

The University of the People

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Article No. 2.
According to the concluding statement in the first article of this series, education should result in economic efficiency, personal satisfaction, and social justice. Broadly speaking, the task of education is two-fold in character. Usually these two sides of this work are described as (1) research, or the discovery of knowledge, and, (2) teaching, or the dissemination of knowledge.

It is necessary before teaching can be done to collect a body of knowledge sufficiently valuable to be worth while handing on, and when such knowledge has been acquired in the laboratory, the experiment station, and the library, to achieve its purpose it must be put in the hands of the people who carry on the work of the community. A perfect system of education will keep these two sides abreast; but probably never in the history of civilization has such a state of affairs prevailed. In primitive society teaching was always ahead of research, and in its endeavor to find material fell back upon superstitions and vain imaginings of various sorts. With the progress of civilization, however, the situation is entirely reversed, and for several centuries the problem of education has been to put the available knowledge into the hands of the great body of the people. It is no uncommon thing to hear such a statement as this: "If the definitely established facts of scientific agriculture now in the possession of agricultural colleges and experiment stations could be imparted to the man upon the land, and applied by him, agricultural practice would be a generation ahead of its present status."

Within the last 500 years, there have been two great world movements in education. The first of these followed upon the fall of Constantinople in the middle of the 15th century. As a result of this historic event, scholars who had been carrying on their work in the libraries of that city and in other centers of learning tributary to it, were scattered throughout Europe. As a result, the body of knowledge which had been accumulated by earlier civilizations, such as those of Greece and Rome, and had, owing to the overthrow of Rome by the northern tribes, been temporarily lost to the Western World was brought forth. The result was a great revival of learning and a keen increase of interest in knowledge both for its own sake and for practical purposes. This period is usually characterized by the term, "The Renaissance."

With the re-discovery of this body of knowledge, it was found that there was no machinery available for its

spread. The need was met by the rise of the modern university, which was established in all the leading countries, first in Italy, and also in Germany, France, and England. While it may not be absolutely accurate to say that these institutions owed their origin to the Renaissance, inasmuch as some of them predated it, still it is true to say that their influence and prestige was greatly increased and that numbers of new universities did owe their beginning to the stimulus received at this time.

One outstanding characteristic of the early history of modern universities was that they were open to students of all ranks in society. In the foundation charters of some of them specific provision was made for the maintenance of poor scholars, and nowhere was poverty a bar to education. They were of course not open to women, who had to wait several centuries before being admitted to the benefits of higher education. For reasons that we do not need to discuss, even if we were in a position to do so here, this provision for the poor scholar, which had been so marked a feature of the universities in their early days soon disappeared. The wandering poor scholar, which had been so marked a feature of the universities in their early days soon disappeared. The wandering poor scholar, which had been so marked a feature of the universities in their early days soon disappeared. The wandering poor scholar, which had been so marked a feature of the universities in their early days soon disappeared.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY MEN WANT INCREASE

Employees of the Toronto Street Railway company have decided to demand 85 cents an hour at the expiration of their agreement with the company, June 16. The present rate of pay is 55 cents an hour.

HALIFAX LABOR PARTY ELECTED THREE ALDERMEN

An Endorsed Candidate Places Council Four to Two in Labor's Favor

At Halifax the Labor Party not yet a year old has elected three straight Labor candidates to the City Council, Aldermen Scoble, Mason and Kedge. In another ward the winning alderman was endorsed by the Labor Party. This gives the Labor Party an equal representation in the council of six aldermen, with an endorsed candidate able to place the council four to two in Labor's favor. The Halifax Citizen says:

"For the first time in the history of the city Labor men will sit in the red swivel chairs of the City Council Chamber. The result of the contest is highly encouraging to Labor men throughout the city and province and is but a prelude of the events that are shaping for Labor's victorious entry into the provincial and Dominion parliaments."

REPORT OF CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA

Given By Robert McCreath, R.P. representative of Alberta Employees

Conference on Co-Ordination of Dominion Labor Laws
By R. McCreath

Monday, April 26 was the date called for convening of Conference at Ottawa, and on that date all the commissioners were on hand with few exceptions. The full representation numbered 27; three being from each of eight provinces and the other three being representatives of the government, employers, and workers for the Dominion. This Conference was the result of a resolution passed at the Industrial Conference held in Ottawa, in the fall of 1919, the date of the conference being delayed somewhat on account of the absence of Deputy Minister of Labor, Mr. Acland, and Mr. Tom Moore, who were in attendance at Paris and London Labor Conferences.

After an address by the Minister of Labor, Hon. Gideon Robertson, outlining the purpose of the Conference, and expressing his sincerity and that of the Government to do all possible towards creating better relations in industry, the Deputy Minister of Labor, Mr. Acland was elected as chairman of the Conference.

Much discussion took place at the opening session as to scope of Conference as well as interpretation from wording used, the order in council passed by the Dominion government and embodied in the resolution passed at the Industrial Conference held last fall. This resulted in a business committee being appointed to draft agenda for conference sessions.

When the delegates to the national conference to consider means to make uniform the industrial laws of the provinces assembled, they decided to exclude the press. This decision was made following the reading of a report of the business committee appointed at the opening session.

Gustave France, Montreal, Labor representative for Quebec province, said he was in favor of the press being allowed to attend the conferences. He said the discussions would be educational, not only for the delegates but for the public. If reports were handed out the press would get only the results of discussions and not the discussions themselves.

Mr. J. H. McVety, Vancouver, moved that they accept the report down to the recommendation to exclude the press. It was then put to the vote whether the press should be admitted. By a vote of 16 to 3, it was decided to exclude the press.

The full list of delegates to the conference follows:

Dominion of Canada.
On behalf of the Government: F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor; on behalf of employers, J. G. Merriek, secretary of the Employers' Association of Toronto; on behalf of employees, Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Nova Scotia
Government: Major J. Welsford MacDonald, president of the Nova Scotia

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The British Labor Movement

By Felix Morley
Staff Writer, The Federated Press

Article V.—Working Class Education.

LONDON.—At the present time two campaigns are endorsed by the British Labor Movement with respect to improved working-class educational standards. One is for democratization of education in general with the total elimination of illiteracy as its first objective, and the ultimate aim that lack of money or social standing shall not prevent any boy or girl from receiving university training; if he or she desires to pursue studies so far.

The other campaign, directed at the immediate necessity rather than the ideal, is the one now receiving the most emphasis. It is the work which is being done by correspondence classes and trade union schools and colleges to train men and women of the present generation for executive positions in the labor movement of today.

Of the organizations now engaged in training their students to be more efficient workers in the labor movement are the Labor College at London, Ruskin College at Oxford, and the Workers' Educational Association, which penetrates all sections of the country, are easily the most important. There are fundamental differences between each of the three but they are identical in their aim of making cheap and uncontrolled educational facilities available to the adult working class.

Ruskin College, the oldest of the three mentioned, was founded in 1899 for the purpose of providing education in the social sciences for working-class students and it is interesting that the establishment funds were originally provided by two Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Vrooman. From the beginning Ruskin College has maintained an absolute independence of outside control which makes it a landmark in the history of education. Courses are chosen and methods of tuition regulated by the discretion of the faculty alone. The college is a successful experiment in the field of academic freedom. But because of this steadily maintained independence Ruskin College is subjected to a fire of hostile criticism from two quarters. Those who believe that education and educators should be under the control of capitalist boards of trustees regard it as a dangerous tool of revolution, while those who are wholehearted revolutionists continually criticize Ruskin as not sufficiently class-conscious in its teaching.

The latter argument is never advanced against the Labor College in London, formerly known as the Central Labor College. This institution was established in 1909 by groups formerly affiliated with Ruskin College which had come to believe that the latter had become too academic and "neutral." Founded expressly to fill the need of an educational institution teaching nothing but revolutionary Socialism the Labor College has gone steadily ahead on this ideal. It is 100 per cent class-conscious in inspiration and teaching and it holds as consistently as do the L.W.W. in the first clause of its constitution, which reads: "The college to be based upon the recognition of the antagonism of interests between capital and labor."

In spite of this gulf between the procedure of the two colleges they are both integral parts of the labor movement and each derives its financial support at the present time from trade union contributions. On the governing council of Ruskin College are found officers of the Weavers' Union, the Northumberland Miners, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Co-operative Union, and the General Federation of Trade Unions. The Labor College is owned and controlled entirely by two radical and very powerful unions—the South Wales Miners' Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen.

The general opinion in the labor movement is that in spite of the sharp differences in the two institutions there is room and to spare for both; that the Labor College graduates do invaluable work in stimulating and strengthening the industrial side of the labor movement in preparation for the advent of the Socialist state, and that the Ruskin College graduates are not less valuable as educated men and women fitted for constructive leadership in general service under that state.

As might be expected the curriculum of Ruskin College is much broader than that of the Labor College, which pays little attention to anything but straight Marxist Socialism and its offshoots. Marx is in no way minimized at the former institution, but his teachings are there regarded as a phase rather than the center of economic and industrial history. At the Labor College everything is subordinated to turning out effective propagandists. Ruskin is as careful that its graduates should remain in the labor movement, but aims to fit every student for the full realization of his possibilities rather than to make him merely an agitator. In bringing about the overthrow of Capitalism

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NEW AUTO MECHANICS AND HELPERS UNION FORMED AT HAMILTON

Local No. 357, Auto Mechanics and Helpers Union, I.A.M., was recently established at Hamilton. The charter has been instituted by permanent officers elected. Efforts are being made to organize the chauffeurs there.

MOTHERS' PENSION BILL INTRODUCED ONT. LEGISLATURE

Provides for Appointment of Commission of Five Persons, Two of Them Women

The Mothers' Allowance Act, which was introduced in the Ontario Legislature on Monday by Hon. Walter Rolfe, Minister of Labor, provides for the appointment of a mothers' allowance commission of five persons, two of them women, by the lieutenant-governor. Those eligible for the allowance are mothers who are widows, or who are the wives of insane or incapacitated men; who are residents in Canada at the time of the father's death or totally disabled or for a period of three years immediately prior to the application for the allowance; are residents of Ontario for two years immediately prior; who continue to reside in Ontario; are British subjects and fit persons to have custody of their children; and have resident with them two or more of their own children under fourteen years of age, and have not adequate means to care for them.

The province and the municipality in which an applicant lives shall share the payment of the allowance granted.

FARMER-LABOR GOVT HAS MADE GOOD IN ONTARIO

Ontario's New Democratic Administration Growing in Popular Favor

Praise for the Farmer-Labor Government of Ontario is contained in the following interesting article from the Industrial Banner, which declares that Ontario's new democratic administration is growing in popular favor:

"The politicians have at last begun to realize that the Farmer-Labor Government of Ontario has gained in prestige since the opening of the Provincial Legislature. Throughout the province it is an unmistakable fact that public sentiment is more steadily behind it than was the case during the provincial general election, when the democratic forces won such an astounding political victory at the polls, which still more recently culminated in the overwhelming triumph scored in the federal riding of Temiskaming. Not only are labor men and farmers optimistic, but business and professional men as well are favorably impressed with the progressive policy of the new regime."

"On all sides one hears the expression used, almost daily, by people of different walks in life that 'this is by long odds the best government the Province of Ontario has ever had.'"

"The politicians are well aware of this existing and growing sentiment and are therefore spreading their sails to, if possible, catch a measure of the favoring breeze. They recognize that if the Government were to meet defeat in the House, necessitating a new election, both the U.E.O. and the I.L.P. would come back with increased numbers, while the Grits and Tories would see a further heavy reduction in their forces."

"Even in the Parliament Buildings the civil servants do not hesitate to acknowledge that 'this is the best bunch to get along with that has ever been entrusted with carrying on the legislative business of the province.'"

"More valuable legislation has been passed during the present session of the Legislature in the interests of the producing masses than has been passed in thirty years by the two old parties combined. A couple of months ago the fear existed that the new Government would not be able to carry on and a new general election would have to be held. Now the general expectation is that the Government will not only get safely through the opening session of the present legislature but will probably live out its allotted term of office. This is a significant change, indeed, in more ways than one, and the general sentiment is freely expressed in the almost universal acknowledgment that the new democratic atmosphere in evidence in the Legislative Building in the Queen's Park is in sharp contrast to the red tape so prevalent in the past. This was the crucial session, and the new administration has done most creditably, and, with a full year ahead of it, should come back in 1921, with added experience and prestige and in better shape for the transacting of official

Legislation Asked by Alta. Labor

Fourth of a Series of Articles Written by Walter Smitten, Secretary of Alberta Federation of Labor

(Workmen's Compensation Act)

Strike out Section 55: In the case of any injury to a workman after the expiry of two years after his arrival in Canada, it shall be conclusively presumed that he has, at the time of such injury, no dependents other than his father and mother or either of them, save such dependents are resident in Canada.

(2) The above period shall in the case of a workman who is not of British nationality be a period of one year in lieu of two years.

(3) This section shall not take effect until January 1st, 1920.

Strike out sub-section (4) of Section 59: If the workman has at the time of entering the employment wilfully and falsely represented himself in writing as not having previously suffered from the industrial disease, compensation shall not be payable.

Our requests in regard to these two sections were not looked upon at all favorably by the Government, their argument in favor of their position being in the case of non-resident dependents, that if the country was good enough for a man to earn his living in it should be good enough for him to bring his family to, and in the case of misrepresentation, that if a workman wilfully made a mis-statement he or his family should not receive consideration.

Despite the statements made in support of the clause which seeks to compel a workman to bring his family to this country I contend there can be no argument advanced that would justify this. Ours is the only Act as far as I have been able to learn, in which such a proviso is contained and I doubt if it were contested it would be legally upheld. It is true that in 1910 a Court ruled that dependents of injured workmen who were not resident in this country were not entitled to compensation but this decision was reversed by the higher court of appeal. (I refer to the Krus case which the organized Labor movement through the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada took to the Privy Council which ruled non-resident dependents were entitled to compensation.)

Some may imagine this section is not very important, let us briefly consider conditions and the possible sphere of its application which will give us a fuller understanding of the situation. Briefly the clause means that immigrants to this country, if their wives and children are to receive compensation on account of injuries the immigrant workmen may suffer from, must provide a home for them in this country within one year in the case of a workman not of British nationality and two years otherwise.

If this were possible in all cases the

DETROIT METAL TRADES TO LAUNCH CAMPAIGN FOR ORGANIZATION

DETROIT, Mich.—A city wide organization campaign will soon be launched by the metal trades of this city. Machinists, boiler-makers, printers and others are perfecting plans for a concerted drive to organize the skilled tradesmen not yet in union ranks.

A score of international organizers are in the city and are laying the ground work for the drive.

DUNDAS CLOTHING WORKERS SECURE INCREASE JUNE 1

Amalgamated Clothing Workers at Dundas, Ont., have reached a settlement with Grafton & Company's clothing factory, whereby employees' wages were advanced 86 and 87 per cent, starting June 1. Recognition of the union was also accorded. Between 70 and 100 male and female help will benefit.

STEWARDS' STRIKE TIES UP TRAFFIC ON PACIFIC COAST

The coastwise stewards' strike has resulted in the almost complete paralysis of the schedule of the Union Steamship Co., and caused the steamer Prince Albert of the Grand Truck Pacific to forego sailing, and tied up several Canadian Pacific tags and cargoes along the Pacific coast.

TORONTO MOULDERS SECURE AGREEMENT FOR 90 CENTS AN HOUR

The moulders of six of the 27 plants in Toronto from which they went on strike almost thirteen months ago, decided Friday to return to work. The six firms decided to accept the union's wage agreement for 90 cents an hour.

The business men most people would have believed to be possible at the opening of the present year."

What We Asked.

exponents of the proposition might have a little more ground for their argument, but when we know that in the operation of a number of our industries, such as railroad construction, lumbering and mining, decent housing facilities are not provided so that no matter how much the workman might desire to have his family with him he is not able to procure housing accommodation for them. Some may say why look to the operator of the industry to provide housing facilities, why cannot the workman build himself a home. This might be possible in some instances, or but in most cases in the industries mentioned the only home available for building purposes is owned by the operator of the industry and it is not possible for the workman to purchase any, true in some instances the company is prepared to loan land to their workers for them to build homes, but with the insecurity as to employment very few would be justified in taking the risk of building under these conditions.

Then supposing the land was available and that the feeling of insecurity was not there, how it would be possible for a workman to provide for the requirements of himself and family for a year and in addition provide the funds necessary for the transportation of his family and the cost of building a home, to say nothing about furnishing and equipping same, out of one year's wages is a proposition I have not been able to solve, still our Act says if he is not able to do this he or his family shall not receive consideration. I venture the opinion that if workman's wages would do all this we would not be scolding about compensation at all.

Sub-section (4) of Section 59 is a relic of older measures, it seems that when new legislation is prepared all the objectionable features of older measures must be included, why it should be necessary no one as yet has explained, in fact the only explanation I have been able to obtain is a citation of the various measures in which a similar clause is to be found. I am informed that as yet there is no information of any provision where an employer has asked for a written statement regarding industrial diseases from a workman but we contend that the clause being in the Act will have a tendency to cause this to be done, particularly when the market is favorable to the employer, which will be just the time a workman will not dare to say he has suffered for then he will know ability he had of obtaining employment, and after all if the workman has contracted an industrial disease it should not matter where and nothing should be done that would injure him further.

Sections of the Factories Act will be considered next week.

LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

- MEETINGS IN LABOR HALL
Monday, May 17th
Trades and Labor Council.
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, No. 99.
- Tuesday, May 18th
Painters and Decorators, No. 1016.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 371.
Moulders Union, No. 373.
- Wednesday, May 19th
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2607.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 488.
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 386.
- Thursday, May 20th
Machinists, No. 559.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers, No. 648.
Canadian National Railway Federation.
- Friday, May 21st
U.R. of Carpenter and Joiners, No. 1325.
Dunvegan Carmen, No. 530.
Retail Clerks' Protective Association, No. 1176.
Civic Service Federation.

MEAT CUTTERS WILL MEET ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH

New Union Now Has Membership Of Over Three Hundred

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 386, will meet on Wednesday, May 19th, in Labor headquarters, corner Jasper and First. Meat cutters in retail butcher shops are given a special invitation to this meeting.

The new union is gaining rapidly and now has a membership of over three hundred.

TEXTILE WORKERS' ORGANIZER WILL LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

Seems to Have Been Successful in Combatting O.B.U. in Ontario

The many thousands of textile workers will welcome the news that in two weeks' time Organizer J. J. Thomas, general organizer United Textile Workers of America, will launch an organizing campaign. He will be assisted by Organizer Horace Reveire, Quebec. Mr. Thomas told the Labor News that he anticipates no trouble in unionizing every male and female textile worker in the city. Outside of Hamilton, there are over 2,000 organized textile employees in Ontario.

Mr. Thomas, who is one of the ablest exponents of the international trade union movement, recently visited the Ottawa valley regions, an O.B.U. hotbed. In Pembroke Mr. Thomas, Pat Green, Carpenter's union organizer, and Capt. J. A. P. Haydon, an Ottawa Labor editor, succeeded in killing the O.B.U., which had become entrenched among the lumbermen. So successful was the concentrated attack on the O.B.U. stronghold that not only was the organization put out of business, but the trio organized timber workers' and carpenters' international trades unions.

After negotiations Organizer Thomas has secured 15 and 23 per cent. wage increases for the Almonte textile workers, the local membership also being augmented from 65 to 300. Full recognition of the union was also conceded by the employers, Carleton Place, where the O.B.U. for some time has held sway, is being reorganized.

Organizer Thomas learns that a big O.B.U. sentiment prevails among Hamilton's textile workers. His informants further state there is an O.B.U. local in existence, with about 20 members. Upon making his headquarters here, it is Mr. Thomas' intention to clear out the whole O.B.U. aggregation, and institute a legitimate local union, bearing affiliation with the A.F. of L. movement.—Hamilton Labor News.

UNION LABOR'S WEAK POINT IS NON-SUPPORT OF THE LABOR PRESS

In last week's issue of The Headlight, an union labor paper published at Trent, appeared the following article, which is worthy of reproduction: "One of the weak points in the armor of Union Labor is its lack of support of the union labor press. Its patronage in that respect has a tendency to lean in the direction of the capitalist press. If Labor is going into politics it had better get behind the union labor press, for depend on it, the capitalist press will not be with them when the battle is called. They will stand by their masters. Little wonder in view of the support Labor gives it, that the capitalists sneer at the Labor press."

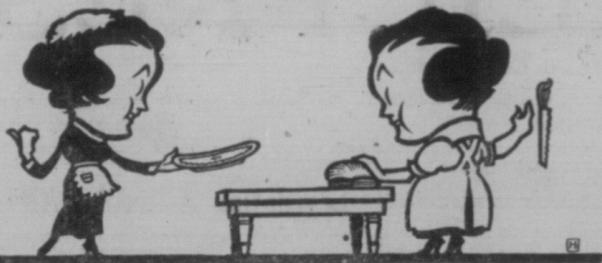
"The paper should receive the hearty support of all the union miners in District 26, but it does not, and the reason is that at least 50 per cent of all organized Labor would rather support a capitalist paper with 'Mutt and Jeff' and 'Bringing Up Father' pictures in them than the best Labor papers that could be published. They would rather look at 'Mutt and Jeff' and 'Jiggs and Maggie' than read the best economic articles that could be written. The capitalist press is aware of the fondness of 50 per cent of organized Labor for funny pictures and extensively publishes them to keep that 50 per cent from supporting the Labor papers, and the 50 per cent wonder why organized Labor does not make more rapid progress toward its objective.—Industrial Banner.

BIG COLONY OF BRITISH FARMERS COMING TO CANADA

Over 200 young British farmers and their wives, called from Liverpool for Halifax, Saturday, on the steamship Caronia. It is their intention to settle in Canada.

REGULAR MEETING TRADES COUNCIL MONDAY EVENING

The next regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council will be held on Monday evening, May 17th. All delegates are requested to be in attendance.



Bread is the Test of Household Skill

How much Bread do you serve with your meals?

We don't mean just by the slice, but in the hundred and one adjuncts and garnishes that help to make a meal truly appetizing.

Bread is the test of household skill.

Your true connoisseur, the housewife who knows, turns back joyfully to—Bread.

Bread means good living and good health at minimum cost.

Bread means unfailing variety in your menus at a great saving of expense.

Eat more Bread, and gain both in health and purse. Edmonton-baked Bread is Bread at its Best—always pure, wholesome and delicious.

Eat—"Two Slices for One."



Edmonton Master Bakers' Assn.

BREAD AS A FOOD FOR HUMAN RACE IS WITHOUT PARALLEL

Bread. What is it? Giving everyone credit for knowing the ingredients used in making the commonly known bread that has a regular place on the average dining room table, the question remains answered in part

only. Bread, as a food for the human race, is without parallel. Since the stone age it has been the mainstay of diet—the very sine of human life. Poverty and famine through centuries have been always heralded by the afflicted persons with the cry, "Give us bread!" never give us peas, potatoes, or any of the score of other foods known to

the average individual. Without bread the diet of the human race would be set "topsy-turvy." Why is this? The answer is that wheat is the greatest human food. In every grain there is a complete ration of raw food to meet the needs of the human body. Baked into bread it is the most palatable, wholesome and economical food.

CANADA'S DEBT NOW MORE THAN TWO BILLION

Question of Supreme Importance How This Obligation Is To Be Met

The debt of the Dominion has increased from \$136,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, an increase more than six-fold since the war began.

It is a question of supreme importance how this obligation is to be met. In previous wars the debt has fallen wholly on the industrial classes. Very often the men who worked on the farms or in the factories to provide the food and the other supplies, and also the men who actually risked their lives in the field after the war was over, found themselves crushed down beneath the burden of a tremendous debt from which they or their descendants have never been freed, while many of the men who did not make the first sacrifice for the war have continued to enjoy the luxury of living by the toil of their fellow-men.

Is this method to continue for the future? The methods of taxation have been so atrociously bad in the past they have encouraged the extortionate speculator to such a degree, that those who produced all the wealth have been compelled to live in comparative poverty while those who did nothing for production could enjoy all the luxuries of the season year after year without any toil.

It is intimated that the Government propose to continue the method of taxing industry and to leave the specially favored ones the power to take wealth which they have done nothing to produce.

If this proposal is carried out it must have the effect of placing all the taxation, as it has been in the past on the industrial classes and still allow the speculators and the ground lords to continue their extortions. "They that would be free themselves must strike the blow." Every friend of justice must do his utmost to bring these truths before our legislators, so that the tax will be placed in such a manner that it will compel every man to do his fair share of service for the support of government.

A two-fold tax on industry—a tax to support government and a tax to support those who hold the land for extortion—is something so unjust that we would be unworthy citizens of a noble country if we did not contend earnestly for the triumph of righteousness and the establishment of justice.

By petitions, by memorials, by interviews, every agency should be used to remove taxes from the products of industry and to confine them to that value which is caused by the community, and therefore properly belongs to the community.—W. A. Douglas, B.A., in Toronto Industrial Banner.

RUBBER WORKERS AT GUELPH, ONT. STRIKE FOR RECOGNITION

The members of Rubber Workers Union at Guelph, Ont., are on strike as a result of the Partridge Rubber Company refusing to negotiate with a committee by the union. Financial aid is being asked for by this local in order to assist them in carrying on the strike.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

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rapid advance of science greatly stimulated the interest in education, and led to the modernizing of university courses, the foundation of Technical Schools and Colleges, and the development of such work as Workers' Colleges, the Workers' Educational Association, and many other kindred organizations, at the forefront of which stands the University Extension Movement, or "The University of the People."

About 50 years ago a group of educated men in England were discussing the lack of interest in higher education shown by the young men of England. There was much discussion of ways and means to induce and make possible the attendance of larger numbers of young men at the universities. To one of the men in attendance in the course of the discussion there came an inspiration, when he made the now famous statement: "If it is not possible to bring the people to the university, might it not be possible to take the university to the people?" The latter part of this quotation is the slogan of university extension. It is an effort to take as much as is possible of the university influence and atmosphere out to the people where they work. There are two classes toward whom the effort is specially directed; first, those who have never had, and are not likely to have, the advantage of a college education secured by attendance at a university. It is hoped to bring to those who in many cases are keenly conscious of what they have missed, something of the help in their work, and the inspiration for their lives, which they would have received with such an education. The second class comprises those who have had university training, and who are anxious to keep in touch with the new developments in the life and thought of the world.

The next article will enter upon the discussion of the methods by which an attempt has been, and is being, made to achieve this result.

THE BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT

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the Labor College will be the more effective of the two. In insuring that Socialism, once established, is maintained in England Ruskin will do the best work.

At both institutions the number of students in residence is no criterion of influence. Each college has about thirty boarders, mostly maintained on scholarships by the supporting trade unions. The Labor College also has about sixty day students and plans to open a dormitory for women boarders. Ruskin has recently opened its Women's Hostel, and the counting the new women trade unionist students, has thereby increased its student roll to forty. The full-time course at each college takes two years.

A large part of the influence of both institutions comes from the correspondence classes conducted by the college faculties with groups of workers in various sections of the country for negligible fees. Over 11,000 men and women have taken advantage of the correspondence classes offered by Ruskin as against the 600 odd graduates of the college. The Labor College has a large number of correspondence classes in operation and in addition assists in the setting up of local labor classes in which its graduates frequently serve as instructors. There are now about 300 of these classes in different parts of Great Britain (mostly in South Wales) with an average membership of thirty to a class. These local classes are endorsed and supported by the local unions of the railwaymen and the Welsh miners in the same manner as the parent Labor College is backed by the national unions. Important work has also been done by the governing council of Ruskin College by summoning conferences at which special industrial problems are discussed from the working class viewpoint. Lectures are given frequently at both colleges by leaders in various phases of the labor movement.

Also of very great importance in British working class education is the organization known as the Workers' Educational Association (W.E.A.), founded by a small group of trades unionists and co-operators in 1903. The W.E.A. consists of about 2500 small groups of workers affiliated into 200 branches. It is under the governance of joint committees of labor men and representatives of the faculties of different English and Scotch universities, and through correspondence and tutorial classes has to some extent thrown open the educational resources of Great Britain to the working classes. A striking feature of the W.E.A. is that the subjects on which instruction is given are those subjects which the working class members decide for themselves they want to study—not on those subjects which educational authorities think the workers ought to study.

The result of this organization has been the formation of adult classes all over England. There are about 11,000 members of the W.E.A., all of them from the working class. While the Association has no official connection with the Labor Movement it is serving not only to educate but to quicken the social consciousness of the working class. The W.E.A., backed by the labor movement, is at present urging state adoption of an advanced educational program of which the first resolution is "that the broad principle of free education through all its stages, including that of the University, be adopted," and including a demand that labor shall have direct representation on all educational governing bodies.

The importance of working class education is now generally recognized by the British Labor Movement, and big developments in this line may be looked for during the next few years. There has been a great revival since the war—a Scottish Labor College on the lines of the London Labor College has been established in Glasgow, and others are in contemplation, as soon as finances permit. In addition, so great is the influence of labor in the British government at present, it is not unlikely that state aid will in the near future be given students who are financially unable to take up studies at Ruskin or the Labor College in London.

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President—B. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4959.

Secretary—A. Farnish. Phone: Office, 4015; residence, 7227.

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

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

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

Sergeant-at-arms—P. Daly.

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

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

Gravestone Committee—J. W. Heron, W. H. Connors, A. C. Cairns, G. T. Hart, F. J. Rayner, J. McL. Matheson.

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

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

LOCAL UNIONS

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

Journeyman Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 453; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

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

Bridges and Structural Iron Workers, No. 123, International Association of—Sec., B. Philip. Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.

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

Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Pres., R. Speakman, 10288 87th St. Sec., W. J. Smith.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 132—Secretary, W. Anton, 9055 100A street.

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

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

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

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

Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Small, 10537 127th street; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

International Association of Firefighters, No. 292—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.

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

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

Locomotive Engineers, No. 817—Brotherhood of—Chief Engineer, Daniel Powers, 11534 102nd avenue. Sec., W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 386—Amalgamated—Sec., J. Barclay, 10656 95th street.

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

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

Musicians' Protective Association, Local 390—President, C. T. Hestwick, 10167 94th Street. Phone 2001.

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

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

Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 685—United Association of—Sec. Sec., E. Libby, 10232 116th street; meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.

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

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

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

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

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

Railway Conductors, No. 591—Order of—Chief Conductor, J. P. Piers, 10728 104th avenue. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 3558 106a avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stage Employes' International Alliance—No. 360, 2072, Sec. Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.

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

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 123—International—Pres., Wm. Hayter, c/o Edmonton Bulletin. Sec., Alex. N. Bryce, c/o Edmonton Journal, Edmonton.

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

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

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

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen & Helpers' Union, Local No. 514—Meets every Monday in Labor Hall. Secretary, J. Matheson, 428 Muttart Block.

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

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

MAY DAY STRIKES IN VOGUE AMONG DETROIT UNIONS

DETROIT.—About 1,000 steamfitters, plumbers and lathers walked out May 1, putting out a demand for \$1.25 an hour over the prevailing rate of \$1. Some of the struck firms have already offered to settle with the unions.

One hundred electrical workers, on May 1, put out a demand for \$1.25 an hour over the prevailing rate of \$1. Some of the struck firms have already offered to settle with the unions.

Motors for a similar wage increase

The expected building trades lock-out did not materialize, but strained relations exist between the contractors and the union workers. Contrary to all former procedure, the building masters refused to enter into a renewal of the wage contracts which expired on the first of May.

Due to the shortage of building materials the union workers felt the time was not opportune to carry on any kind of a successful struggle. However, wage increases are on the order of business of the building trades workers.

ALL AMERICAN FARMER-LABOR EXECUTIVE MEET

Two Days' Session Farmer-Labor Co-op. Commission Is Most Encouraging

WASHINGTON.—The two days' session of the executive committee of the All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Commission just closed at Washington is considered most encouraging by C. H. Gustafson, president of the commission and chairman of its executive committee.

The reports of the members showed that the demand for active and effective co-operative organizations is increasing so rapidly that it is difficult to keep pace with it. One important evidence of this is the fact that the Universities of Wisconsin and Nebraska have recently established departments to train co-operative managers.

The meeting authorized the creation of a committee on direct trading, to consist of representatives of three producers organizations, for the purpose of securing the disseminating information relative to existing producers and consumers' co-operative groups, and to work out plans for better distribution through direct trading between farmers' co-operative organizations and organizations of consumers.

A committee on legislation was also authorized, to work for adequate national legislation with regard to co-operative organizations and work out a uniform state law for such organizations.

The committee on banking and credits, previously created, with Warren S. Stone as chairman, and Fred C. Howe as secretary, reported its plans to stimulate the establishment of co-operative banks, which are essential to the broad development and growth of co-operative organizations and direct trading.

UNIONS NEED MORE LADIES' AUXILIARIES

All Unions Need Support of Womenfolk in Organized Form

Many of the organizers and organizations among the workers do not understand the aims and objects of a Ladies' Auxiliary, and some of them claim that they do not see the necessity for one.

Almost every one realizes the power for good that women wield in the home and in society. In fact, if it were not for our good women we would not have any society, and we would have no homes that would be worthy of the name. A home without a good mother is a poor place at best. The churches have their ladies' societies, which, although known by different names are really auxiliaries to their respective churches, and who have ever seen a successful church without a "Ladies' Auxiliary" of some kind.

Nearly all of the successful railroad brotherhoods have their ladies auxiliaries and they have spent large sums of money in maintaining them because they knew it was money well spent.

We have heard considerable discussion during the past few months as to "Who won the war?" This can be settled finally in two words—the ladies. They have invaded the work-shop, the mine, the air, and even went into the trenches, standing shoulder to shoulder with their brothers doing a work that has made the civilized world gasp in amazement.

A successful labor organization, in the very nature of things, is a fighting machine and sometime, sooner or later, your organization will have to line up for battle. Then you will be looking around for every available means of defense. When that time comes nothing will be of greater help than to have the intelligent sympathy and support of your womenfolk in an organized form. It is not an experiment, as it has been proven by any number of successful Ladies' Auxiliaries to many different crafts. All organizations or unions need the support of wives, mothers and sisters. It is to be hoped that more lodges will see the necessity of having women's auxiliaries and will give the matter more of their attention.

GOV. ALLEN OF KANS. AGREES TO DEBATE WITH SAMUEL GOMPERS

Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas has accepted a challenge for a public debate with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. The new Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, which was fathered by Governor Allen, will be the subject.

This court establishes the precedent that in a controversy between employers and employees the rights of the public are paramount to those of labor or capital. Employers in such essential industries as transportation or production of food, fuel or clothing are forbidden to close down their business without the permission of the court, and workers in such industries are forbidden to strike.

This provision of the law has caused it to be attacked by Mr. Gompers. The time for the meeting has not been determined. Cooper Union probably will be selected.

SEAMEN'S UNION OF AUSTRALIA WANT CO-OPERATION

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—The Seamen's Union of Australia has decided to get into touch with other waterfront organizations throughout the world, and seamen's organizations as well, to see if some common understanding cannot be arrived at to prevent the manning of ships to convey soldiers overseas to fight in any future war. The Australian seamen held that if this policy is instituted and adhered to, it will go a long way to preventing war in the future.

The seamen's organizations in America and Canada are to be shortly approached on the matter.

U. S. CHICKENS ARE NOW COMING HOME TO ROOST

Many Things Indicate Supply of Capital Not Sufficient to Meet Needs

By Scott Nearing

"The current decline of Liberty bonds and Victory notes in this country, the rise of the Bank of England's discount rate from six to seven per cent, advances made by the Banks of France and Belgium in their discount rates, the downward movement of high-grade investment in all markets—these supply ample testimony to the shortage of capital and the consequent revision of interest rates. It is, indeed, a striking commentary upon the scramble at present going on for working capital to see the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central system offering notes and short bonds on a seven per cent basis." (New York TIMES Financial column, April 19, 1920.)

The financial editor of the Times further notes that in consequence of this situation the United States Treasury Department has been compelled to increase the rate on its three and six months Liberty bonds from five to six per cent. It is indeed a striking commentary upon the scramble at present going on for working capital to see the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central system offering notes and short bonds on a seven per cent basis.

The world war destroyed very much more than three hundred billion dollars worth of wealth, counting the amounts paid for all forms of war expenditures. Capital was thus depleted. The demands of reconstruction find the supply of capital far from sufficient to meet the needs.

The United States Government has not been forced to pay such a high interest rate on temporary loans nor have long term government securities sold on so high a basis of return to the buyer as that now prevailing since Civil War Days.

Money is cheap, it has been obtained in vast quantities by war profiteers who are in a position to secure for themselves, at the lowest prices, bonds that will continue to draw interest long after the present cheap money period had passed.

The workers do not now notice the burdens involved in these interest payments but when money grows dear again they will be forced to go to the bottom of their pockets for enough surplus to meet the immense demands that the property owners are in a position to make upon them.

UNION PAINTERS STRIKE FOR GUARANTEE OF WAGE PROTECTION

MILWAUKEE.—Union painters who struck here are not fighting for wage increases, but for signed agreements with employers which will guarantee wage protection for them after the spring rush is over.

According to E. H. Kiefer, business agent, Painters union 781, nearly all Milwaukee employers have granted the 85-cent rate asked by the men but some of them are refusing to sign agreements.

"Employers are willing to pay 85 cents an hour now when they need the men, but unless we have signed agreements we have no guarantee that this wage will prevail after the spring rush is over. We must have the protection of agreements for our men and this is what the strike is for."

CITY OF EDMONTON PUBLIC NOTICE

The following questions will be submitted for the approval of the burgesses:

1. Concrete sidewalks, \$20,000.00, share of city at large, 20 years.
 2. Plank sidewalks, \$10,000.00, share of city at large, 8 years.
 3. Permanent pavement, \$55,000.00, share of city at large, 20 years.
 4. Incinerator, removing from south-side and re-erecting on north-side, \$50,000.00, 20 years.
 5. Concrete Grandstand at Exhibition grounds, \$175,000.00, 20 years.
 6. Power-plant, new turbo generator and auxiliaries and additions to plant, \$700,000.00, 20 years.
 7. Telephone equipment and extensions, \$500,000.00, 20 years.
- Debentures to be issued for the above will bear interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually and on the sinking fund plan.
- The voting will be held on Monday, 21st May next from the hour of 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. in the polling sub-divisions named in By-law 6-1917 as amended by By-law 28-1919 and the provisions of the Edmonton Charter.
- A list of the polling places will be published in this paper on Saturday, May 29th inst.
- CHAS. ED. K. COX,
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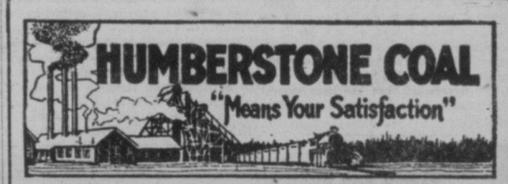
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Before looking elsewhere, inspect my special Suit at \$38.50
TWEED RAINCOATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER—
\$16.50 to \$30.00

JIM MARTIN
Jasper at 97th Street Phone 2031
CLOSE WEDNESDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52
We are all sorry to hear that Bro. "Jimmy" the cashier is at home sick, and hope he will find his voice again to get out, and boost the co-operative movement, which, we are pleased to say, has increased by leaps and bounds of late.

We are getting no news much from outside members. Wake up, fellows, and make this column a real live one from now on.

Bro. Field is on vacation, and we hope he will be successful with his chicks, etc., and enjoy fine weather.

Assessor Dept. R. I. P. cheers.

Sister "Tovie" has been arriving at the office very early of late, and we suspect she walks all the way over (Not alone).

We are wondering whether "Emma" is going to take a shower bath this Friday evening, and if so, we promise not to make the water too cold.

C.N.R. MACHINISTS
Lodge 817, I.A. of M. meets Friday evening, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. This is not an invitation to your wives and sweethearts. Come alone!

Let's hear what you have to say about the amalgamation of 559 and 817. Have you any opinion or ideas on the subject? The lodge-room is the place to turn them loose. Personally, I'll—well, I said the lodge room, didn't I?

Are you a supporter of the L. A. (Ladies' Aid, not Lemon Aid).

Three applicants up for the goat to night. Harry Nente says the better has had his hair massaged nightly, for a week, and that his charge has been lowered fully six inches. (That's about the height of one of the seats, isn't it, Harry?)

FIRE FIGHTERS' LOCAL, 209.
Capt. McLellan, No. 1 station, left for his holidays on 10th inst. The local wishes Mae a good time and that he may return refreshed and invigorated to his arduous duties.

Bro. Cogle, also of No. 1, left to spend his holidays in the country. Bro. Cogle returns in two weeks' time.

It is the opinion of his associates that Bro. Wilson, who has just returned from his holidays has increased considerably in averbupis.

The firemen's football team composed solely of members from No. 2 hall, are having occasional practice and will make a good showing in the inter-mediate league.

Most of the members, on their time-off, are improving their home surroundings, and are leaders in the clean-up, paint-up, keep-it-up campaign. Horticulture and garden culture are by no means the least consideration.

Bro. Williamson, No. 2, who has been seriously ill, is now convalescent, and his fellow workers are glad to know that he shall soon be able to start work again.

The boys at No. 5 hall have given their station a classic finish, so much so that many mistake it for the Jesuit college.

TWENTY-SIX MEMBERS COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY ARE INDICTED

Twenty-six alleged members of the Communist-Labor party went on trial at Chicago, Tuesday, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government by force. Thirty-nine were indicted, several having fled, it is reported to Mexico and Europe.

Witnesses to be summoned by the state include Ole Hanson, former mayor of Seattle, and an ex-member of the "Central Committee" at Winnipeg during the general strike there last year. His name is not announced. One Communist-Labor pamphlet to be introduced as a state exhibit praises the leaders in the Winnipeg and Seattle general strikes, and Hanson and the Winnipeg man will be called upon to call of conditions in their cities during the strikes.

MEETING TO DISCUSS THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The Workmen's Compensation Board is calling a meeting of employers and workpeople on Tuesday, May 25th, to discuss laws for the prevention of accidents.

PICNIC FOR WIDOWS AND DEPENDENTS OF FORTY-NINTH ASSO.

It has been proposed by the Executive of the Forty-ninth Association to hold a picnic for the Widows, Dependents, and Mothers of men deceased in the Battalion, and in order to assure that none be overlooked we would request that they forward their names, addresses, number of dependents, etc., to C. A. Walker, Hon. Sec., 10742 107th street.

EXECUTIVE OF LABOR CONGRESS ISSUE CIRCULAR

Gives Stand of Dominion T. & L. Congress on Appeal of Defense Committee.

The executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress has issued a circular letter to the affiliated membership setting forth the stand the Congress takes in regard to the appeal of the Winnipeg defence committee that the case of R. B. Russell be taken to the privy council.

The executive states that they do not feel justified in lending their support to the appeal, and that the indictment, speeches for prosecution and defence, the judge's charge to the jury, the verdict of the jury and the decision of the appeal court in the trial of Russell, and also the indictment, charges and verdict in the trial of Ivens, Armstrong, Heaps and Dunn, have all been carefully examined. In the opinion of the executive any danger that may exist of the cases being used as a precedent to curtail the proper activities of the trade union movement can be most effectively remedied by amendments to the law itself.

The circular states that the policies outlined by the convicted men have been repudiated by the international trade union movement. The executives are not convinced that Russell and the others were indicted simply because they were strike leaders, as most of them held only minor positions on the strike committee and many others being far more responsible for the direction of the strike were not interfered with and are still at liberty.

On the other hand the executive states that they are not convinced that the activities of these men in endeavoring to obtain a change in economic conditions through the medium of a strike, are such as should be punishable by law. In making this statement, however, the executive does not desire to cast any reflection on the fairness of the judge or jury in these trials, as Russell is reported as publicly stating that he had a fair trial.

Though it was the duty of the judge and jury to administer the law as they found it, the executive is of the opinion that the law of seditious conspiracy under which these men were found guilty is too vague in its definition, and possibly of such wide application as to practically make impossible any organized activity for the betterment of social and economic conditions.

According to the circular, the Trades and Labor Congress are proceeding to obtain a full review of the criminal code and other laws as they affect generally recognized trade union rights in this country, and will bring their findings to the attention of the members. Afterwards, they will place the same before proper authorities and the public generally in order to secure such alterations in the law as may be found necessary.

The circular states that the Trades and Labor Congress will continue to render such aid as may be possible towards securing the liberty of the men at present serving terms for seditious conspiracy.

POSTAL SERVICE OF UNITED STATES FACING BREAKDOWN

Unless Congress Passes Law Increasing Wages-Postal Clerks Before July 1

(By the Federated Press)
New York—The postal service of the United States is facing a complete breakdown, unless congress passes a law increasing the wages of postal clerks before July 1, according to P. E. Higgins, seventh vice-president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, who is touring the country for the union. The total collapse of the country's postal facilities is being gradually brought about by the resignations of large numbers of trained employees from the service because of insufficient pay, said Higgins.

The whole-hearted backing of the Central Federation of Federated Union of New York was given to the postal clerks' drive for increased pay at the last regular meeting. One clause of the resolution unanimously adopted runs as follows:

"The lack of sufficient competent labor to properly man the postal service directly inflicts a great economic loss on the business and commercial interests of the nation that suffer by reason of uncertain mail dispatches and deliveries."

According to estimates of the national officers of the postoffice clerks' organization, the public is heavily penalized by being forced to use telegraph and special delivery facilities for the transmission of mail matter that should go by the usual channels.

"It takes years to train expert mail distributors," said Higgins. "When

HEAPS AND DUNN IN N.S. IN INTEREST OF STRIKE LEADERS

Messrs. Heaps and Dunn of Winnipeg, are touring Nova Scotia for the purpose of placing before the workers the true facts and story of the Winnipeg strike and trial. The following cities are scheduled for a visit from one or both of these men: Moncton, Springfield, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay, New Waterford.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE IS PROPOSED FOR DENMARK

Peter Manniche Touring America To Secure Support for Proposed School

NEW YORK—An international people's college, which will gather working class pupils from all the countries of the earth, will soon be established in Denmark, if the organized tour of Peter Manniche, who is now in this country, is successful. Manniche is warden of the High School and Study Circle Union, a Copenhagen night school. He is appealing to American liberals and laborites for America to contribute its quota to the undertaking.

The People's College, if established, will give prominent space to social subjects. It will apply the English tutorial system, in that the students from different countries will live together in houses accommodating about 20 persons each, presided over by a "housemaster." Instruction will be on an international basis, and various languages will be used in the classes. The teaching in "study circles" will be an important feature of the work.

The proposed school will chiefly receive students who have received a preliminary education in their native countries and who have been sent out with recommendations from, or at the cost of, labor organizations and other working class bodies.

The pupils will be afforded special opportunities for studying Danish agricultural methods.

Among the sponsors of the undertaking are three working class members of the Danish parliament—C. N. Hango, K. M. Klansen and A. C. Meyer. Other members are Professor Otto Jespersen, Harold Hoffding, Valdemar Amundsen, and Kr. Nyrop, all of whom are internationally known for their researches upon their respective fields of learning.

STRIKE COMMITTEE TAKES ISSUE WITH MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Replying to the Minister of Justice, who turned down requests that he assist in getting the case of R. B. Russell, convicted strike leader placed before the privy council, the Winnipeg defence committee disputes the claim that the judicial committee has no jurisdiction in view of provisions in the Canadian criminal code, and asserts that an imperial act of 1844 prevents the Dominion parliament from denying jurisdiction.

HAMILTON FREIGHT HANDLERS PRESENT NEW WAGE SCALE

Hamilton and Brantford T. H. and B. freight handlers and checkers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, submitted their new wage scale to the company last week.

The freight handlers receive 43 cents per hour and the checkers get \$110 per month. The men work eight hours per day. The new scale calls for the following: Junior freight handlers, \$4.50 per day; senior freight handlers, \$120 per month; checkers, \$135 per month, and foreman checkers, \$140 per month. May 1 is the date set for the operation of the new scale.

any number of these postal workers leave the service, as they are now doing, it is reflected in a slowing up of the mails and the large number of mis-sent letters and papers. Unless the present exodus is stopped the service efficiency for many years to come will suffer.

"The postal workers are protesting in the only way open to them—by petition to congress, which has the power to apply the remedies, and by quitting singly to accept more agreeable employment. Our desire is to get early action from Congress so that the expensive labor turnover will be minimized and the services of skilled, trained men retained to insure a restoration of service efficiency."

"The base maximum pay for post office clerks and city carriers was fixed at \$1,200 in 1907. It has not been permanently changed but the Congress has granted bonuses from time to time, averaging about thirty-five per cent. Postal wages, it can be seen, have lagged far behind advancing living costs. A Commissioner appointed by the 65th Congress is now investigating this subject of postal wages with a view of a readjustment."

NEW ZEALAND COAL MINERS GET INCREASE

(By the Federated Press)
SYDNEY, N.S.W.—Coal miners in New Zealand, after a prolonged fight, have secured increases in wages of 50 per cent on pre-war rates in the case of contract workers, and 60 per cent increase in the case of men paid daily rates of wages.

Extra payments are made for working in wet places, or where work is performed in two-shift collieries. Workers on night shifts are to get 12 cents per shift more than the men on the day shifts.

Tools and lights are to be provided to the workers by the management at cost price, as are also explosives. Extra rates of pay are to apply for work on Sundays and holidays, while a day is to be allowed off in event a miner being killed, also another day off to allow miners to attend his funeral.

The agreement that has been signed also provides for preference to unionists.

MEMBERSHIP IN COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY NOT ENOUGH

MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Labor Wilson's ruling that membership in the Communist Labor party does not of itself constitute sufficient ground for deportation of aliens was hailed with delight here by radicals and liberals.

Special joy was evinced in the family circles of those victims of Attorney General Palmer's January "red" raids. Nearly 60 men were taken in Milwaukee in that month of terrorism. Secretary Wilson's ruling will mean possibly that they will go free, as fully two-thirds are members of the Communist Labor party. The other third has, since the raids, been released for lack of evidence against them.



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Accident Prevention Regulations

A meeting for the discussion of proposed accident prevention regulations in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act of Alberta will be held in the City Hall, Edmonton, on Tuesday, May 25th, 1920, at 10 a.m.

Employers and employees are invited to attend.

The Workmen's Compensation Board.

LABOR'S PROGRESS IN THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Accomplishments of Labor In Ont. Legislature Watched With Interest in Dominion

The Toronto Industrial Banner makes the following comment on accomplishments of Labor in the Ontario Provincial Legislature, which same are being watched with interest all over the Dominion:

"Things are moving at a satisfactory rate so far as labor is concerned in the Provincial Legislature at the present time. The abolition of property qualifications for the holding of municipal office marks the culmination of years of agitation and struggle on the part of organized Labor, and it is at least significant to note that just as soon as Labor sent representatives from its own ranks to represent it in the Provincial Legislature and fight its battles on the floor of the House it immediately succeeded in having the obnoxious measure removed from the statute books."

"So, with amendments to the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, now before the House. It materially increases the amount of compensation to be paid to injured workers, increase in amount of funeral benefits, larger allowances for the children of killed or incapacitated workers; these will all, undoubtedly, be passed, as outlined above. Pensions for mothers with dependent children, minimum wage laws for women and minors—these and other similar acts beneficial to Labor will be enacted before the present session is ended. All of which goes to show that things move when Labor gets in earnest on the job. Had Labor not elected its thirteen direct representatives to battle for its rights on the floor of the Legislature no such results would have been attained, and the larger the number of Labor representatives returned in future elections the more and easier will the enactment of laws for the benefit of the workers become."

"It is better for Labor to have its own representatives on the job, than to send useless deputations to parliament to plead with unsympathetic politicians for legislation that should have been enacted years ago. What has been accomplished in the interests of Labor during the present session, and its only start-off, so to say, with more to follow, should be an eye-opener or object lesson for labor men everywhere. If you want to secure better conditions of life and labor you must go about things in the right way. Since the workers have started in to vote for themselves things have begun to happen. Let the workers keep up the new stride and things will keep happening right along."

A FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Statesmen and expert economists (?) who are urging personal economy as the cure for the high cost of living and declining personal extravagance (especially on the part of the wage-earner) to be the cause, should clear up some of the doubtful points of this advice.

Doubtful Point No. 1—Is the denunciation of extravagance and the exhortation to economy directed toward those who have earned what they spend?

Doubtful Point No. 2—If they have earned what they spend are they consuming any more than they produce?

Doubtful Point No. 3—If they consume no more than they produce how can their expenditures contribute toward the high cost of living?

Doubtful Point No. 4—If, on the other hand, the advice is directed toward those who have not earned what they spend, and are consequently consuming more than they produce, why should we not demand the removal of legalized power of some non-producers to appropriate the earnings of others?

Doubtful Point No. 5—Would not such a measure have the desired effect of increasing production by compelling non-producers to work or starve 'er out?

Doubtful Point No. 6—Would it not be easier, or make economy easier, by enabling producers to save what they are now spending in the support of non-producers in luxurious idleness?

Would it not be well to insist that these questions be answered by a certain class of legislators who represent other interests than those of making laws for the people—editors of propaganda sheets, and certain specimens of parlor educators and jazz pulpiteres, and our allied friends, the open-shoppers, who persist in this "work and save" exhortation—Ex.

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REPORT OF CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA

(Continued from Page One)

Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association, Detroit; employers, Fulton J. Logan, M.L.C., Musquodoboit Harbor; employees, John A. Gillis, Sydney, N.S.

New Brunswick
Government, Hon. C. W. Robinson, Moncton, Minister without Portfolio; employees, Angus McLean, Bathurst; employees, G. R. Melvin, secretary N. B. Federation of Labor, of St. John.

Quebec
Government, Louis O. Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labor, Montreal; employees, John Lowe, manager Montreal Cottons Limited, Valleyfield; employees, Gustave France, editor Labor World, Montreal.

Ontario
Government, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Deputy Minister of Labor; employees, Samuel Harris, president of Harris Lithographing Company, Ltd., Toronto; employees, H. J. Halford, vice president Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and fifth vice president Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Hamilton.

Manitoba
Government, E. McGrath, secretary Bureau of Labor, Winnipeg; employees, H. B. Lyall, Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Winnipeg; employees, E. Robinson, secretary Trades and Labor Council, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan
Government, T. M. Molloy, secretary Bureau of Labor, Regina; employees, R. K. Lecky, Regina; employees, James Somerville, International Association Machinists, Moose Jaw.

Alberta
Government, John T. Stirling, chairman Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton; employees, Walter F. McNeil, commissioner, Western Coal Operators' Association, Calgary; employees, Robert McCreath, Edmonton.

British Columbia
Government, J. D. McNeven, Deputy Minister of Labor, Victoria; employees, John J. Coughlan, Vancouver; employ-

ees, James H. McVety, Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

Official Report
The following statement was handed out:

"At the afternoon session, Dr. W. A. Riddell, chairman of the business committee, which consisted of Messrs. Halford, Merriek, McVety, Harris, Stirling and Riddell, brought in a report, which was adopted, recommending daily sessions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2:30 to 5:30 p.m.; that the press be excluded from the sessions, and all reports for the press be given out on approval of a committee representative of the governments, employers and employees; that consideration of unifying labor legislation be taken up in the following order: (a) Workmen's Compensation; (b) Factory Legislation; (c) Regulation of Mines; (d) Minimum Wage Legislation; (e) Industrial Disputes Act; all these questions first to be considered by the committee as a whole, and then, if thought necessary, to be referred to sub-committees for further consideration and report."

The following committees were appointed, after discussion of the broad features of each of the questions:

Committee on Workmen's Compensation—Messrs. Macdonald, Melvin, France, Harris, Lyall, Leckie, McNeill and McVety.

Committee on Factory Legislation—Messrs. Logan, Robinson, Guyon, Riddell, McGrath, Somerville, McCreath, McNeven.

Committee on Mines and Mining Laws—Messrs. Gillis, McLean, Lowe, Halford, E. Robinson, Malloy, Stirling and Coughlan.

Press committee—Messrs. McNeven, McNeill and France.

Mr. Gerald Brown acted as chairman when Mr. Acland was called away by official duties.

The session closed at 5:30 p.m.

Taxes and death are two things that are certain. If you're a working man you cannot evade your taxes, but you can cheat death by keeping your dues paid and "enjoying" the benefits of the Provident Department.

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The newer modes of diamond mountings are a radical departure from the older styles.

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Announcement

Having decided to close out our Electric Appliance Showroom in order to provide necessary additional office space we have specially priced all stock in order to quickly dispose of same.

Electric Irons Electric Toasters and other domestic appliances.

This is an opportunity to secure exceptional bargains while they last.

All appliances are high grade standard makes and guaranteed.

CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPT. CIVIC BLOCK

The Woman's Page

Personal Naturalization Only

Mrs. Geo. F. Root of Wetaskiwin, Replies to Criticism of Miss Mary McCallum On Former Article.

Opposed to Miss McCallum's Reasoning in Favor Of It

As Miss McCallum's article in a previous issue of your paper claimed that the Council of Agriculture agreed with her views on this subject and as she has been the only exponent of those views since the Council recommended last November, the plank Personal Naturalization Only is added to the Farmers' Platform, it is important that all alien born men, as well as women, thoroughly understand her arguments.

Let us consider first, "Naturalization by operation of law is a special privilege." There are many special privileges incorporated into the laws of every country because they are supposed to be in the interest of the whole people. Women are exempt from poll tax (they are exempt from a call to the trenches, widows may homestead if with minor children, etc.

One of the fundamentals of all Christian countries is the axiom, "The Family is the unit of the Nation, and jurisprudence seeks to solidify and strengthen the unity of the home." The people shall be my people and thy country shall be my country is a splendid foundation for citizenship and those who cry for the ultra independence of women are undermining the national strength resulting from homogeneity of thought and strength resulting from homogeneity of thought and political action, and the harmony that comes from sharing responsibility.

But Alberta farm women are seeking and receiving lesser special privileges. Until 1919 they shared with the U.F.A. in a money grant from the government to help finance their organization. Last year, in convention at Edmonton they decided to ask the University to put on a short course of some kind at the University for Farm Boys and Girls only. This was done and it proved such a success that it is being repeated this summer. Surely that is a special privilege. Many members of the U.F.A. belong also to the Woman's Institute which receives large money grants from both provincial and Dominion governments.

As Daughters of the Empire, Teachers' Ass'n or other women's organizations are not similarly treated, it is a special privilege. In administration of their own order all members of the U.F.A. vote for all the officers of the U.F.A., but no member of the U.F.A. has a vote for any woman officer.

This is the extreme of special privilege. Special Privilege The privilege of having her views brought to the attention of organized Labor through this paper, is a special privilege, one not granted by "The Grain Growers' Guide," of which Miss McCallum is associate editor to contributors opposing her views.

If doing away with such measures of privilege as is involved in naturalization by process of law is of such momentous consideration that it merits a special plank in the Farmers' National Policy, would it not be a logical procedure for the Council of Agriculture to direct its immediate and continuous effort to those special privileges enjoyed by farmers' organizations and which pertain only to the economic farm group and are wholly under their own control rather than to seek a mandate to approach the Dominion government for legislation against the national status of alien-born women, depriving them of British protection and rendering them citizens without a country whenever they venture more than three miles from the boundaries of Canada?

Secondly: "Alien-born wives of British husbands are not given 'the privilege' of personal naturalization." The aim of the law is to provide uniform machinery for the absorption into the body politic of Great Britain, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and other subscribing colonies of the large and varied alien born population of the empire. To bind closer the ties of nationality on the broad basis of Once a Britisher, everywhere a Britisher.

Dealing with the National Status of married women premier consideration is given to wives of British husbands, by the framers of the Naturalization bill.

The first statement of Part III of the bill declares without qualification that: "The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject." Her status in the empire is assured, whereas, the wife of an alien, who is deemed to be an alien may desire British citizenship and her husband be unwilling to change his allegiance. Provision for such contingencies is made, providing that the wife of an alien may be naturalized in like manner and with the same effect as if she were a female sole.

desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed a British subject.

Again, where an alien has married a British born wife and he is a subject of a state at war with His Majesty it she desires to resume British nationality she is permitted to do so by declaration.

It appears that this law is just and equitable as among women and comprehensive enough to satisfy the nationality aspirations of all desiring to become British citizens. But if the ultra independent woman regards herself as merely her husband's chattel, without the privilege of personal naturalization, must we not have consideration for the thousands, any, hundreds of thousands of women who would be automatically naturalized, in comparison with the exceptional woman whose rights to citizenship might be of more value to herself because she had made personal application for naturalization.

Thirdly, We know of no country in any age where manhood or woman suffrage has corresponded with the provisions for naturalization. A large body of ignorant voters is controlled by an educational qualification in the enfranchisement bill. An irresponsible floating vote is checked by a property qualification. Having next of kin overseas is another method of restricting naturalized citizens from voting.

Portion of Facts Omitted. The provisions for women voting in the by-elections act is not quite fairly presented by Miss McCallum through omission of a portion of the facts. She claims that the by-elections act "provides that all alien-born women who are the wives of naturalized citizens, no matter how long they have resided in the country, and no matter how long they have been naturalized citizens by operation of law, must personally appear before the judge of the district court and secure from him a certificate that such women are qualified to take out personal naturalization papers were machinery and means provided for their doing so." This is a good summary of a part of the truth.

The Dominion Election Act of 1919 provides: 5. (1) Save as in this Act otherwise provided, every person, male or female shall be qualified to vote at the election of a member, who, not being an Indian, ordinarily resident on an Indian Reservation (a) is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and (b) is of the full age of 21 years; and (c) has ordinarily resided in Canada for at least twelve months and in the electoral district wherein such person seeks to vote for at least two months immediately preceding issue of writ of election.

(2) For the purpose of this Act the allegiance or nationality of a person as it was at birth of such person, shall be deemed incapable of being changed, or of having been changed merely by reason or in consequence of marriage or change of allegiance or naturalization by any other person, or otherwise than by personal naturalization of such first mentioned person.

Provided, however, that this subsection shall not apply to any person born on the continent of North America. (This provision disqualifies the statement that all alien-born women, etc.) Nor to any person who in person applies to and obtains from any judge having jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings a certificate under the hand of such judge and the seal, if any, of his court, to the effect following:

This is to certify that from evidence submitted before me, I am satisfied that A.B. of _____ in the province of _____ (occupation) is a person naturalized as a British subject by operation of law, who for such naturalization would be entitled at the date of the issue of this certificate to be personally naturalized in Canada.

This applies, as you will note, not alone to wives of naturalized men, but to sons and daughters naturalized as minors. The act makes it possible for every naturalized woman to obtain a vote with the same qualifications as is required for manhood suffrage.

Women's Vote Restricted. I hold no brief to defend this measure, which as Miss McCallum prophesied, is being incorporated in the new Enfranchisement bill. Probably the intent of its authors was to restrict the woman's vote, which it certainly will, but it is mild in comparison to the drastic results that would follow Personal Naturalization Only.

The provision relating to persons born on the North American continent is directly in the interest of Labor and Farmers as a large majority from the south are found in the ranks either of Labor or of Agriculture.

Obtaining a certificate from the judge for registration may be accomplished with simple directness, without the handicap of the \$5 fee or the long delay usual in naturalization proceedings. It puts an individual or class of individuals under special disability. Evidently these provisions of the by-

Y. W. CAMPAIGN OPENED MONDAY AT M'DOUGALL

Four Speakers Address Audience On Subject of Importance To the City

The Y.W.C.A. campaign to raise \$150,000 for a new building was officially opened with a big mass meeting at McDougall Auditorium, Monday evening in the interests of the campaign. Four speakers addressed the audience. They were, Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, Mrs. Murphy, James Ramsey and Hon. Geo. P. Smith.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. G. H. V. Bulyea, who has for some years been president of the Y.W.C.A. in this city. Mrs. Bulyea told of the first quarters of the "Y" on Rice street, which accommodated only seven girls at a time. Then of the acquiring of the property on Third street which had been built and used for some other purpose before the "Y" obtained it. She said that they had never built anything new but had always annexed some houses or barns as they found they needed them. Now they are tired of annexation and also their present quarters are inadequate, hence this campaign to raise money to put up a building to meet their needs.

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung as the first speaker, told the audience that during the past year over one thousand girls had been turned away from the Y.W.C.A. because there was no room for them. She spoke of the mental, spiritual and physical benefits to be derived by the girls from such a building as the building committee has planned. The gymnasium and swimming pool of themselves were irreplaceable.

Mrs. McClung emphasized the point that there was no better way to make our women loyal to Edmonton than to give them something to be loyal to. James Ramsey was the next speaker. He said that the campaign had been instituted for a good cause and that it was on a level with the Patriotic Fund. He expressed his firm belief that the campaign would be a success and that he felt sure the objective would be reached. The speaker threw out a broad hint that the workers in the campaign go after the "Bachelors" of the city, who have no responsibility and have not given a home for any special "her." Mr. Ramsey paid tribute to the matter in which Miss Bradshaw has managed the institution, and closed by saying that he heartily endorsed the campaign.

Next on the programme was Mrs. Emily Murphy, who as police magistrate was in a position to give the audience a few of the facts pertaining to the night life of the city. The incidents of which she spoke, revealed more than anything else, the need of proper housing for young and innocent girls in the city who have no homes and for those coming as strangers to our city. Her statements were appalling.

Mrs. Murphy expressed a desire to see the different labor unions of the city wake up to the fact that a lot of the working girls in the factories were in need of a "Y." She said she would like to see a "Y" in every factory of the city, and expressed her amazement at the callousness of the labor unions in this respect. She expressed her desire to have the new building named the "Anne Bulyea Building" in honor of the President of the Y.W.C.A. who has given so much of her time and energy to the cause.

HON. WALTER ROLLO INTRODUCES MINIMUM WAGE BILL IN ONT.

The minimum wage bill was introduced into the Ontario Legislature on Monday, by Hon. Walter Rollo, minister of labor. The bill provides for the appointment of five persons, including two women, who will form the minimum wage board.

After making enquiries the board is empowered to fix minimum wages for any trade in the province. Apprentices, part-time employees or employees otherwise handicapped, may be paid less than the minimum wage. Where it appears that the wage paid any class of female employees is unfair the board may direct a conference between representatives of the employees and employers with a disinterested person to act as chairman of the conference.

AUSTRALIA WOULD ABOLISH SATURDAY MORNING SHIFT

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—A movement for the abolition of the Saturday morning shift is in full swing in Australia. Most of the unions have taken up the agitation for a 44 hour week, worked on five days, and about a score of the unions have already adopted the five-day week.

Some opposition is being shown by employers but it is of a spasmodic nature and not likely to deter the men. It is thought that the five-day week will be an accomplished fact within the next month or two in Australia. The men threaten to strike if any deduction is made in their rates of pay for not working the Saturday morning shift.

Miners are agitating for a 30-hour week to be worked on five days of six hours each.

Men's & Young Men's Smartly Tailored Suits Minus the Usual Price Penalty



We wish there were some method whereby the points of excellence in Men's Clothing could be standardized, graded and tested as physical and mental tests are made of men in schools and in public service.

We are certain these Johnstone-Walker Suits would register 100 per cent in every essential—in fabrics, in fashion, in tailoring, in real value at the prices.

When we went into the Men's Clothing business we set a standard that safeguards every man who relies upon this store for his clothes. Come in tomorrow and let us prove to you there's no occasion to wear overalls if you buy your clothes at Johnstone Walker's.

At \$32.50—

There are some real snappy Suits for young men, in plain and fancy check tweeds. New waist seam or plain models, with or without belts. The pants are well shaped and finished with a cuff. Best of linings throughout. Sizes 34 to 37. Price.....\$32.50

At \$35.00—

Young men may choose from some of the very latest models at \$35.00 that are full of pep! Tailored in fine imported tweeds and worsteds, in pleasing patterns and plain shades. Suits 34 to 37. Priced at.....\$35.00

At \$37.50—

There are some new arrivals for young men and those of more mature years, in plain shades and neat check patterns, etc. Coats smartly tailored in 2-button, D.B. styles, with nice long lapels, with the waist seam, with or without the belt. Also S.B. Saeque models. Well lined and finished. Sizes 35 to 42. Price.....\$37.50

At \$45.00—

We are specializing in some dressy and serviceable Suits in plain grey worsted or navy blue serge, tailored in a smart three-button saque in the new "Saxon" model, with hand-built shoulders and perfect fitting collar; nicely lined with plain alpaca. Five-button vest and well shaped trousers. Sizes 36 to 44, at.....\$45.00 Other styles and qualities up to.....\$65.00

Men's \$40.00 Leatherette Coats, \$20.50 An ideal Coat for motoring, etc., at a saving of \$10.50 on the regular price. Made of brown leatherette with convertible collar, belt and buckle well shaped and finished. Sizes 36 to 42. Regularly \$40.00. On Sale \$29.50 Friday

Men's Spring-weight Combinations at \$2.95. Regularly \$3.50 to \$5.00 Just such weights as will meet the needs of many. Combination garments only in fine mixed cotton and wool yarns and fine merino in flat knit or spring needle rib. Well proportioned and nicely finished. Sizes 34 to 44, except size 38. Regularly \$3.50 to \$5.00. Special \$2.95 Friday

Phone 9266 for Any Department

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Mail Orders from this advertisement will be promptly shipped.

GRAHAM & REID, LTD. HOME FURNISHERS

Carpets and Furniture Most Important in a Home

TORONTO CAPMAKERS GO ON STRIKE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Last week, following instructions from union headquarters, Toronto, a number of women cap makers went on strike from the Hamilton Uniform and Cap Company. The strikers were earning from \$18 to \$23 per week. The women say that since the union secured for them a pay increase some weeks ago, the firm has made things very unpleasant. They also say the firm won't recognize the union. Recently the male cap makers union, vacated their jobs to go to work elsewhere.

PATTERNMAKERS AT HAMILTON SECURE WAGE INCREASE

Negotiations between the Hamilton branch of the Patternmakers' League of America and employers resulted in a wage increase to 90 cents straight per hour, retroactive to April 1. Job shop journeymen work eight hours daily, while patternmakers writing in industrial plants vary from eight to nine hours per day. Time and one-half is paid for overtime after eight hours. The Dundas patternmakers' wages were increased to 80 cents hourly. They work nine hours daily.

LABOR, THE NEW YORK WORLD SAYS, ENJOYS MANY EXEMPTIONS TODAY WHICH ARE DENIED TO OTHER PEOPLE.

"Labor," the New York World says, "enjoys many exemptions today which are denied to other people." This, perhaps is true. It is exempt from paying income tax on the results of profiteering. It is exempt from the burden of caring for steam yachts and it doesn't have to worry much about winter vacations in Florida or the Bermudas. It has little need to fret about the safest way to draw a will.

Saturday Meat Specials

See our windows for special cuts of Front Quarter Meats. Our prices will induce you to buy from us. Note the quality we are offering.

P. Burns & Co. LIMITED

Jasper Market Phone 1317 Palace Market Phone 4626 S'cona Market Phone 31125 Alberta Market Phone 71120

GINGER SNAPS IN THE STRIPED PACKAGE ONLY

The Farm Page

WHEAT GOES UP 35c PER BUSHEL TO THE MILLERS

Canadian Wheat Board Issues
New Regulation Which Is
Effective May 8

The Canadian Wheat Board has issued new regulations, advancing the price to mills of all grades of western wheat thirty-five cents per bushel, and British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec wheat forty cents per bushel. Another regulation increases the maximum wholesale price of bran and shorts to the extent of three dollars per ton. The new order became effective at midnight, May 8.

The basis of the fixed price is now as follows:
Three dollars and fifteen cents per bushel, including five cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 Manitoba northern and No. 1 Alberta red winter in store public terminal elevators, Fort William or Port Arthur.

Three dollars and five cents per bushel, including five cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 Durum wheat in store public terminal elevators, Fort William or Port Arthur.

Two dollars and ninety and one-half cents per bushel including five cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 British Columbia wheat in store Canadian government elevator, Vancouver.

The spreads for lower grades than those specified above shall be the same as the spreads in the orders of the board relating to cash payments to be paid to the producer, says Order No. 104.

JAPANESE LABOR PARTY ASKS FOR MINIMUM WAGE

Resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia, the establishment of a minimum wage scale, passage of legislation safeguarding labor against loss of employment, and the repeal of laws prohibiting public labor union meetings, were adopted by the Yushikai or labor party of Japan at Tokyo, May 2, according to a cable dispatch received by the New World, a Japanese newspaper in San Francisco.

COLONIZATION ASSO. PLAN TO RAISE A MILLION DOLLARS

A delegation representing the Western Canada Colonization association, with representatives from Medicine Hat, Fort Qu'Appelle, Regina and Weyburn, have gone to Toronto to interview eastern business men and explain to them the objects and importance of the association. It is planned to raise one and a half million dollars from Canadian business men doing business in the west and this sum will be devoted to the settling of people on vacant lands in Western Canada, and the care of the settlers when they arrive.

MANGE ORDER CHANGED FOR ALTA. AND SASK.

New Regulations Established By
Order-in-Council Which Has
Been Passed

An order-in-council has been passed rescinding the cattle mange order of 1911, as applying to Saskatchewan and Alberta, and establishing new regulations. The first part of the order describes at great length the territory where mange exists and goes on to require that the first dipping shall commence June 24, and the second dipping not less than ten or more than fifteen days thereafter. The tracts of land described are declared infested as from May 4, 1920, and all cattle must be dipped in a manner satisfactory to the department of agriculture, the agreement to consist of an immersion of not less than two minutes, in a solution of lime and sulphur. The expenses are to be born by the owner of the animals. The amount to be charged for stray animals or those whose owners do not comply with the order, not to exceed 25 cents per head for dipping.

The movement of cattle for any purpose out of the area is prohibited during the period from June 24 unless accompanied by an official certificate of dipping, except that during the period from June 24 to July 5, cattle for grazing, feeding, breeding or milking or any other purpose than immediate slaughter

DOMINION GOV'T TO FIGHT CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS

Will Institute Campaign To Control and Eradicate Dread Disease

Further steps toward insuring Canada of as large and output of livestock and livestock products are to be taken right away by the federal department of agriculture. A Dominion-wide campaign is an effort to control and ultimately to eradicate tuberculosis among Canadian livestock is outlined in an announcement by Dr. Tolmie, minister of agriculture. During the past ten years this trouble has been increasing both in cattle and in hogs at a more or less uniform rate, according to the minister. Tuberculosis of swine, which is closely related to tuberculosis of cattle, has increased from an average of 10 per cent to slightly over 20 per cent during that period.

Communicated to Humans
Although the measures taken by the department of agriculture through the government meat regulations rigidly enforced at packing plants reduce to a minimum the danger of tuberculosis meat being offered for human food, the disease may be, and in hundreds of cases is, transmitted to human beings, especially young children, through the medium of milk infected cows, and until this disease can be stamped out from amongst our dairy herds, this source of infection will always be present, to say nothing of the enormous waste of meat products suffered every year by reason of the necessity of condemning as unfit for human food animals suffering from tuberculosis.

No mixed grains containing wheat, grown in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia shall be exported out of Canada without a license or permit of the board.
Each mill license holder who grinds wheat for farmers or other owners thereof, and returns to such owners the whole of the net product of such wheat shall not be required to issue participation certificates or to remit to the board the \$1.00 a bushel on such wheat, provided, however, that each mill license holder must furnish a weekly statement showing the farmer's name or other owner of wheat gristed; quantity of wheat gristed and quantity of flour, meal or other product returned to the owner of the wheat gristed.

SOME WHEAT IS SHOWING ABOVE GROUND AT BRANDON

It is reported that two farmers north of Brandon, Man., have wheat that is showing above the ground. One of these planted 130 acres two weeks ago. Some of this wheat is now an inch above ground. The other farmer sowed ten acres on May 1st, which is now just peering through the ground. Both fields are of Marquis wheat.

\$3.15 A BUSHEL IS PRICE SET FOR SEED WHEAT

Selling License Must Pay To
Board \$1 For Each Bushel
Sold

The Canadian wheat board issued the following orders, with effect from May 8:

The price of wheat grown in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta shall hereafter from every district in the said provinces, for use as seed or feed, shall be \$3.15 a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, in store public terminal elevators, Fort William and Port Arthur, and licenses of the board selling such wheat shall pay to the board the sum of \$1.00 a bushel for each bushel of wheat sold.

No mixed grains containing wheat, grown in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia shall be exported out of Canada without a license or permit of the board.

Each mill license holder who grinds wheat for farmers or other owners thereof, and returns to such owners the whole of the net product of such wheat shall not be required to issue participation certificates or to remit to the board the \$1.00 a bushel on such wheat, provided, however, that each mill license holder must furnish a weekly statement showing the farmer's name or other owner of wheat gristed; quantity of wheat gristed and quantity of flour, meal or other product returned to the owner of the wheat gristed.

IRRIGATION WILL BRING CHANGES IN FARMING METHODS

Means Diversification and More Intensive Farming Than Straight Grain Growing

Irrigation spells diversified and more intensive farming than is the case with straight grain growing on dry land. To be able in our short season to irrigate our crops in the most advantageous manner and the proper time, the crops on a farm must be diversified and so arranged that it will not be necessary to irrigate the whole area at one time as would be the case were one raising grain exclusively. The diversification means that there will be certain parts of the farm devoted to hay and pasture. It means that our livestock holdings will be vastly increased, and with the carrying of the livestock on the land the question of an adequate supply of humus in the soil will be solved. This in itself will modify to a great extent the troubles as we are beginning to experience in soil drifting. The weed problem will be taken care of to a large extent because weeds that thrive in grain disappear when the land is seeded down to alfalfa. The land after being seeded down to alfalfa for a few years is richer than ever for the growing of grain, and so the circle is completed and more stable and permanent conditions are established in our farming operations.

The natural outcome of this change in conditions will, without doubt, mean smaller holdings. Our population will increase. This will mean better roads; our schools have more money available for their support, and social communications and conditions generally, will be improved.

The change which will certainly come if a successful irrigation project is developed, will mean that much greater revenue per acre annually will be produced than is the case with our present extensive grain farming. The total revenue from a quarter-section under these conditions will, doubtless, be as great, and eventually greater, than from a half or three-quarters of a section as farmed without irrigation.—W. H. Fairfield—Grain Growers Guide.

CONTINUATION OF WHEAT BOARD IS FAVORED BY WEST

Western supporters of the government in caucus Monday at Ottawa, practically decided to favor the principle of continuing the Canadian wheat board. Members who represent large farming constituencies contended that as European governments were buying on a co-operative or controlled basis, the only safe course was for the farmers of Canada, through the government, to adopt a similar course. Another matter taken up Monday, was the plan of rural postmasters and mail carriers for increased pay. A committee was appointed to take the matter up with the government.

LLOYDMINSTER PURE- BRED CATTLE SALE TO BE HELD JUNE 2

Stockmen of the Lloydminster district are very proud of the records made by their stock at the pure-bred sales and shows which have been held this season, and H. Huxley, secretary of the Lloydminster Pure-bred Cattle Sale, which is to be held June 2, says these winnings augur well for the success of the event. By the time the sale is held, the feed question will be settled to a certain extent, and the animals offered will be in much better shape. All entries must be in by April 20th, and a full catalogue will be issued. For the information of intending

CREOSOTE IS MOST SATISFACTORY DIP FOR FENCE POSTS

The most satisfactory fence post dip is crude creosote, which may be obtained from wholesale paint companies at about 65 cents a gallon in barrel lots of about 40 gallons per barrel.

Posts for dipping should be peeled and dried for at least three weeks before dipping. The best method is that of hot dip followed by cold. The posts are placed in a tank filled with material to such a height that the posts will be treated to a point six inches above the ground line. This container is kept over the fire, and maintained at 220 degrees. The posts should remain in this bath about 30 minutes. The action of the hot bath is to expand the cells and drive out the air.

After removal from the hot bath, posts should be immersed in a bath at 110 degrees for 45 minutes. The sudden cooling will contract the cells, which, on separating, absorb creosote into all the interstices.

Purchasers, the Aberdeen-Angus, Short-horn and Hereford breeds will be well represented by high-class animals, and they will be assured of a wide choice in selecting the animal to head their herds for the coming year. These bulls will range from yearlings to five-year-olds, and all the breeders entering stock are prepared to sell and guarantee the animals sold.

Now Cometh Summer!

Lovely, luscious Summer, all clad in green and trimmed with beautiful blossoms! Birds sing and breezes blow as Summer comes dancing over the prairie. The sun shines hot in the sky and quickly all things—man, beast and plant—grow thirsty.

Instantly, the thoughts of man turn to things cool and refreshing. In Edmonton he does not need to ponder long—his remedy is at hand, smooth, sweet, satisfying.

VELVET ICE CREAM

Is the sovereign remedy for thirst; it takes away that parched feeling and gives you a sense of well-being and contentment. Moreover, VELVET ICE CREAM is a food-nourishing and sustaining, and at the same time easily digestible. Buy it in bricks or bulk of the

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"The Home Is Where The Heart Is"

This Week is the occasion of our
Fourth Anniversary

The management of
Campbell's Furniture Exchange

has never halted or even marked time. We have kept going, and progressed ever since our doors opened for business on **FRIDAY, MAY 13th, 1916.**

You remember the joy and happiness of furnishing your
FIRST NEW HOME

whether it may have been a cottage or a small suite of rooms. It does not matter, **IT IS HOME.** It is even more pleasant when you both have had the satisfaction of knowing that you furnished Economically and Got a Good Start.

ECONOMIZING TODAY IS ESSENTIAL TO THE RETURN OF NORMAL TIMES AND CONDITIONS

That is the reason you find so many of our best citizens realizing that same thing, and purchasing practically New Furniture at the best market possible.

Why pay more money for Furniture than you have to.



The Cottage leaves the Palace Far Behind
Home is a word full of meaning

Speak the word Home and you think a thousand thoughts.

OUR BUSINESS is the buying and selling of second-hand Furniture; also exchanging goods that you may have, for other things in our store that appeal to you.

REMEMBER THIS—Today second-hand Furniture in good condition is in many instances of higher quality than is procurable in new Furniture stocks.

Everything we advertise and recommend to you is dependable, clean, and a decided Bargain.

Our selection is varied and full of interest. We are outfitting numerous Edmonton and Country Homes every day.

YOU CAN SAVE BY PURCHASING AT

Campbell's Furniture Exchange, Ltd.

HOWARD AVENUE, JUST OFF JASPER

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The World's Supreme Water Artist, Assisted by Her School of Pacific Sea Lions

Alice Manning The Song Story Girl	Brierre and King, in Exclusive Song and Dancing
Coakley and Dunlevy in "Over There"	Degnon and Clifton "Taking Things Easy"
Manning and Lee in "After the Matinee"	"The Black Secret" Literary Digest—Fox News

Stage & Music

EUGENE O'BRIEN HAS BRILLIANT SUPPORTING CAST IN 'SEALED HEARTS'

"Sealed Hearts," in which Eugene O'Brien is starring, will open at the Regent Monday, for three days. Of noteworthy interest in this production is the brilliancy of the cast which supports this popular star, it being headed by Robert Edson on the one side and on the feminine side by Lucile Lee Stewart. Miss Stewart, it will be remembered, played a prominent role in "The Perfect Lover," which recently showed here.

Since Mr. Edson achieved his phenomenal success on the stage as the star in "Stronheart," his name has been one to conjure with in matters dramatic. His long and varied stage career includes an interesting and preponderantly successful series of "legitimate" productions, recently culminating in "The Good Bad Woman" and these successes have raised him to one of the highest niches in the theatrical hall of fame.

In all of his stage ventures, Robert Edson has been starred, just as he has been starred heretofore in practically all his screen plays and his presence at the head of Eugene O'Brien's support in "Sealed Hearts" is, therefore, indicative of the high plane on which this photoplay has been produced.

NELL SHIPMAN GETS BONUS ON CANADIAN FILM

Directors Meeting at Calgary Shows Comfortable Profits on Company's Books.

Handsome profits were made by the Canadian Photoplays, Ltd., in the production of their first film story, "Back to God's Country," one of James Oliver Curwood's stories, with Nell Shipman in the leading role.

A directors' meeting was held at Calgary, Saturday, at which reports showed that a comfortable profit exists upon the company's books after expenses were paid, and bonuses given. The picture has not yet concluded its first tour, and already the directors have had handsome returns. A return of 100 per cent on the investment is expected.

Bonuses of \$15,000 to Nell Shipman, and \$8,000 to David Hartford, were authorized by the meeting on Saturday, according to agreement with these actors. At the meeting a complete readjustment was made of matters with Ernest Shipman, who came from New York for the meeting. An investigation showed that many errors had been laid at the door of Mr. Shipman for which he was in no wise responsible but on the other hand he had fulfilled all agreements and promises.

Mr. Shipman has arranged to substitute the words "Canadian Photoplays Ltd., of Calgary, presents" for the name "Curwood productions," which now appears on the screen, and in other ways secure for Calgary the rightful credit that is coming for its enterprise.

The first refusal has been tendered the Calgary company of two of Ralph Connor's stories for production provided the local company decides to continue the manufacture of pictures.

The First National Exhibitors circuit which has given such a splendid exploitation of Back to God's Country to date, has entered into an agreement with Mr. Shipman to take all of the Ralph Connor stories thus insuring a market and removing all speculative elements from the production of these noted books.

Mr. Shipman is now in Winnipeg, where a company is forming for the production of some of these stories, and where the collaborator and Ralph Connor will meet him for the final arrangements as to the order of precedence on these stories, which will have the personal supervision of Dr. Gordon himself.

MUSICAL PROGRAM AT NEXT MEETING BOARD OF TRADE

The next meeting of the Board of Trade, which will be held on Tuesday, May 18, will be addressed by Dr. Henry Coward, leader of the famous Sheffield choir, H. A. Fricker of Toronto, leader of the Mendelssohn choir, and Dr. A. S. Vogt, the founder of the Mendelssohn choir. Some musical numbers will be presented and the whole program should be an enjoyable one.

Dr. Henry Coward and H. A. Fricker are here to act as adjudicators at the musical festival to be held next week. Dr. Vogt is visiting the festival as a spectator.

The man who made his money by profiteering while other people were making real sacrifices now sits back in his newly acquired mansion and talks about the patriotic service he rendered. Time will come when he and Kaiser will fence with pitchforks for the amusement of the Devil.

OFFICER OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED MAKES STRANGE COMPACT WITH PRISONER

Dying Man Urges Fugitive to Return To Civilization Under His Name—Queer Entanglement

An unusual and quaint form of plotting is one of the more intensely interesting features of Marshall Neilan's first independent production, "The River's End," from the story by James Oliver Curwood and distributed by First National, which will have its initial showing here at the Allen theatre, on Monday and the balance of the week.

The introductory scenes of the film find John Keith, haunted for years by the murder of Judge Kirkstone, captured by Derwent Conniston of the Canadian Mounted Police. A striking resemblance between the two men in build and facial characteristics leads the officer, when suddenly stricken with a fatal disease, to urge Keith to im-

personate him and return to the Post with an account of Keith's death.

Shan Tung, a crafty Chinaman at the Post, alone suspects Keith of the impersonation and threatens to divulge the secret unless Keith influences Miriam Kirkstone, the murdered man's daughter, to marry him. A terrific mob fight follows in which the Chinaman is killed.

A younger sister of the dead officer arrives at the Post and unaware of Keith's impersonation, shows a sisterly affection for him. Keith finally makes a clean breast of the affair, departs and journeys down the Saskatchewan. The climax of the picture is summed up in the surprise that awaits Keith—At The River's End.

The roles of both John Keith and Derwent Conniston are portrayed by Lewis Stone, who reaches heights seldom attained in dual-role depiction. He is supported by such popular stars as Marjorie Daw, J. Barney Sherry, Jane Novak, Charles West and Togo Yamamoto.

official title of the news service. No date has been set for the first release, an immense amount of organization work having to be completed before the undertaking is launched on a national scale.

If garment workers in New York are receiving less than a living wage, garment workers in other cities will be shown the conditions of the New York workers and thus be aroused to make a fight on behalf of their working brothers, whose lack of the good things of life has the effect of beating down conditions in other cities through the competition exercised by the employer's paying the low wage.

This argument is made by Nelson. "The Labor Weekly" will be the

Eugene O'Brien

IN
'Sealed Hearts'
A Gripping, Forceful Story of Two Men's Love for the Same Woman and Her Choice Between Youth and Age

A Ralph Ince Production
NEXT MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AT THE

REGENT

Direction S. W. E. Candy

who also points out that the attraction of up-to-the-minute news movies will result in bigger attendance at union meetings.

Misrepresentations of the private press in relation to strikes will be met by actualities on the screen.

DEBS IS NOMINATED AS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY OF U.S.

The nomination of Eugene V. Debs as Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was hailed with rounds of cheers from an audience of 5,000 at a meeting held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, Monday. Debs, who is now an inmate of the federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia, is proclaimed as "our only candidate" by the party leaders.

The leaders, upon entering the meeting, were greeted with the singing of "Internationale," the hymn of Free Russia, and the Marseillaise, but great care was taken to exclude agents of the I.W.W. and Communist sympathizers. Speakers declared for international socialism to be gained by peaceful means.



ODIVA and one of her wonderful performing sea lions, headlining next week's Pantages vaudeville bill.

TWO HOURS YOU WILL REMEMBER A LIFETIME

James Oliver Curwood's Astounding Story of Love, Life and Romance on the Canadian Frontier.
A Smashing Drama of God's Country, Full of Mystery and Thrills



Marshall Neilan presents
The River's End
by James Oliver Curwood

ALL NEXT WEEK AT THE

ALLEN THEATRE

DIRECTION JULE AND JAY J. ALLEN

WANTED THREE TEAMS

For
Hauling Coal

STEADY WORK

MAHAR COAL CO.

PHONE 4445

10115 102nd Street - - - - - Edmonton

LABOR MOVIES WILL SCREEN ACTUALITIES

Pictures Will Be Shown Both In Commercial Picture Houses and in Union Halls

SEATTLE—Plans for the nation wide distribution of a Labor movie weekly has been announced here by J. Arthur Nelson, former director for Mutual films and now heading the labor-controlled Federation Film—that is being organized by the unions.

A camera man will be located in every industrial center, according to



Marshall Neilan

Producer of the thrilling romance of the Canadian North, by James Oliver Curwood, "The River's End," which will be shown at the Allen all next week.

New Scale Williams Pianos
Victor Victorolas, Records and Music
Bells
Used Pianos at Special Prices
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10014 161st Street
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**A. H. ESCH
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Special Values in RAINCOATS

FOR FRIDAY AND
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Poplin Rubberized Special,
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Large range of Leather and
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Jasper Ave. at 102nd St.
Our new location

PROMPTNESS
ACCURACY
QUALITY
Our Watchwords
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NOTICE

To Builders and Contractors

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

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

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EAST SIDE OFFICE ST. HALFBLOCK NORTH OF JASPER
PHONE 5444 AND MAKE AN APPOINTMENT

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The only time some members talk loud enough to be heard is when they are "cussing" those who are trying to do something—usually after the meeting.

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THE VISION FROM BELOW

The Free Press finds it difficult to follow the arguments of Mr. A. U. G. Bury at the Canadian Club luncheon on Tuesday. The speaker quoted Lincoln's famous definition of democracy—"government of the people, for the people, by the people"—and seemingly agreed that democracy ought to be what the great emancipator believed it should be. But continuing his address Mr. Bury proceeds to show that while government "of the people" and "for the people" was good, government "by the people" is dangerous to democracy. He did not say so in so many words, but in his condemnation of the referendum and recall he uses arguments designed to leave that impression.

The principle argument used against the referendum and recall is that they are destructive of leadership. Mr. Bury said: "Where there is no vision the people perish." But the referendum and recall say: "You shall get your vision from us. Not from above but from below. Or if you get the melsewhere you must bring them back to us that we may censor and approve or reject them." He succinctly sets forth the view of those who assume the roll of "leaders." They do not propose to represent those "below," they prefer to "lead." In short a perpetuation of the present system of government is desired, whereby "leaders" are developed by the ruling class to take their place in front of the people, not to lead but to retard political development. Vision is of the people and the modification of such has been the chief work of those who are designated as "leaders." Certainly big men are needed but with their personal fitness they must have the faculty of interpreting the desires of the people for a better world to live in. The recall will have no effect on the representative of the people whose heart and mind are tuned to catch the vision "from below."

ABOUT NEW UNIONS.

Some new Trade Union organizations go off with a bang, so to speak, and attain their highest state of efficiency immediately. Other new unions have a hard row to hoe from the beginning and it becomes necessary to surmount almost insuperable difficulties in order to exist. Officers and prominent members are persecuted and every effort is made to smash the organization. When a union encounters such difficulties, it is going through experiences similar to those of the Labor movement at its birth. And it stands to reason that if those who suffered and bore all manner of persecution because of their activities in the early days of the movement, had become discouraged and given up, trade unionism would not be the great force that it is in the world today.

Probably not in every case, but usually, it is well to be suspicious of the movement that starts off with a big hurrah, great enthusiasm and much talk. Numerous instances are on record where organizations so launched have been more successful in their initial stages than at any time later, and in many cases they soon fade and die like the seed that was sown on shallow ground. On the other hand many organizations that have started in a quiet way, experiencing the most bitter opposition from the beginning, and struggling against great persecution, have continued to steadily advance and have eventually become strong, irresistible economic forces that command respect from their membership and the employers with whom they have to deal.

WHAT ABOUT SWIMMING POOLS?

The summer weather—we haven't had any spring this year—having arrived, the real boys will find their clothes becoming hot and their young bodies will fairly itch for the "swimmin' hole." Is the "swimmin' hole" going to be in existence? Real honest-to-godness, born in Canada, boys are too great an asset to city and Dominion, to allow the treacherous mountain fed river to take its deadly toll as it does every year. But boys will swim and the best efforts of parents to keep them away from the river are sometimes of no avail.

Taxes like other things are high. But if by providing swimming facilities for Edmonton youngsters, one young life will be saved, the money so spent will not have been wasted. But even apart from that phase of the question, swimming pools would be a good investment, for the reason that no other sport will provide more healthful and physique developing exercise than swimming. We noticed that one of the local business men's clubs were recently casting their eyes about them to discover some useful line of endeavor. How about swimming pools?

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

The president of the National Board of Farmers' Unions in the United States made a statement at a conference in Chicago this week that just about touched the heart of the workers' problem. "Why don't the farmers strike as labor is striking?" Mr. Campbell asked. "Because the farmers have their land and an interest in the general welfare of the country. It is not that they are at heart more patriotic than the industrial worker."

"The thing which will solve the question of labor unrest will be to give the laborer an interest in his work, just as the farmer has." What will give the worker an interest in his work just as the farmer has? Not paternalistic so-called profit-sharing schemes; not "works-councils" and "shop committees" giving the workers small representation on consultative bodies whose decisions may be vetoed by the capital controlling the industry.

Industry is now controlled by and for the benefit of those whose capital is invested therein. Capital, money, substance, is practically without exception always given the greater consideration in the conduct of industry. Labor invests humanity, life, in industry and receives an inadequate return in the form of wages. Capital, invests substance and receives a return in the form of interest or dividends but unlike the life investor, capital controls the conduct of the industry. It is doubtful if economic unrest will ever be eliminated until democracy in industry is established and the industrial activities of the nation are conducted for the benefit of the people and not to provide profits for the few.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

It has been suggested that the real estate people boosted rents to create an artificial demand for houses to buy. Something like the days of real sport that existed a few years back. And again the worker bears the brunt.

Organization and more organization is the objective of those who would better the toilers lot. While there is a worker unorganized there is a weak link in the chain.

Laws that send men to prison for the expression of political ideas should have no place on the statute books of a democracy.

Don't forget that May 31 is the date when good property owning citizens should vote on the money by-laws.

Readers of a Labor paper are usually thoughtful readers, and it is probably not necessary to urge a careful reading of the articles now running in this paper by Professor A. E. Ottewill and Walter Smitten.

Without the Labor of the workers, of what use would property and other resources be? The workers make it possible for others to pay taxes and so indirectly Labor pays all taxes.



A SPECIAL SHOWING OF WOMEN'S Black and Patent Oxfords

Oxfords are in great demand for summer wear and will be worn by the majority of good dressers this season. Our stock comprises the most stylish, comfortable and desirable lines you will find anywhere. In this special showing there are about ten different styles, in sizes from 4 to 8, with a great many sizes 5 and 6. They have been specially priced at

\$9.50

Boys' Black Running Shoes

Running shoes give the most wear and comfort for the boys' summer wear at least cost.

Sizes 1 to 5. Per pair **\$1.49** Sizes 11 to 13. Per pair **\$1.29**

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600 cut glass Water Tumblers, fancy floral cut, heavy quality.
Each **79c**

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3,000 Rogers Nickel Silver Tea Spoons. Regular tea size.
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Including the late song hits and pieces, such as Lullaby Land, Forever Thinking About You, I Left the Door Open and My Daddy Walked Out, The Good Little Fellow Who Stocked Up His Cellar, The Jen and the Cow, Oh Mother, I'm Wild, Two Sides to a Story, Land Where the Poppies Bloom, All the Quakers Are Shoulder Shakers, and scores of other late and popular pieces such as Isle of Joy, Rose Dreams, etc., 2 for **25c**

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'Blue Yuan' Dinner sets of 97 pieces **\$39.85** 'Biviera' Dinner sets of 97 pieces for **\$38.85**

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HUDSON'S BAY CO.

The news dispatches have been strangely silent about the New South Wales election. Can it be because Labor has won a clear majority over all other parties?

Employers of labor who continue to oppose the organization of their employees are kicking against the pricks. The workers when they see the need eventually become organized in spite of opposition, and being human they are not likely to be made more reasonable by the memory of a struggle with a despotic employer for the right of free association.

Of all the schemes to better the working and living conditions of the workers, the independent organization of the workpeople themselves is the most satisfactory. No paternalistic plan on the part of the employer can take the place of collective bargaining.

The workers have been told that in a free country all wrongs may be righted through the use of the ballot. Yet five Socialists elected in New York were refused their seats. It would appear that forces are at work in Uncle Sam's dominion to drive the people to the use of other methods than that of the ballot box to right political wrongs.

GOV'T TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES ARE GRANTED BONUS

Clerical Forces at Edmonton and
Calgary Given Bonus for
First Time

A bonus has been granted the clerical employees of the Alberta Government Telephones to enable them to meet the high cost of living and to correspond with the bonus granted the civil servants of other departments last month.

This decision was the result of an appeal made to Norman L. Harvey, deputy minister of the Department of Railways and Telephones, by a delegation of twelve members, representing the employees of Edmonton and Calgary. The delegation consisted of J. J. McGuire, C. Scarborough, A. H. Lane, S. J. Haskell, L. O. Connor, J. Ferguson, W. A. Fairbairn and E. W. Buckley representing the Edmonton employees and Mrs. P. Hammond, F. G. Thorpe, J. A. Sherin, and J. Thompson representing the Calgary employees.

This is the first time the employees have received a bonus and as a natural consequence they are very well pleased with the result of the appeal.

The conditions under which bonus will be paid are as follows:

To all married employees, widows or widowers with dependent children under eighteen years of age) receiving a salary of \$2100 or less, a bonus of two hundred dollars per annum.

To all single employees, widows or widowers (without dependent children), receiving a salary of \$1000 per annum or less, a bonus of one hundred dollars per annum.

All bonuses will be retroactive to January 1st, 1920, and will be paid quarterly on March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st of each year. No bonuses will be paid to any employee unless he or she has been in the service of the department for the full three months for which the bonus payment applies. Bonuses will apply to the clerical forces at Edmonton and Calgary only.

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Men's Suits

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