

If all Labor, organized and unorganized, marched against Canadian entrenched autocracy and profiteering greed, carrying each one little ballot paper, there would be need for no bricks or red flags in the procession.

Some individual once declared the pen mightier than the sword. A common lead pencil tied to an election booth is more powerful than either or both.

If Organized Labor expended as much energy on elections as was devoted in the recent strike the other fellow would soon be the one wanting to overthrow constituted authority.

MANY GAINS MADE BY RLY. WORKERS IN FEW YEARS

The Railway Carmen's Journal calls attention to "just what has been secured for the members of our organizations since the government assumed control of the railroads. 'There are at least three things that have been secured which would have taken us many years of agitation and many hard, bitter fights to have obtained, namely, standardization of wages, standardization of hours and the abolition of all piece work, with every possibility of a standardization of rules through adoption of the pending national agreement before the government relinquishes control of the railroads. Who would have thought five years ago or less that it would ever be possible for car men to be receiving the same wages in California as in Maine, Oregon, Manitoba and Texas, and in addition to this the elimination of the thousand and one classifications in the car department until now they can almost be counted upon the fingers of one hand.'"

Turquoises are thus called because the first specimens came to Europe by way of Turkey.

OTTAWA WOMEN HAVE ORGANIZED LABOR FEDERATION

At the last meeting of the Women's Labor party, at Ottawa, much interest was shown in the report of the delegates who attended the Ontario Labor Education Association convention one clause especially appealed to the ladies. That related to the important decision of the convention to organize a Women's Labor Federation, and that their President, Mrs. Edward J. Madden, had been elected one of the committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

LADY BARBERS MAY NOT BE ORGANIZED

The request of 41 lady barbers for organization has been referred by the labor trades section of the Central Labor Council at Portland, Ore., to the International Barbers Union, No. 75. The Barbers' International Convention meets in two months and this question will be taken up at that time. It is probable no further move will be made locally until the international has decided whether or not it will admit the women to membership or will consent to charter them in separate locals.

Women's Stylish Serge, Gebardine and Poplin

COATS

AT A DISCOUNT OF

ONE-THIRD OFF

There are just 25 in the collection and every one different. They are all this season's newest styles—smart—distinctive and exclusive to a marked degree. They carry with them a charm of newness that discriminating women will appreciate. Most of them are belted effects with deep cuffs on sleeves, trimmed with black braid and bone or self covered buttons; lined throughout with broadened and fancy silk. All sizes. Formerly priced \$24.50, \$35.00, \$50.00 and \$60.00. The balance of stock closing out.

Clearing at One-Third Off

2ND FLOOR

Misses' Silk Lisle Hose

Fine rib, double heel and toes, perfect fitting. Some of them have slight imperfections but which can scarcely be detected, this will not affect the wearing qualities of the hose. Black, white and brown. Special, per pair
49c and 59c

Misses' Silk Lisle Hose

Women's Extra Fine Quality Silk Lisle Hose, highly mercurized, comfortable and durable. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a high grade lisle hose for house wear or the beach. In black only. Sizes 9, 9½. Special value, per pair... **49c**

Clean-up of Women's and Misses' High Grade Footwear

Values to \$7.50 **\$2.95** Values to \$7.50

A tremendous accumulation of odd lines, and sizes have been gathered together for clearance on Wednesday and we have imperative orders not to take them into stock. In order to close them out quickly we have cut deeply into the regular prices. Here they are:

Women's Fine Quality Boots. Regular to \$7.50. On Sale at \$2.95

LOT 1—Included in the lot are black kid-skin and black calfskin with high cut lace cloth tops, flexible leather sole and French or Cuban leather heels. Sizes 2 to 4½. Worth to \$7.50. On sale... **\$2.95**

Growing Girls' and Misses' Boots at the Extraordinary Price of \$2.95

LOT 2—It is needless to say these were made to sell at anything like this price. Included in this lot are fine quality full calf and kid skin, in button of lace styles, flexible leather sole and low heels. Sizes for misses 6 to 11 to 2, sizes for girls 2½ to 6; \$4.00 to \$6.50 values; 9 a.m. sale... **\$2.95**

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

LABOR GAZETTE

REPORTS 893,816
DAYS LOST IN MAY

The time lost on account of industrial disputes during May was very much greater than during either April, 1919, or May, 1918, reports the Labor Gazette for the month of June. There were in existence during the month 84 strikes, involving 77,688 work people and resulting in a time loss of 893,816 working days. Sixty-nine strikes were reported as having commenced during May. At the end of the month 49 strikes, involving 63,972 people, remained unterminated.

At the beginning of the month the percentage of unemployed among members of trade unions was 4.38 as compared with 5.62 at the beginning of April. During May there was a slight reduction in the amount of unemployment notwithstanding the increased number of returned soldiers. In civic employment there was a decrease of nine per cent in comparison with April, 1919, but a considerable increase in comparison with May, 1918.

The Gazette also reports that six applications were received for the establishment of Conciliation Boards during the month and that reports from three boards were received.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The American cents of 1787 bore the motto "Mind Your Own Business!" Julius Caesar was the first man to put his own image on a coin!

Before the days of coined money the Greeks used copper nails as currency! The first wireless message years ago were carried on horseback!

Magnetism is the electricity of the earth; it is characterized by the circulation of currents of electricity passing through the earth's surface.

The snail has no feet. A fringe of muscular skin attached to the body furnishes contraction and expansion sufficient to enable himself to crawl along.

In certain sections of foreign countries trees have been known to live hundreds of years; that records have been kept which show the Olive tree lives 700 years, Cedar of Lebanon about 800 years. The Oak has been known to live 810, 1080 and 1,500 years.

The ancient Jews knew something about sugar about 335 B.C. It is said that sugar was brought into Europe from Asia. The first coffee house opened in London was in 1652. An arab brought the coffee from Arabia to London.

The reason why ostriches have small wings is because, having long legs, their wings are not required for flight. Their wings are merely used to steady their bodies when running.

New Fall Styles in Men's and Young Men's Suits

The new models for fall are so very good we're getting a lot of Suits in that are cut on these designs. You can get them now instead of later. Some very lively new models in double breasted types; and the new snug-fitting, high shouldered effects in single-breasted. Unusual values here for you at

\$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00 and \$50.00

Stanley & Jackson

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