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## LOCAL TYPOS HAVE BUSY TIME AT FEB. MEETING

### International Elections and Questionnaire from Western Canada Conference Dealt With.

The February meeting of this union was held in the Trades Hall on Saturday evening, with a fair attendance of members and President Acheson in the chair. A large consignment of international election literature was "taken as read" owing to pressure of other business. Ballots were distributed for nomination of I.T.U. candidates and the result of the voting seems to have broken about equal between the administration candidates and the progressive ticket. I.T.U. President Scott received our nomination owing to the opposition votes being split between his two opponents, but he only received it by a couple of votes. Secretary-Treasurer Hays had only a single opponent and so was deprived of the nomination of this union. First Vice-President Barrett received a very emphatic endorsation. A surprise of the voting was that Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, did not get sufficient tallies.

Messrs. Bowling and Hawkins gave a very interesting report of the convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor, and Bro. McCreath gave a report for the executive of the Western Canada Conference and also a report for the local Trades Council delegates.

A questionnaire from the Western Canada Conference was referred to the executive committee for it to express the sentiments of the union, on the question of the rebate of soldiers' dues paid for our members before the States entered the war. Perhaps I should say since the start of the war, because there was officially no war until the States got into the fighting. Canadian bodies are getting sick of this sort of foolishness and the sooner it is cut out the better.

The following committees were appointed for the year by the chair:

By-laws—Bowling, Hawkins, Wright, Knott, Healey, Campbell, Vogel, Fredericks and Kerr.

Apprentice—Campbell, Yule, Deeton, Jones, Turnbull, and Cairns.

Sick—H. O. Palmer, G. Tayler, and Clarke.

Sanitation—T. R. Cole, L. Vogel, and Walters.

Bro. Knott reported re the conference at Calgary with the employers of the province on the newspaper agreement but the matter was left over until sufficient copies were printed and in the hands of the members and then the executive is to call a meeting to deal with the matter. The following were appointed a newspaper scale committee with a view to the forthcoming negotiations: G. Campbell, W. Kerr, T. R. Cole, G. Bowling, A. J. Healey, W. G. Bryant, W. Foulds, and W. Marskell.

## LABOR'S DAILY PAPER IN LONDON IS GREAT FACTOR

### London Daily Herald Shows What Labor Can Do When It Makes Up Its Mind.

What Labor can do when it makes up its mind to have its own press has been brilliantly illustrated by the career of The London Daily Herald. Started on March 31, 1919, under George Lansbury, it now has a circulation of about 325,000. Not only is it solving its own financial problems and maintaining a high standard of all-around newspaper work, but it has actually saved the unions thousands of dollars by bringing public opinion to their support during great strikes.

Just before the railroad strike the Herald was losing $10,000 a week, but since then has increased its advertising and circulation enough to reduce this deficit to $7,000. No interest above half of one per cent can be paid to the shareholders of the company, and any profits must be spent on behalf of the Labor movement.

The Herald is successfully carrying on a campaign for a fund of $2,000,000, in which the great Labor leaders are assisting. At the last special trades union congress a motion to back the drive for the paper was passed with an enthusiasm which showed what a factor it has already been in the battles of Labor.

### ANNUAL PUBLIC SCHOOL CONCERT OF H. A. GRAY SCHOOL

On Friday, February 20th, the annual public school concert of the H. A. Gray school will be given. This concert is under the auspices of the Parent-Teachers' Association. A splendid program will be presented, under the directorship of Mr. A. F. Neale. The concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

### BRANDON PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS RECEIVE BONUSES

Brandon public school teachers this week were granted bonuses of $200 to $250. The bonuses will cost the ratepayers $15,000. To teachers in receipt of salaries of $750, $250 is to be paid; those receiving over that amount are to receive $200. The teachers presented requests which called for a total outlay of $18,000. Not only were the bonuses granted, but the board agrees to prepare a new shcedule of salaries for 1921 as soon as the finding of the commission on teachers' salaries is completed.

## PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS' NEW AGREEMENT

### One Dollar an Hour, Forty-four Hour Week and Closed Shop, Features of New Contract.

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488 have just concluded most successful schedule negotiations with the employers in this city. The men will receive one dollar per hour for a forty-four week, and the agreement which goes into effect on May first provides for a closed shop. No. 488 is a one-hundred per cent organization, all plumbers and steamfitters working at the business in the city being members of the union.

The utmost harmony exists between the members of 488 and their employers, and a feature of the negotiations was th conciliatory attitude of both parties.

Great credit is due to the committee who represented the men, for the able manner in which they looked after the interests of the union members. President G. Latham, Vice-President A. G. S. McMillan, Secretary J. S. Bramham, F. Shaw, J. Halkerson, and J. Fairhead composed the committee. The efforts of the 1919 schedule committee are also greatly appreciated by the members, who realize that the work done last year prepared the way for the successful execution of the present agreement.

## LORD HALDANE IS NEW RECRUIT TO BRITISH LABOR

### Says Labor Party Alone Has Vision Which Will Enable It To Possess and Serve Future.

The British parliament which reassembled on Tuesday, has several of the weightiest problems of reconstruction still hanging over its head. The financial situation, the question of nationalization of mines and railroads and the Irish problem are three of the most important items of this session.

Nationalization of industry and opposition to armaments are two of the strongest planks in the Labor program. Lloyd George contemplates a bill giving the miners a large share in the management of the mines, but last week refused a suggestion made by representatives of the miners, that he embody in the bill the recommendations of the Sankey commission for a large measure of nationalization. Talk of direct action which means a general strike to bring about nationalization, has been revived.

Heavy clouds appear to be gathering behind the coalition government, owing to the steadily increasing power of the Labor party. Some of the best politicians are predicting the formation of a new ministry by the Laborites, saying it is only a question of time and the hour may strike within the next few months.

George Nicholl Barnes and George H. Roberts, the last two Labor ministers in Premier Lloyd George's cabinet have resigned, leaving the coalition government without any representation of the party which recent by-elections have indicated is now numerically the largest political organization in Great Britain.

Meanwhile men of widely different types, such as Viscount Haldane and Admiral Sir John Fisher, have come out for Labor. Viscount Haldane, who was one of the most conservative members of the old Liberal government which brought Great Britain into the war, and a close political friend of Herbert H. Asquith, and Viscount Grey, threw a bomb into that group, when he gave an interview declaring "that the Labor party alone has a vision which will enable it to possess and serve the future.'

Speculation as to the personnel of the next cabinet advances Arthur Henderson, the Laborite leader, as a possible premier; Viscount Haldane as lord chancellor and Prof. John Maynard Keynes, British delegate on the reparations sub-committee of the peace conference, as chancellor of the exchequer.

The union label enlists and arms in labor's cause those elements which determine the issue of every cause in civilized society—namely, the women and children.

## BOOKBINDERS AND ASSISTANTS GO ON STRIKE WEDNESDAY

### Agreement Submitted in October Put Off By Employers From Time to Time.

Thirty-two Bookbinders and assistants walked out of the local printing offices Wednesday noon when, after four months of negotiations the union and employers were unable to come to an agreement.

Teh union submitted its agreement in October last and the employers have continued to put the matter off from time to time. The question came to a definite head last week when the employers submitted a proposition that was highly unsatisfactory to the union. A letter was sent to the Master Printers from the organization, declining to accept the offer and informed them that unless the agreement was signed by Wednesday at noon, the binders, paper rulers and assistants would walk out.

At the time of going to press there is no settlement in sight. All the binders and paper rulers in the city are out, and binderies are completely tied up. The union is confident of winning and intend to stand pat until their rightful demands are met.

## MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES DECLARE STRIKE

### Ask 40 Per Cent Increase and Uniform Rate From Coast to Coast.

Officials of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees in session at Detroit, on Monday issued orders directing nearly 400,000 members to suspend work at 7 a.m. Tuesday, February 17. The Brotherhood are demanding a 40 per cent increase and a uniform rate from coast to coast.

A committee of ten are in Washington to remain until time for the strike to take effect. The committee has full authority to enter into negotiations with the government for the settlement of the demands before the strike takes effect. Negotiations began immediately upon the arrival of the committee in Washington but at the time of writing no terms of settlement has been agreed to between the Brotherhood and Director General Hines.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Hines decided to submit the whole case to President Wilson for decision. This appeal to the president was taken at the request of the Union officials after they found they could reach no settlement with the Director General of Railroads.

The president is thus called on to determine whether the government will grant the increased wages or transfer the demand to the corporations who will soon regain control of the railroads.

It is believed that many thousands of railroad men in other departments will join hands with the maintenance of way men in their demands. Allan Barker, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, stated that the resources of the union would be used in fighting any possible court action to prevent the strike. His comment on word from Kansas that officials there planned to invoke the New Industrial Court Act was as follows: "They will need a lot of jails. I believe the law is unconstitutional. We shall disregard any power that tells us we are not free to strike."

Employees to the number of 28,000 on the Canadian roads are not affected by the strike order, as they work under different wage agreements and are not directly interested in the demand for increased wages made by the American section of the union.

Executives of the Brotherhood are going ahead with plans, and should no settlement have been reached by next Tuesday morning the union will put their plans into effect.

### CALIF. WAITRESSES TO BE GIVEN ONE DAY'S REST IN SEVEN

The California state industrial welfare commission has ordered that full-time women workers in hotels and restaurants shall be given one day's rest in seven. The California eight-hour law makes no provision for a rest day, but the welfare commission has acted under the state constitution, which gives it power to regulate working conditions of women and minors.

### REGULAR MEETING TRADES COUNICIL MONDAY EVENING

**The next regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council will be held Monday evening, February 16. A large attendance of delegates is desired.**

## NEWS OF THE LOCAL UNIONS

### CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

Workers exchange bulletin: 1 pound sugar and 1 pound of butter discounts one dollar. Closing figures offer no hope of any relief in the situation.

We cannot understand how the council can support the dismissal of an employee when the excuse for "letting him out" had no foundation.

The Union agreements will be taken in the following order: Electrical Workers, Fire Fighters, Street Railway, No. 52, and No. 30. When this arrangement was made it was felt that it would expedite the amicable settlement that it so generally desired.

Procrastination, that we have experienced in all our negotiations, is so much in evidence that a very marked spirit of uneasiness has been created. This is the natural development of uncertainty and can only be eliminated by the early establishment of an equitable adjustment as enumerated in the agreement submitted.

Very important matters in which you are essentially concerned are to be discussed at the regular meeting tonight Friday.

The chairman of the joint committees, having returned to the city, is calling a meeting to complete the proposals to be submitted to you re the co-operative association store. We would suggest that you become familiar with the rules of the association so that you can share in the benefits that are yours in co operation.

### PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS' LOCAL UNION No. 685

The secretary has received circular No. 24 from Div. No. 4 stating that the division officers were meeting the war board on February 17th and taking up grievances in connection with Rules 6, 7, 10, 14, and 60 especially, as there has been numerous cases of misrulings on the part of various officials on the railroads covered by this agreement.

All members are requested to be present at the special meeting Friday night as the delegate to the Alberta Federation of Labor will make his report, and there will be other business come up which will be beneficial to this local in the future.

### C.N.R. MACHINISTS.

Regular meeting of Lodge 817, I.A. of M., Friday, February 13th at 8 p.m. Visiting members welcome.

Bro. Sam McGaughey says he feels quite convalescent after his seige at the hospital and intends to start in again on Monday if possible.

At a sleighing party, and evening at Mrs. J. W. Jones, spent in games and music recently, a number of C.N.R. employees enjoyed themselves immensely; but on reading a report of the affair in one of the local papers one is apt to wonder who in particular required chaperoning—true, the apprentices are rather shy and bashful. Among those who made up the party were Mrs. W. H. Simpson, Misses Doris Jones, Margaret Black, Madge Rutley, Laura Stewart, Gertrude Gardiner, Nellie Perry, Grace Bowie, Ruby Jones, Miss Danard, Miss Ansell and Miss E. McArthur; Messrs S. Jones, H. Kensit, R. Gardiner, H. Hollings, T. Hebden, A. Bergot, J. Cook E. Cook and G. Lyons.

Don't bellyache around the shop. The lodge room is the place to air your opinions; that's what the meetings are held for. If the constitution doesn't suit your peculiar fancy, frame something that is better and there is little doubt of its adoption by the rank and file.

A matter that is worthy of the attention of upholders of the I.A. of M. platform is the placing before the management, the advisability of having all work on extensions and improvement or repairs of the various plants on the system, done by the road. For instance, how much is it costing the road putting in the heating system, vacuum pump and pipe line to the reservoir, at the local round house? This work, if done by the company men might show quite a saving, and, as it is to our own and the country's interest that economy and efficiency is practiced by the officers as well as by the employees, so that government ownership and operation may not be discredited by advocates of private ownership, something along the lines of a "Mutual Advisement Club" should be started for the officers and employees of the C.N.R.

Have you read the bulletin re Div. No. 4?

The union label is the best medium of advertising as it is costless to the employer and the union pays for it.

The union label enlists the unions, their members and friends, in the interest of the employer.

### PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS' LOCAL UNION No. 488

The regular meeting of Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local No. 488, held on February 4th, was fairly well attended, but a few members were absent through illness and other causes. Some very important items of business were dealt with and in several cases of appeals from sister locals the secretary was instructed to send financial assistance.

The report of the committee on agreement was received and they were given full power to act on this important question. Communications from the Winnipeg Defense Committee were left in the hands of delegates to Trades and Labor Council.

The question of the formation of Building Trades Council was discussed at some length and will be brought forward at a later date. The convention notice was read a second time and it was decided to vote on the question as to whether a convention shall be held this year or not, at our regular meeting on Wednesday, February 18th. All members are hereby notified to be present at this meeting and in cases of non-attendance fines will be levied hereafter according to our U. A. constitution.

Members should attend all meetings as only by full attendance can the local officers carry on business satisfactorily.

**New Agreement.**

It is gratifying to record the success which has finally rewarded the efforts of the agreement committee of this local. On the occasion of our last meeting with the executive of the Edmonton Master Plumbers' Association we were successful in signing up an amended agreement which comes into effect on May 1, 1920 and continues till April 30th, 1921. This agreement calls for an increase of 15 cents per hour for all journeymen, making the scale $1.00 per hour. It also provides as last year for the closed shop. Full payment of expenses for out-of-town work and satisfactory means of settling any trade grievance which may arise. Taken as a specimen this agreement is just as good as any one could desire, and goes to show what can be accomplished between employers and workmen when they get together with the intention of settling business on a friendly basis. It is hoped that all parties concerned will appreciate the work of these committees and will see to it that this agreement is lived up to in every detail, and so prove the value of collective bargaining by employer and Labor.

The subject of Plumbing Bylaws received some attention and was again left in the hands of committee on bylaws. The following is copied from our official journal and is intended to show that even five hundred and fifty years ago this question was a live one.

**An Old Plumbing Regulation.**

In 1365 King Edward the Third of England signed a plumbing ordinance, conferring privileges and legislating for the protection of the mutual interests of both the public and the craft. It was as follows. That no one of the trade of plumbers shall meddle with works touching the trade except by assent of the best and most skilled men in the said trade. Testifying that he knows how well and lawful to do his work so that the said trade shall not be scandalized or the community damaged and deceived by folks who do not know their trade. Submitted by John Wright, Toronto, chairman of Toronto Society of Domestic Sanitary and Heating Engineers.

Bros. Owen and Latham reported on the Edmonton First Club and it is quite likely that this will gain many new members from organized Labor men.

### FIRE FIGHTERS LOCAL No. 209

There are two kinds of sport. In one sport, man sits on a bench watching others play; in the other he goes into the field and plays. It is only the boys from No. 2 Hall who enjoy the first named.

Some of our most inveterate smokers have discontinued the use of tobacco not because they were told it means vulgarity.

Several members of the department are badly under the weather. Bro. Hardy of No. 2 and Bro. Young of No. 1 are both on the sick list. We hope for their speedy recovery.

Bro. McFadden is also under the doctor's care. Bro McFadden was injured at the fire Sunday morning. We hope to see him round in a short time.

Bros. Jack Smith and Robertson, who attended the Scotch dance in the Haddon Hall report that an air of festivity and joyousness prevailed.

"He knew not what to say and so he swore."

### MACHINISTS AT WASHINGTON, D.C. ENDORSE LABOR PRESS

Columbia Lodge No. 174 of Washington, D.C., of the International Association of Machinists, is sending a resolution to the American Federation of Labor pledging support of its membership in a "rally to the defense of the entire threatened Labor press of America." The Seattle Union Record, one of the papers so threatened, was notified of this action.

## HON. C. R. MITCHELL ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

### Tells Calgary Audience Objects and Aims of Biggest Conference of its Kind.

Hon. C. R. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, in an address at the Forum, Calgary last Sunday, stated that each province will deal with all but one of the recommendations of the international industrial conference held in Washington recently, and all of them are to be dealt with within 12 months from the time the province is officially notified.

The five questions considered by the conference were the eight-hour day and 48-hour week, provision against unemployment, women's and children's employment, and recommendations of the Berne convention regarding certain articles, the manufacturing of which is unhealthy. The question that eight hours be a day's work is still a matter for the courts to decide as to whether it is a provincial or federal matter.

Mr. Mitchell said that the object of the conference was not to take away any existing rights in any country, but to bring backward countries forward. If a country has more advanced legislation than that contained in the resolutions, no charge need be made. No country is bound by the decisions of the conference, but each is to take some action on them within twelve months. "If the government rejects them, however, the people have the right to say whether it is to remain in office," said the speaker.

"The conference has been organized to meet every year, and it is expected that as the years go by its influence will be great," said Mr. Mitchell. The international labor office has been organized as a continuing body, so that everything that is done at the conference will not be forgotten. Great Britain's delegates were the most thoroughly informed of all and went into all the questions more thoroughly than any of the other delegates, their reports being of material assistance to the conference.

"All through the conference, both in committee and on the floor of the house, ran a spirit of compromise. Both employers' and workers' delegates gave way to each other at times. The arguments, language and mentality of the delegates were of a high order. The workers had some efficient delegates including those from France and Italy. It was not a hit-or-miss affair as the best delegates obtainable were sent by those whom they represented."

After Mr. Mitchell had concluded his address 20 minutes were allowed for questions. One man asked whether the real underlying reason for the conference was not to head off Bolshevism, but Mr. Mitchell stated that to the best of his knowledge it was for the sole purpose of bringing about better labor conditions. Asked who selected the workers' delegates from Canada Mr. Mitchell stated that they had been selected by the Dominion Trades Congress. They did not have to be in favor of the government to be appointed, he said.

One man wanted to know more about Russia, stating that they learned the good things of other countries, but were not given information concerning Russia. Later a man in the audience stated that men who had talked of Russia found themselves in Judge Metcalfe's courtroom.

### RETIRING PRESIDENT OF PRESSMEN'S UNION RECIPIENT OF GIFT

At the regular monthly meeting of the Printing Pressmen's Union on Friday last, Retiring President Leon Mercer was the recipient of a presentation from the members of the organization. Mr. Mercer has served his union well for six years, having been secretary for four and president for the last two years. Vice-President Tompkins made the presentation, expressing on behalf of the membership, appreciation of Mr. Mercer's services.

A. S. Neale presented a comprehensive report of the Alberta Federation of Labor Convention and the delegate was given a hearty vote of thanks for his work.

A report from the Allied Printing Trades Council showed that Messrs. Williams and Mercer had been elected as vice-president and secretary of that body.

## CALGARY TRADES COUNCIL ADOPTS D.L.P. PLANKS

### Right to Organize; Collective Bargaining, Free Speech and Abolition of Anti-Strike Laws.

Calgary Trades and Labor Council at their meeting Monday night adopted some of the planks in the platform of the Dominion Labor Party. Those adopted were: The right to organize; collective bargaining; abolition of all laws that prohibit the agitation for or going on strike; freedom of speech; freedom of press, and the right to free assembly; adoption of the British Labor Party's reconstruction program, the pillars of which are: Universal enforcement of industry; the revolution in national finance; surplus wealth for the common good.

A manifesto presented to those who attended the meeting contained the following:

"The Calgary branch of the Dominion Labor Party call on all workers to consider recent developments, with a view to action for the protection of Labor.

"A court of justice has ruled against striking.

"This being our usual method of protest, organizations in the industrial field are deprived of the only method to combat the forces arrayed against them. Freedom of speech is prohibited, principally on account of using out-of-date sedition laws.

"Our government in its relief scheme for veterans are encouraging employers to give a low wage by subsidizing employes, thereby reducing the standard for the lower paid worker.

"As a result of war financing, capital has been internationalized to the disadvantage of the producers in all countries.

"From press reports we read of the progressive development in some countries and believe we should be in a position to take advantage of any financial readjustment made possible or necessary to changes in lands, where the workers have or will obtain control.

"Those who oppose Labor are united, active and oppressive from every quarter.

"While recognizing the divergent views on the industrial field we believe the situation is such that an effort should be made to obtain unity along political lines."

The clause, "a court of justice has ruled against striking," was criticized It was stated that many trades have the right to organize now, but in order that it may be shown that they are in favor of all having the right the plank was included in the platform.

The platform for the Dominion Labor Party would include: opposition to the taxation of food, but placing taxes and customs duties solely on luxuries, the teaching of economic science in schools direct taxation on all incomes above the amount required to live comfortably and steeply graded taxation above that amount, and state control of private estates above an amount which would enable the beneficiaries to live comfortably.

### ORGANIZED LABOR IN UNITED STATES TAKES UP POLITICS

Vigorously denouncing congress, which it was said "has failed to do its duty," the American Federation of Labor, on Monday announced the appointment of a national non-partisan political campaign committee which will mobilize trade unionists and "all lovers of freedom" in an effort to defeat candidates indifferent or hostile to Labor and to elect true and tried friends of the trade union movement. This applies to all candidates from president down. With organized Labor over 4,000,000 strong, this will mean somewhat of a setback to the old line parties.

## LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

### IN LABOR HALL

Sunday, Feb. 15th.—District Council of Telegraphers.

Monday, Feb. 16th.—Edmonton Trades and Labor Council. Can. Bro. of Railway Employees No. 99. War Widows' Association whist drive and dance.

Tuesday, Feb. 17th.—Painters and Decorators No. 1016. Sheet Metal Workers No. 371. Moulders No. 373.

Wednesday, Feb. 18th.—Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2607. Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 488. Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514.

Thursday, Feb. 19th.—Machinists No. 559. Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers No. 648. Canadian National Railway Employees Federation.

Friday, Feb. 19th.—Dunvegan Carmen, No. 530.

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# CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEME AT PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND

### Lord Leverhulme Has Scheme for Distribution of Dividends by Additions to Wages.

Lord Leverhulme recently announced a co-partnership scheme which was to be put into effect at the works of Messrs. Lever Bros., Limited, at Port Sunlight, England. The scheme consists in the distribution of dividends in the shape of additions to weekly wages. It appears that this plan was acceptable to all the labor unions except the National Association of Carpenters and Joiners, which threatened to expel any of its members who participated in the Port Sunlight co-partnership scheme. This action was resented by a large number of carpenters at Port Sunlight and they held a meeting at which the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That this meeting of co-partners employed by Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, emphatically protests against the action of the National Association of Carpenters and Joiners in threatening to expel from the above association members participating in the Port Sunlight co-partnership scheme. Our co-partnership recognizes the just right of labor to receive a share of the profits which they have helped to make, and any attempt to prevent co-partners participating in the benefits accruing from the co-partnership scheme is diametrically opposed to the true principles of trades unionism. We also pledge ourselves to resist by all means in our power any interference with our liberty as a free people."

In his recent visit to Canada Lord Leverhulme announced the intention of his company to extend the policy of making every employee a shareholder on a greater scale than before. He also stated that the inauguration of the six-hour working day in subsidiary plants in Canada was under consideration.

## EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN FORMED AT TORONTO

An Employment Managers' Association has been formed at Toronto. Its objects are "To promote and foster interest in employment and industrial relations problems in Toronto and elsewhere; to discuss problems of employees, including selection, training, management and working conditions; to encourage closer co-operation between industrial relations executives, and to work with municipal and governmental bodies to bring about closer co-operation concerning employment problems."

The following officers were elected: President, C. H. Pringle; First Vice-President, H. D. Warren; Second Vice-President, W. L. Clark; Secretary, S. B. Heath, Hydro-Electric Power Commission; Treasurer, F. W. Allen.

Stationary firemen in St .Louis ask that these rates be established in the city water works: One dollar an hour for oilers, firemen, boiler washers and maintenance men and $125 a month for coal passers.

## RURAL MAIL CARRIERS QUITTING AT RATE OF FIFTY A DAY

At a wage hearing before the United States senate postal committee President Brown of the National Rural Mail Carriers' Association said these carriers are resigning from the government service at the rate of 50 a day.

The rural carriers recently affiliated with the A.F. of L., much to the surprise of some senators, who seemed to think that the recent anti-trade union hysteria in the senate has affected government employees.

# WAR INSPIRED WORKERS TOWARD GREATER THINGS

### Employers Must Realize That Workers Will Demand Greater Share of Production.

The war has inspired workers in England to greater things and employers must realize that wage-earners will demand a greater share of production, and that they will not "settle down" and accept pre-war conditions, writes a correspondent in Reynolds' newspaper. "Periods of social upheavals always follow great wars," he says. "Take the Napoleonic war. People in England at the start were virtually slaves. They could not leave their own parish to work elsewhere. Trade unions were illegal. Men were imprisoned who conspired against their masters. Only the people in the large towns were anything like free. After a period of war waste and destruction labor is at a premium.

"It was the same after Waterloo when this country had its purse drained by Pitt's loans to the continental allies. Labor was excited, restless, discontented—awakening to the knowledge of its strength. In the years of restlessness which followed, labor cast off the shackles of obvious slavery and commenced the long struggle which, after nearly a century of battling, ended in victory for labor, with the securing of the vote and with the legal right to strike.

"The present day unrest is caused by two factors—first, by the knowledge gained by the workers, who have traveled and have seen themselves in a new light; and, secondly, by the natural reaction which has followed the strain of the war.

"Workers have been amazed at the profits made by the capitalists. The scales have fallen from the workers' eyes. Never again will they be content with the old conditions under which they existed, fluctuating closely to the margin of starvation.

"At the present moment America is being held up as the bogey. America will snatch our trade! America will seize the world markets! What is more likely to happen is that the American workers will copy the methods of the workers of this country and cease their feverish struggle for the maximum individual output—a state of slavery under which life becomes well nigh insupportable, and which at most, can only continue for a brief number of years.

"The second reason why workers won't settle down is because they have been 'rubbed up the wrong way' by those in power.

"During the war the stimulus to win was the great incentive to work. Now that stimulus is gone, what are we going to put into its place?

"The capitalists can provide that incentive by giving a greater share of reward to labor. That is a tangible reward; but nagging is only irritating."

# DECISION OF INTEREST TO LABOR RENDERED

### Right of Workman To Sue For Injuries Sustained While Employed on Navigable Waters.

A decision of much interest to Labor was that rendered by Judge Wolverton of the United States court for the district of Oregon, last week, when the right of a workman to sue in the United States court for inuries sustained hile emlpoyed on navigable waters was upheld in the case of H. F. Rohde against the Grant Smith-Porter Co.

Rohde, a member of Carpenters Union No. 226, was injured last April when he fell on a hull which had been launched by the defendant. Rohde suffered a broken back and since that time has been helpless. He elected to take his case to the federal courts to collect from his employers rather than to accept the settlement of the state industrial accident commission. The employers contested the claim on the ground that they were under the state compensation law and were not otherwise liable. The court decision was made on the right of one injured on navigable waters to refuse to accept the state aid and to force collection through the federal courts. The decision holds that the claimant may accept the state compensation, but is not compelled to do so.

The decision is said to set a precedent as state compensation is of comparatively recent origin. It is understood that the attorneys for the ship building company will appeal to higher courts. If the case is taken to the United States supreme court it will probably be severa ylears before the matter is finally decided.

# WORKERS WANT EDUCATION NEXT TO LIFE AND LIBERTY

### No System of Education Which Free Man Can Accept Has Yet Been Established for Poor.

In a press bulletin issued by the federal board for vocational education attention is called to this declaration at a meeting of mechanics and working men in Philadelphia, in 1829:

"Next to life and liberty we consider education the greatest blessing bestowed upon mankind." The meeting then adopted this resolution:

"That the public funds should be appropriated (to a reasonable extent) to the purpose of education upon a regular system that shall insure the opportunity to every individual of obtaining a competent education before he shall arrive at the age of maturity."

At that time, says the federal board for vocational education, the only free schools were pauper schools. "No system of education which a freeman can accept has yet been established for the poor," declared a meeting of Philadelphia working men in the same year 1829.

In tracing labor's fight for educational opportunities it is stated that in 1850 almost all northern states had established tax-supported, publicly controlled and directed, non-sectarian schools. The south, with its widely scattered agricultural population, had a different educational problem.

"And labor is not through" continues the board. "It is now eagerly awaiting the passage of the bill providing for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry. Both branches of congress have passed this legislation, but there are minor differences between the two bills which are awaiting adjustment in conference."

## DECEMBER STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS SHOW DECREASE

Seven strikes, involving about 502 employees, were reported as having commenced during December. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 22 strikes, involving about 2,828 workpeople. The total time loss on account of industrial disputes was estimated at 48,960 working days, as compared with 84,073 in the previous month and 64,079 in December, 1918. The time loss occasioned by the seven strikes which began in December was 9,246 working days, while a loss of 41,314 is charged to the 15 strikes that commenced prior to December. Termination was reported in the case of four disputes which commenced prior to December. Five of the disputes commencing during December terminated during the month, leaving the following 13 strikes, affecting approximately 1,695 workpeople, on record December 31: lumber workers at Hyle, Alta.; miners at Kimberley and South Minto; pottery workers, St. Johns; moulders, Brantford; moulders and coremakers, Sherbrooke; moulders and patternmakers, Toronto; shipbuilders, Sorel; garment workers and military workers at Montreal; millinery workers, Marieville; glass workers, Thorold; and musicians at St. John.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers is headed toward the 100,000 mark. A membership of 98,381 at the close of June is reported. During the month of July 3,334 were added to the membership roll.


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

Secretary—A. Farmilo. Phones: Office, 4018; residence, 72277.

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

Vice-President—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th Street.

Sergeant-at-arms—E. E. Owen, 9646 106A avenue.

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Credentials Committee—S. J. Watters, B. Warne, R. Irvine.

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**LOCAL UNIONS**

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

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

**Bricklayers and Masons No. 1**—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353; meets 1st Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

**Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of**—Sec., F. Flett, Peace River Crossing, Alberta.

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

**Bookbinders Local 188**—Secretary, J. H. Regan, 10914 80th avenue; meets in Labor Hall.

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

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

**G.T.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. Smail, 10527 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 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.

**Firemens Federal Labor Union No. 29**—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 St. Andrews Society Club Rooms, Jasper avenue.

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

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

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

**Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, 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.

Smith, West Edmonton. Sec., E.

**Moulders' Union of North America, International. Local No. 373**—President, Wm. Sturdy; Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th Avenue; meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

**Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of**—Pres., C. P. 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 98th 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 Association**—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 10255 114th street; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.

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

**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative**—Pres., W. Newby, Box 124, Edmonton. Sec., D. W. Cotton, Box 124, Edmonton, Alta.

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

**Plumbers' & Steamfitters' Local 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 Blk.

**Amalgamated Postal Workers**—Secretary, W. Cotton, P.O., Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.

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

**Railway Carmen Local 398**—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10658 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

**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. F. Pierce, 10728 106th avenue. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106a avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Stonecutters**—Secretary, A. Farmilo; meets in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

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

**U. M. of A. Local 4070**—Secretary, Joseph Hutzal, 9531 109A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.

## CLOTH EXAMINERS UNION RAISES WAGES 104% SINCE 1917

Cloth Examiners and Shrinkers' Union No. 11,680 announces the following wage increases: Examiners and shrinkers, $5 a week; takers off, $3 a week, and helpers, $2 a week. This increase makes a total wage gain of 104 per cent since 1917 by these unionists.

## TRADE UNIONISTS WILL TEST ANTI-PICKETING ORDINANCE

Trade unionists have appealed the Indianapolis anti-picketing ordinance to the state supreme court. The act was passed last September by the common council and makes it illegal to picket a plant.

## GREGORY TIRE AND RUBBER CO. HAVE AGENCY IN EDMONTON

The Alberta Trust company, Union Bank building, have taken the agency of the Gregory Rubber company, for Edmonton and district, and the company expects to have its factory and machinery ready by March 15th. Some of the best expert rubber men of the United States have been employed by the company to train the staff, who will manufacture automobile tires on a large scale at their new factory in Vancouver. This new Canadian industry will have a bright future, considering the location and the advantages of their compound.

# PREDICTED BONUS FOR SHIPBUILDERS CONSIDERED UNFAIR

### Argument Advanced As To Why Ship-builders Should Not Require Bonuses.

The editor of the Western Independent, the official organ of the U.F.A., voices the opinion of the majority of the farmers and Labor in his editorial about the bonuses demanded of the government by the ship builders.

"Representative shipbuilders have recently been in conference with the Canadian government, and as a result it is predicted that bonuses will be allowed shipbuilders for building ships. After all the protest against bonuses given to manufacturers and railroads the government deliberately undertakes to squander the public money on inferior shipbuilders who if they do not lack the skill and equipment of shipbuilders in other countries, are actually obtaining money on false pretenses. Here is the argument: If our shipbuilders are as good at the job as British and American shipbuilders they do not need bonuses; if they are not as good it is not only foolishly expensive to give them bonuses, but very bad business. Under such an arrangement we get inferior ships at increased expense.

"If our shipbuilders cannot keep step in their own business let them do some other useful work. They might work on the railway, on the farm, or in the factory and would not become a burden on the country. At a time like this when the nation is almost hopelessly in debt it is criminal to squander the money in bonuses to privileged political heelers. If Canada needs ships, and her own builders cannot build without bonuses why not place our order in Great Britain or U.S.A.?

"Farming in Canada is more difficult than in any other part of the world. Natural conditions, in Western Canada particularly, are against successful competition with other wheat growing countries. The high prices of commodities, through tariffs and long distance hauls together with hot winds, drought, hail, frost, cut-worms, rust, weeds, and numerous other natural enemies of wheat, make it hard to stay on the map of the wheat world. Yet our farmers have stayed. They have, against all the odds been able to compete with other farmers of other lands. Why cannot our shipbuilders do the same? Have they no national pride? Are they not ashamed to admit the defeat implied in the bonus? If they have no pride, Canada should be too proud to pay the bonus. We believe in no bonus to anybody. Clear the decks for a "free for all." There is no bonus for farmers, there must be none for ship builders."

# BONUS PLAN FOR FORD EMPLOYEES IS ESTABLISHED

A plan to distribute from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 in bonuses to employees of the Ford Motor Company was announced by Henry Ford, president of the Company, on December 31. This bonus, payable on January 1, is based on the daily income and length of continuous service of the recipients. Men hired before October 1, 1914, receive a bonus of from $150 to $270. Those who were hired a year later receive from $150 to $250. Men hired before October 1, 1916, from $110 to $230. Men hired prior to October 1, 1917, from $90 to $210. Men hired prior to October 1, 1918, from $70 to $190, and men hired prior to October 1, 1919, from $50 to $150, the amount of the bonus varying according to the amount of pay received on December 31, 1919. The bonus is in addition to the profit-sharing plan which was instituted in 1914. A further announcement was made of the issue of Ford investment certificates in which employees wishing a further share in the prosperity of the Company may invest a portion of their income. These certificates are to be issued to employees only, and will be non-negotiable and non-assignable. They will be in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, and will bear a guaranteed interest of six per cent per annum. In addition to this, further payments will be made semi-annually, as the earnings of the company permit, at a rate fixed by the directors. Subject to thirty days' notice an employee may receive in cash at any time the face value of his certificate with accrued interest. The certificates must be paid for only out of bonuses and pay, and not out of bank savings or investments. Deposits toward the purchase of certificates will bear interest of three per cent compounded half-yearly.

# General Labor News

**Items of Interest for Free Press Readers**

The Building Trades Council in St. Louis has complied with the request of the Master Builders' Association that both parties appoint representatives to discuss wages and hours for the coming season.

Japanese workers are restless, said Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, on his return after a six months' trip to the Orient.

In New York marine engineers complain that the city administration has paid no attention to the wage award of the war labor board that increased rates of engineers, firemen and other workers

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union at Toronto has announced its opposition to the bonus system which the Canadian Pacific wants to introduce.

In Washington, D.C., the A.F. of L. has issued a charter to the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers.

Municipal firemen at Dayton, Ohio, are agitating the two-platoon system. A dozen Ohio cities adopted this plan the first of the year and the Dayton firemen have concluded to make the number a "baker's dozen."

Organized Barbers in Cincinnati have obtained an increase in wages amounting to $3 per week.

The T. Eaton Company, Limited, has reduced the working day at its Winnipeg store by half an hour, beginning with January 1st, making the hours from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. On Saturdays the store closes at 1 p.m. except in July and August, when it will remain closed all day, this arrangement having been made a year ago.

On the suggestion of Hon. Harry Mills, Minister of Mines for Ontario, resolutions were passed at a meeting of miners on December 15th, at Sudbury, to the effect that safety inspectors in mines should be appointed by the companies, as at present; and that when inspector from the Department make an inspection of mines, they should meet the men as well as the Companies.

The organized workers of Oakland, California, are planning to build a labor temple in the heart of that western city that will cost a half million dollars. The magnificent structure will house every union in Oakland.

The women bank clerks of England are to become a permanent part of the banking staff in the future. Their work during the war, while the men were in service, proved so satisfactory that they are to remain in the banks.

The workers in Seattle have established a bank of their own. It is the Trades Union Savings and Loan Association. Bank deposits, since the inception of the bank amount to $500,000. There was an increase of $100,000 in deposits during October, representing four hundred new accounts. Real estate loans ranging from $500 to $50,000 are being made by the new banks. Loans to workers to build homes are a specialty.

A precedent in compensation cases was established in New Jersey when the workmen's compensation board awarded $2,868 to the widow of a man who died from the effects of a sun stroke, suffered while at work.

A threatened strike of 500 organized cigar makers at Louisville, Ky., convinced manufacturers that their employees were justified in demanding a wage increase of $2.50 a thousand.

The strike of Hebrew bakers at Toronto has been won and rates are advanced $3 a week. The minimum is now $50 a week for first men, $45 for second men and $40 for third men. These bakers are affiliated with the bona fide trade union movement.

## COLO. EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION WOULD OUTLAW ALL UNIONS

Officers of the Colorado State Federation of Labor have notified affiliates to prepare to meet an advertising campaign of anti-union employers who are determined to secure the passage of legislation that would outlaw unions in that state. The act is known as the Booth-Fincher bill. It passed the state senate, but was defeated in the house. The Employers' Association has made this announcement:

"It is the purpose of this association to carry the bill in shape of an advertisement in all the papers of the state until the fall election with the heading, 'Do not vote for a member of the legislature not pledged to support this bill.'"

The employers declare that it is the shortest and most complete bill to control "profiteering by Labor or capital through the limiting of production that was ever written."

Capital will be punished if it limits production or stores goods more than six months.

Strikes or other collective action by the trade unions will come under this section:

"To attempt by interference with the employees of any person, firm or corporation by threats, or any means of acts designed to restrict, impede or prohibit the output of any person, firm or corporation."


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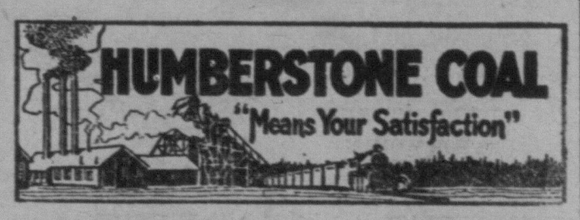

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# The Sporting Page


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AGENTS FOR INVICTUS SHOES FOR MEN

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### LAW FOR INCREASE IN ACCIDENT BENEFITS IS MADE RETROACTIVE

The Oregon industrial accident commission has put into operation the new law which provides for an increase of 30 per cent in payments to injured workers entitled to benefits under the workmen's compensation law. The new act will cover all cases of disability coming under the jurisdiction of the accident commission after December 1 of last year.

There are about 2,000 back claims to be adjusted as a result of the enactment of the new law.

Opening up commercial waterways would help materially to bring a full title of prosperity.

### SUIT TO RESTRAIN 1920 SCHEDULE FOR NATIONAL LEAGUE

Charles Webb Murphy, one-time owner of the Cubs, has filed suit in the circuit court at Chicago, to restrain the National League from arranging or publishing a schedule for 1920. All the clubs in the league are named as defendants and the league magnates are charged with breach of contract in connection with the lease given the Chicago club for Cubs' park.

If Joseph, the original storage prince, coudl be brought back from the shadows he might tell where prudent conservation ends and undue hoarding begins.

### JOE WRIGHT MAY COACH CANADIAN OARSMEN AT OLYMPIC GAMES

The Canadian Olympic committee has decided to make a strong plea for Joe Wright as Canadian rowing coach providing his release can be obtained from the University of Pennsylvania. Walter R. Knox, the famous Canadian athlete, was appointed athletic coach of the track and field men of the Canadian team. An additional grant to the $15,000 already received will be asked from the government by the Canadian Olympic club in view of the increased cost of transportation.

## REEVES-GIBBONS BOXING BOUT AT EMPIRE THEATRE

**Bout on February 19 Promises To Be Big Affair; Seats Selling Rapidly.**

The Reeves-Gibbons boxing bout to be held at the Empire theatre, Thursday, February 19th, promises to be as big an affair of its kind as has yet taken place in the city. Tuesday evening the plan of the theatre was opened to the public at six o'clock and in five hours there was only one section of ringside seats left. By the end of the week it is doubtful if there will be a seat left in the house.

Gibbons is an aspirant for the world's championship and is on the lookout for a bout with Georges Carpentier, the European heavyweight champion, who is Dempsey's next antagonist, hoping by defeating him that he will get first chance at Dempsey. Reeves is working hard and while probably not so popular as Gibbons, is a hard scrapper, and is noted for taking on men far over him in weight and experience and defeating them one after another. He may have a surprise for his opponent in this bout.

Miss Jane Gregory, daughter of former United States Attorney General Gregory who has pledged herself to support three Belgian war orphans, has been awarded the Order of Queen Elizabeth.

## BIG FOUR TEAMS TIED FOR FIRST PLACE IN LEAGUE

**Eskimos and Wanderers Will Decide Championship In Two Game Series.**

The Eskimos and the Wanderers are now tied for first place in the Big Four Hockey League, with seven wins and four losses, and one more game to play. The last game of the series will be played on Friday evening with all teams at home.

The Hustlers have not given up the deal yet and will endeavor to get a win out of the Eskimos in the last game. Should they succeed it will not affect the playoff as the rules state that the first and second shall play off for the championship. This would still mean that the Eskimos and Wanderers will have to play two games to decide the championship, one at Edmonton and one at Calgary, goals to count.

The game Monday night between the Eskimos and Wanderers at Edmonton resulted in a win for the Eskimos to the tune of 7 to 2, while the Calgary game resulted in a 3 to 1 victory for the C.C.'s.

### DONALD SMITH OF MONTREAL CANADIENS HANDS IN RESIGNATION

Donald Smith, one of the cleanest players in the hockey league, has handed in his resignation to Manager Kennedy of the Montreal Canadiens, convinced that after three years of war service he could not regain his old-time form.

### QUEBEC CHALLENGES FOR THE ALLAN CUP AND O.H.A. MEMORIAL

Challenges for the Allan cup and the O.H.A. memorial cup, emblematic of the senior and junior hockey championships of the Dominion of Canada, have been sent to Secretary Bettchen of the Canadian Amateur Hockey association by Secretary Morrison of the Quebec branch of the C.A.H.A.

### EDMONTON BOYS MAKE SHOWING AT BANFF CARNIVAL

Edmonton boys carried off the majority of the prizes in the swimming races at Banff. Scott Robertson, the junior swimmer, from the city, carried off the firsts in the junior 25 and 50 yards and neat dive, and also got first in the senior neat dive and second in the senior 25 yards, making a total of four firsts and one second prizes for him. Vic Oekenden took three firsts and one second and lost the Hudsons Bay challenge up by the length of his opponents nose.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE FOR 1920 ADOPTED

**Schedule for 168 Games Opens April 14 and Closes October 3; New Rules Adopted.**

The National League Baseball schedule has been adopted and the season will open April 14 and close October 3. The schedule calls for 168 games for the 1920 season, and the waiver price was raised from $1,500 to $2,500. The president of the league was given the power to name the waiver price on a free agent, but the price will not be over $1,500.

The new rules agreed upon at a meeting of joint rules committee of the American and National leagues were adopted. The club owners decided to limit the number of players on each team to 25 men between May 15 and August 31, but after that date and until the end of the season, each club will be allowed to carry 35 men on the roll.

The opening games will be played as follows: Boston at New York; Philadelphia at Brooklyn; Pittsburg at St. Louis and Chicago at Cincinnati.

The man who borrows may not be able to wear better colthes than the man who lends—but he usually does, just the same.

Living will not cost so much when silk stockings are not regarded as necessary to the general scenic effect.

## MANAGER GRIFFITH TO FIGHT FOR OUTFIELDER SEE

**Wants Slugger That Champion Reds Paid $10,000 For; Is Natural Hitter**

When Garry Herrmann, boss of the Cincinnati Reds, recently asked for waivers on five of his athletes and named Charley See as one of them, he got a quick response from Manager Clark Griffith of the Washington American league club, who refused to waive on the former star slugger of the International league, although he was passed by all the other clubs. This ordinarily would have assured See becoming the property of the Washington club, but Herrmann decided he had acted rashly in agreeing to let go a player who had cost him $10,000 for one-quarter of that sum. He now wants to retain him and has notified Griffith to this effect. Under the rules waivers cannot be withdrawn, once they are asked, so Herrmann is going to have a battle on his hands to keep title to the youngster.

See created a sensation in the International league last season. Being picked up by the Rochester club from the sandlots in Brooklyn after the season was well under way, the Flatbush phenom rapidly forged to the front by reason of his ability to slug and attracted the attention of Pat Moran, who needed a gardener to replace the aged and ailing Sherry Magee, and paid a record price for a practically untried juvenile. Moran corralled Pat Duncan about the same time as a precautionary measure to bolster up his club for its drive pennantward and, finding the latter the better fielder of the two, kept him in the lineup and assigned See to a bench-warming role.

See's feat of pounding out 114 hits in 78 games with Rochester, to lead the league with an average of .385, indicates he is possessed of natural hitting ability and that is what Griff is looking for. The Brooklyn boy is said to possess many rough edges as a fly-chaser but he is only about twenty-four years old and if he can maintain a high hitting pace his shortcomings as a fielder can be ironed out with practice.

### SASKATOON ALL-STARS vs. CALGARY ALL-STARS IN THREE GAME SERIES

Saskatoon all star hackey team with such noted stars as Rusty Crawford, Skinner Poulin and others will play a three-game exhibition series at Calgary with an all-star team from that city next week.

### WHIPPET RACES WERE GREAT ATTRACTION AT BANFF WINTER CARNIVAL

The whippet races were great attractions at the Banff winter carnival. Dogs competed from Winnipeg and Calgary, but met defeat to two Banff dogs. Roderick taking first, and Jess second, in the wonderful fast time of 15 seconds. These dogs are owned by Mr. Fowles of the Huts Cigar Store, Banff.


**Diamond Park Skating Rink**

**BANDS**
—TUESDAY
—THURSDAY
—SATURDAY
—EVENINGS

Open Every Afternoon and Evening

Special Attention to Ladies and Children

TAKE LOW LEVEL STREET CARS TO RINK

ADMISSION
Children, 10c; Adults, 15c
Band Nights, 25c
Cloak Room Free



# $1,000 REWARD

## LOST! STRAYED! SOUND ASLEEP!

Three Hundred Members for the Edmonton Board of Trade

## Find Them! Bring Them Back! Wake Them Up!

We must have these men; 1920 is the banner year in the history of Edmonton. The golden door of opportunity is open to the hall of achievement. The crowd is pouring through. Join it and do your part for Edmonton's present and future.

Thirty men are canvassing for these new members of the Board of Trade. They will find them, but it will help if you do your part. It is your business as well as theirs.

When the three hundred are listed, James Ramsey will pay the thousand dollars to the

## Edmonton Board of Trade. Join Today

## Beautiful Diamond Rings

The new styles of ring mountings, in the white gold effects, have made the smaller diamonds decidedly attractive. The rings themselves are beautiful to look at.

**Reasonable and Attractive**

We have an excellent display of these new modes. The diamonds are white and snappy—showing to good advantage in the new settings.

**ASH BROS.**

Watch and Diamond Merchants
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FOR QUALITY—
PASTRY AND CAKES in GREAT VARIETY.

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**J. A. HALLIER**
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Solid Gold and Gold Filled

Our stock is complete and price is from

**$1.25 to $18.00**

**Jackson Bros.**
Leading Jewelers
9962 Jasper Avenue,
Marriage Licenses Issued


# The Woman's Page

## RAILROAD WORK OFFERS DISTINCT FUTURE FOR WOMEN

### Outstanding Feature of Year Has Been Continued Employment of Women in the Service.

That a distinct future for women is offered in railroad work was the conclusion of Miss Pauline Goldmark, manager of the Women's Service Section of the Division of Labor of the United States Railroad Administration, in her annual report for the year 1919 to W. S. Carter, director of the Division of Labor, and Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads.

"Testimony from their superiors indicates that women will undoubtedly progress further in all forms of work," said Miss Goldmark. "While in some offices there is hesitation in encouraging them to advance into the more responsible positions, in other offices there is istinct effort to put no obstacle in their path, in fact they are being urged to bid on the higher positions. While some officials are still testing out the capacities of their women employees, others are emphasizing the need of training as the only requisite for further advancement. As one official put it. 'If women have a desire to advance and get a well-rounded background, as a young man must do in order to secure promotion, they can do any class of work.' Another official stated, 'We used to hire women in positions set aside for them, such as stenographers. Of course, they never had a chance to develop. We start the boy in at the bottom as office boy and give him a long ladder to climb. Things are changing now. If the women are started at the bottom like the boys and given the chance, they will climb too.'

"The outstanding feature of the year has been the continued employment of women in the service. While the number has decreased 20 per cent since the highest point reached in October 1, 1918, it still remains two and one-half times larger than before the entrance of the United States into the war. Recently, moreover, there has been an increase again in the total number employed by certain roads.

"An important development during the last 12 months has been the final discontinuance of certain forms of railroad work which women performed under unsuitable conditions, or which involves too great muscular effort and undoubted danger to their health."

Miss Goldmark stated that in her opinion it would be unfortunate for the women railroad employees should the work of the Women's Service Section be discontinued with the end of government control of railroads.

Miss Goldmark reported that on January 1, 1917, there were 31,400 women employed on class I railroads in the United States; that this number had increased to 61,162 on January 1, 1918, and to 101,785 on October 1, 1918, and had dropped on October 1, 1919, to 81,803.

"The reasons for the total decrease must be carefully ocnsidered for an understanding of the present status of the women employees," said Miss Goldmark. "Two important factors were in part responsible—first, the return of men from service with the army and navy who were reinstated by the railroads according to their seniority, and, second, the drastic reduction of labor force on the railroads of the country made b ythe administration early in the year in order to effect necessary economies. In both cases, on account of their lower seniority rights, women were properly laid off.

"Beginning early in the year the eight-hour day has been put increasingly into effect in all the railroad occupations in which women are employed.

The inspections of the Women's Service Section show that of a total of 12,908 women employed in all classes of work 90 per cent were working 48 hours or less—that is, a day of eight hours or less, compared with a total of 70 per cent working these hours in 1918. The number of women employed more than 60 hours amounted to 2.2 per cent as compared with 8 per cent in this group in 1918.

## TEACHERS ABANDON PROFESSION BECAUSE WAGE IS TOO LOW

The number of school teachers who have abandoned the profession because of low wages has increased 40 per cent. in the last three years, according to a survey of trade conditions in Chicago by teachers.

"School teachers work under a twenty-five-year contract on the basis of a lifetime's earnings," the report says.

"The average teacher will have to live to be seventy before her total earnings amount to as much as a plumber can make by the time he is forty. She will have to teach until she is fifty-eight to earn as much as the patternmaker, electrician or pressman has earned at forty."

## STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY IS STILL PROMINENT

### U.S. Gov't Continues To Give Attention to Standards of Employment of Women.

The question of the proper status of women in industry continues to receive the attention of the United States government as well as of private organizations.

The work of the Woman in Industry Service of the Department of Labor, the first report of which, covering the year ending June 30, 1919, has just been made public, appears to have been in the main advisory.

In the formation of standards governing the employment of women, the spread of information regarding occupations or localities in which women might properly be employed, the grouping of industries known to be more injurious to women than to men and from which women should be excluded, the treatment of labor shortage as a local rather than as a national problem, the study of conditions in typical industries which employ women, and the educational presentation of facts regarding women's work, the service seems to have proceeded with good sense and to have accomplished encouraging results Particularly commendable is the successful resistance of the service to widespread demands for a lifting of restrictions upon night work for women.

The opportunities for women in the Federal classified service have been greatly widened by the ruling, made on November 5 by the Civil Service Commission, opening all examinations to both men and women, the specification of sex being left to the discretion of appointing officers when requesting the certification of eligibles.

The National Women's Trade Union League, on the other hand, has asked Republican and Democratic leaders to urge upon their respective parties support for the work of the Joint Commission of Congress on the Reclassification of the Civil Service, whose recommendations, shortly to be laid before congress, include a standardization of women's wages on the same basis as those of men.

The standards adopted by the League go further than either classification or standardization, however, and include a minimum wage for government service, as well as the appointment of women as members of the civil service commission.

## THE FIRELESS COOKER

The fireless cook is always home;
She never gads about;
No week's vacation does she ask,
No days nor evenings out.

No union claims her for a strike;
She never suffragettes;
She never sasses back, nor
Causes you to have regrets.

She has no hours; she'll work all day:
She needs no rest at night;
And home at midnight from the play,
Your supper's cooked just right.

At morn the man no longer fumes,
With watch and spoon in hand;
His oatmeal's cooked, his coffee's hot,
His smile is sweet and bland.

She saves on fuel and on food;
Economy's her forte.
Meanwhile your appetite's increased·
Digestion is mere sport.

Her wages? Just her board and room
(And standing room at that);
She's fond of stuffing, but a small
Amount will keep her fat.

Now, if you get a fireless cook
You'll find her name is true.
You'll never wish to fire her, and
Likewise she won't fire you.

—Harriet Hawley.

## INTERNATIONALISM AMONG WOMEN IS AN ASSURED FACT

### Events of First International Congress of Working Women Is Proof.

Internationalism among women is assured and the children of the world are to reap its benefits, says an article in "Life and Labor." The First International Congress of Working Women is proof.

This loyal band of women who assembled in Washington from all parts of the world to talk over their common problems had one aim—to find an effective means of safe-guarding the children of the world from the conditions under which they themselves had suffered. Though they used seven languages to express it, their hearts spoke a common tongue in their desire to guarantee to every child a chance to happiness, to a full development of himself, both in his work and in his leisure.

Interpreters were not really necessary when Mme. Louisa Landova-Stychova, one of the seven members of the new Czecho-Slovak National Assembly, explained in her musical Czech tongue that women had taken an active part in the Czecho-Slovak revolution, so that as active participants, they might have a voice in the new government and be able to protect their children. Everyone was watching her small expressive face and her eyes, in which burned the light of ancestors who for centuries have fought for the right, regardless of the cost to themselves, and the idealism and poetry of her race. The passion in Mme. Landova-Stychova's voice carried her meaning to all the delegates when she said: "During the war the children were victims of all those who sought labor of whatever kind they could get in order to accomplish their tasks. We women are going to guard against this in the future."

And Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg of Christiana preluded her statement that women must take the responsibility of deciding upon and enforcing an international minimum age for child labor by saying, "My English is bad. But you all know what my heart says." And everyone did. It was the motherliness of Mrs. Kjelsberg, a large, forceful woman with a merry twinkle in her blue eyes, which told her fellow delegates how she and the women of Norway felt on this question.

No, it was not to gain for themselves a few free hours each day, a few cents more each week, that the National Women's Trade Union League of America made the stupendous effort necessary to bring the Congress into being, or that five strong-hearted woemn of Poland started on the long trip to Washington, without funds, but with the sincere conviction that America would provide for them in some way.

The delegates were bound together in a spirit of sympathy and understanding which tore down barriers, seemingly overwhelming to the small band of workers charged with making the Congress an actuality. This sympathy carried to successful completion in a few limited days a volume of business which would ordinarily have taken weeks to accomplish. It disregarded differences in language. It overcame all obstacles.

From the moment that Mrs. Raymond Robins, at the very beginning of things said: "Wherever there is a child not getting a fair chance, it is up to the working women of the world to give that child its chance; wherever there is a woman suffering because she has not had a fair chance in life, the working women of the world must see to it that no other woman suffers from the same reason, because the position of women is finally tested by the woman who has the least," these women from nineteen nations worked together in fullest co-operation to effect ways and means by which this could be accomplished.

They were looking into the future always, to the time when through their efforts no child might be forced to enter industry before the age of 16 years, and then to work short hours and only during the daytime, to the time when babies might have a fair start in life because their mothers had been granted a sufficient maternity endowment; to the time when no worker, save in cases of public necessity, labors at night or for more than forty-four hours in one week; to the time when free employment bureaus are established and an unemployment insurance is granted to men and women who cannot find work that they and their families need not suffer.

And because they were mothers, and women, they discussed all practical angles of the questions, even delving into problems of food. Right in the midst of her discussion of the eight hour day for women workers, four foot high little Dr. Tomo Inouye of Japan, stopped to give a recipe for the pickles which Japanese girls have with their bowl of rice three times each day and to explain that this food was not nourishing enough for girls of 12 and 14 years, who work on twelve hour shifts or longer.

Mme. Marie Majerova, an alderman of the City of Prague, was thinking of women who work in their own homes and are as surely wage-earners as factory workers when she suggested community laundries and bakeries, with perhaps community kitchens as a way in which women could be relieved of many household duties and have more time to devote to their children. It is accepted in Czecho-Slovakia that every mature person spend a certain part of his or her time at tasks useful to mankind, to provide against children working their lives out.

From the moment that the first delegates, Mlle. Victoire Cappe and Mlle. Berthe de Lalieux of Belgium, arrived in the terminal at Washington, there was no thought of self among the delegates. Everyone's energies were absorbed in working for the women of the world and for the future generations. The world, an ideal world in which everyone will have a fair chance, was the only boundary, for their thoughts and plans. Demarkation according to trade or to country was not recognized, nor would it have been tolerated in such a group of internationally thinking women.

They pooled their knowledge and their experiences to lay a solid foundation for a great pyramid. The women of the future must complete the structure. It is a sacred trust. The pyramid must be made a thing of beauty, for human lives will be the stones and the mortar.

In the words of Mlle. Cappe: "This congress means the beginning of a real fraternity among women. We must make it live." It does live—to meet again in 1920.

## BELGIAN WORKERS RESTLESS BECAUSE OF INCREASED LIVING COSTS

Belgium workers are restless because of increased living costs. Employees of the government have declared a "state of strike." This does not mean that a strike will ensue, but it is an expression by whihc these employees show their dissatisfaction with present conditions. The coal miners recently received substantial wage gains and this has affected the entire nation.

## REPORTS FROM TREASURY DEPARTMENT SHOW MINE OWNERS' PROFITS

At hearings before the president's miners' wage commission officers of the United Mine Workers presented statistics obtained from the treasury department and financial reports showing that in 1917 there were 335 mining companies that made 15 per cent on their capital stock, 311 made 20 per cent, 295 made 25 per cent, 270 made 30 per cent, 232 made 40 per cent or more, 197, 50 per cent or more; 105, 100 per cent or more, and eight companies made over 1,000 per cent.

Regadrless of all increases, it was stated, mine labor is receiving today fewer cents out of every dollar paid to operators for coal than in 1913 and 1914.

## MAINTENANCE OF WAY OFFICIALS CALL STRIKE FOR TUESDAY

It is reported that a strike of 300,000 members of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees and railway shop laborers was called for Tuesday, February 17th, at a meeting of the general chairmen of the Brotherhood at Detroit, Mich., Monday.


## New Spring Wash House Dresses

*In Smart Practical Styles at $2.50 to $5.75*

We want you to come and see these smart and practical new House Dresses before giving a thought to looking elsewhere. For we firmly believe they'll meet with your approval in every detail. The styles are designed for appearance and comfort, while the materials, percales, ginghams and chambrays, are of good serviceable and washable qualities.

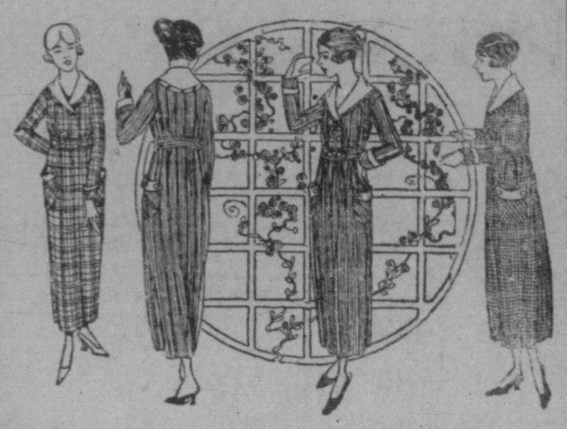
AT $2.50 we are showing some splendid values in percales, in neat stripe or plain solid colors. Both the loose straight effects, with all around belt, and those with fitted waist lines. Trimmed with contrasting color around the collar, collarless necks and on cuffs and pockets. All sizes to 44. Priced at ..... **$2.50**

DARK SERVICEABLE MORNING DRESSES of grey, navy or black percales, in neat small patterns, with fitted waist lines and low flat collar and cuffs; trimmed with contrasting material, in shades to harmonize. Price ..... **$3.00**

ANOTHER SPLENDID LOT OF MORNING DRESSES, of small check ginghams, tans, blues and pink, in a very neat fitted waist style, piped with contrasting color around collar, cuffs and pockets. Priced at ..... **$3.50**

PRETTY STRIPED GINGHAM DRESSES, blue, pink or greys, in fitted lines, trimmed with plain colored chambray; deep collar, cuffs, belt and pockets. Priced at ..... **$5.75**

IN "OUT SIZE" sizes we have a good assortment of HOUSE DRESSES in light or dark serviceable prints and ginghams, in neat fitted lines. Prices $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and ..... $3.75



## Extra Special Values in Towels

If for no OTHER reason you should pay a visit Friday or Saturday to see these splendid import values in English, Turkish Towels. Having been bought many months ago when prices were much lower than they are today, it places this store in a most fortunate position, for we are fully convinced the values are not to be duplicated elsewhere in the city today.

**Colored Turkish Towels at $1.00 and $1.50 Pair**

A good popular size for general use or bath. Closely woven, cream or natural ground with red stripes. Sizes 18 by 36 inches. Priced, pair ..... **$1.00 and $1.50**

**White Turkish Towels at $1.00 and $1.50 Pair**

Another splendid line in plain white, thick and absorbent, with plain hemmed or fringed ends. A good medium size. Priced, pair ..... **$1.00 and $1.50**

**Heavy Bath Towels at $2.00 to $3.00 Pair**

Three wonderfully good values in a good Bath Towel, large size, 24 by 48 inches. They are of a good heavy close weave thick and absorbent, in natural ground with red stripe, with plain or fringed ends. Priced, per pair ..... $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00

"Harrt" Shoes for Men

**JOHNSTONE WALKER**
LIMITED
Cor. Jasper & 2nd St. Established 1886 Cecil Sutherland Vice Pres & Man.

"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes for Women



**GRAHAM & REID, LTD.**
HOME FURNISHERS

Carpets and Furniture
Most Important in a Home



## LABOR IS ALL RIGHT DECLARES EMPLOYER OF LONG EXPERIENCE

There is nothing to worry about in the present industrial situation, in the opinion of Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin locomotive works, who addressed the Bond Club of New York.

"Many people think that the country is menaced on account of Labor," he said. "Forget it and Labor will forget it, too. eGt busy attending to your own business and Labor will attend to Labor's business.

"If some of us who can afford to ride in autos were as prompt in getting to work as the workman and stuck on the jom as faithfully the worker would not have as much cause for complaint. If you want peace with Labor it must be pie for pie or gall for gall. I have had many years' experience, and I tell you that Labor is all right and will prove it is all right."



## THE GROCETERIA

### Week-end Specials

### Good for Friday and Saturday

**Starch**—Silver Gloss. Per pkt. 14c
**Soap**—White Knight, 12 for $1.00
**Ammonia Powder**—3 pkts. for 25c
**Salmon**—"Sockeye" 1s tall....42c
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FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

# The Farm Page

## FERTILITY OF LAND SACRIFICED FOR BIG PRODUCTION

### In "Good Old Days" Most Farmers Cropped Land Without Restoring Fertility.

Many of our city newspapers continue to harp on one string—the farmer is charging too high a price for his products. They hark back to the "good old days" when the price of milk was seven or eight cents a quart, eggs twelve cents a dozen, and butter fifteen or twenty cents a pound, and with horror point to the prices of today.

Our city friends may be well informed as to the factors that make for the increased cost of manufactured articles, but, if their utterances are made in earnest, they show a lamentable ignorance of the factors that make for the increased cost of farm products. It would appear as if they believe that crops can be grown for all time on soil without the loss of its fertility. In the "good old days" most farmers cropped their land without paying attention to the matter of restoration of fertility. Cases are on record when the manure was dumped on the ice in winter, to be carried away by the river in the spring.

The products of the farm are primarily furnished by the land, and these products may be gradually increased, as they have been for many years, but if this increased production has been made by sacrificing the fertility of the land, then the future of agriculture is far from bright.

If however, the increased prices mean that the producers are taking into account the loss of fertility and are trying to keep up the fertility, the consumer should encourage such a practice.

In the good old days the farmers made money by calling upon their stock of capital—the fertility of the soil—hence they were able to furnish products cheaply. The farmer of today who is maintaining his capital intact is a true conserver and not a waster.

The city people who demand cheap food products and the farmers who sell cheap products are practically sacrificing the future generations for the present.

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**A woman's chance of marriage is greatest between the ages of 20 and 25 years, when 52 per cent. of the marriages take place.**

## DAIRY SHOW AND CONVENTION NEXT WEEK AT WINNIPEG

Arrangements are now completed for the staging of the Dairy Show and Convention at Winnipeg, February 16 to 21. The space allotted to exhibitors has been fully let, and the widest range of exhibits ever shown in Canada will be on view at the Convention Hall of the Industrial Bureau, from Tuesday, February 17.

The different sessions of the convention will be addressed by such men of nation-wide ability as Prof. Washburn, Dairy Commissioner Ruddick and Mr. Barr, from Ottawa. The Hon. D'Arcy Scott, of the National Dairy Council: Dr. Amyott, representing the Department of Health, Ottawa; Mr. Stenhouse, representing the Milk Producers of Ontario, of which body he is president.

## DEPORT THE REDS BUT PROFITEERS ARE LET RUN WILD

### Senator Capper of Kansas Gives Some Reasons for Existence of Bolshevism.

"When it comes to profiteers, the reds are in a pitiful minority," declared Mr. Capper of Kansas, in a speech in the senate. He said:

"We deport the reds, and I heartily approve the government's efforts in that direction, but our chief trouble makers, the price gougers, we still let run wild. If we were to put half as many profiteers in jail, it seems to me we would be in far less danger of contracting the red flu of bolshevism."

The Kansas lawmaker showed that the net profits of the American Woolen company, after federal taxes had been deducted, were $2,778,000 in 1914; 5,100,295 in 1915; $8,210,761 in 1916; $15,664,985 in 1917, and $12,324,084 in 1918. These profits were made on an invested capital of $22,000,000.

"A year ago," said Senator Capper, "the watered stock of the American Woolen company, the chief textile company of the United States, was quoted on the stock exchange at 45. Today it is close to 150 and in recent weeks it has been quoted at 156.

---

**Domestic servants in Berlin, Germany, are paid at the rate of $4.66 a month and pay for all extra time.**

## LETHBRIDGE FARMERS WANT IRRIGATION

### Some Farmers Willing to Pay As High As $60 an Acre To Get Irrigation Project.

A census was taken last week of the farmers in the Lethbridge northern district, by the Lethbridge Board of Trade, for the purpose of ascertaining if the farmers of the district were willing to pay as high as $50 an acre for irrigation in that section.

The project as at first outlined was estimated to cost about $37 an acre but since then the estimates have been revised, and Geo. Anderson, the irrigation expert engaged by the provincial government to report upon the project has in his report placed the possible cost as high as $50 an acre, this figure allowing for two years' interest.

Cards were circulated by the Board of Trade to the farmers concerned in the Lethbridge northern project, and of a total of 144 replies received, only six were opposed to the higher price. It is reported that some of the farmers were willing to pay as high as $60 an acre to get the irrigation.

Whether the provincial government will give a straight guarantee of bonds to the Lethbridge northern irrigation district, for the construction of its 100,000-acre project, expected to cost between four and five million dollars, has not yet been definitely decided by the government, but an announcement of their policy may be made shortly. The question of the raising of the money is being fully investigated and several plans have been projected.

While Mr. Anderson reports that the Lethbridge northern project is a most favorable one from an irrigation standpoint, he has placed the cost of the project at almost a million above the first estimate. He furthermore states that the project, with its possibilities, is quite capable of being developed into a $20,000,000 project. This statement has led the government to very carefully consider the financial phase of the entire question.

Already two other projects have been developed from the Lethbridge northern, one northwest of Macleod covering 30,000 acres, and one in the Barons-Carmangay district covering 20,000 acres. It is stated that these projects can be extended from the Lethbridge northern project at a cost of about $10 an acre, which would cut down the cost of the entire scheme to between $35 and $40. Application has already been made for establishment of irrigation districts to cover these latest projects. Another project was developed to the east for the Sundial district, but there is some doubt as to whether the water could be carried that far. Raymond district is another one on the list for irrigation.

## BOILERMAKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN LIKELY TO STRIKE

### Fight for Forty-four Hour Week Has Been a Long Drawn Out Affair.

John Hill, secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, London, England, in his monthly report to the members, writes: The question of working hours is likely to give trouble before the winter is over. In some districts our members have had shorter winter hours from time immemorial. Hours in midwinter were as low as 40 a week. Now they are being asked by the employers to work 47 hours all the year round. When we went out for the 44-hour we were prepared to give up our winter hours on the six or eight weeks on which these winter hours fell below 44, but when the compromise of 47 hours was offered us, our members went strongly against the compromise. Last year the employers agreed that we should continue our winter hours, and we had the hope that we would have secured the 44-hour week before this winter, and in this way we would have solved the winter hours problem, but the lack of steadfastness among many unions has delayed our hopes and left us in a less favorable atmosphere for securing a 44-hour week than we were in just 12 months ago.

"I believe the 44-hour week is being taken up unofficially. The rank and file of the engineering and shipbuilding trades are getting a bit tired of our long-drawn-out negotiations. Honestly speaking, I think we need ginger on the question, but ask all such groups not to neglect the constitutional method of getting a resolution in their branch. This is more than a boilermaker's question, and it will require resolutions in the branches of all trades in the industry if we are to get a constitutional move on.

"I hope none of the trades will take direct action on the 1st of January."

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**Twenty-one American women will receive medals according to the latest list of citations announced by the French government.**

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS CONVENTION HELD AT SASKATOON

The annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' is being held at Saskatoon on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. Among prominent speakers at the convention are Hon. T. A. Crerar and J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Musselman's address to the convention was on the subject "The Association and the New Political Group."

## CANADA'S GREATEST ASSET RECEIVES NO FREE BONUSES

### Farmers Turn Wilderness Into Productiveness But Pay 8 Per Cent. Interest on Loan.

Ottawa: Arrived representatives of 17 shipbuilding companies to urge upon the government the necessity of their being granted a bonus of Ten Dollars per displacement ton (displacement tonnage is the weight of water displaced by the hull of vessel) and Ten Dollars per indicated horse power on steamers built in Canadian plants for ten years. The reason given for assistance is the need of helping a new industry in its infancy.

To arrive at the total amount of bonus or gift asked for out of the public treasury, we will have to do so approximately as the steamers to be built will vary in size. Today the largest steamers, such as the Britannic and the ex-German Imperator, are 50,000 tons, the turbine motor in the Britannic develops 16,000 horsepower. The Empress of Russia, the C.P.R. trans-Pacific liner, is 30,000 tons displacement. The plants of Canada do not construct such steamers, but take orders for cargo and tramp steamers, say an average of 8,000 tons displacement, and 2,000 horse power at $10 per ton, and $10 per horse power, will mean a bonus of One Hundred Thousand Dollars per steamer, or Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to each plant, provided they launch five steamers each year. This means a total bonus for each year to the 17 companies of $8,500,000.00, and in ten years ending 1930 a total gift out of the public treasury of $85,000,000.

The Canadian government has been very generous assisting financial magnates to start new industries, seeing to it that they are assisted by bounties, bonuses, subsidies and high protective tariffs over the tender years of infancy, but the infant industries have grown into lusty youngsters, and by a continual howl backed with campaign funds have refused to loosen their hold on the public treasury and today our manufacturers continue to press for higher and still higher tariffs.

Against this generous treatment accorded financial company promoters compare the treatment handed out to the farmers —those pioneers who with their wives and children have gone out on the frontier, to blaze a trail miles and years ahead of the railroads, changing the vast areas of the unbroken prairies into fields of waving grain and pastures of grazing stock, creating for Canada its most valuable asset. In many cases the pioneer farmer and his family passes from the scene of their struggles, the father and mother broken in health, the children uneducated and discouraged, the fruits of their toil passing on to the steamship, railroad, manufacturing, wholesale, retail and mortgage companies and banks.

What bonuses or gifts out of the public treasury do the pioneers receive for their mighty efforts. A financial baron may point to the government's advertised free gift of 160 acres of land. Come forth ye baron or ye baron's son and go forth 90 miles from the end of steel, carry out the government's homestead regulations, prove it up, receive title and then announce to the Canadian taxpayer the amount of your bonus.

This spring on those parts of the west where farming is still in the infancy stage many farmers owing to the past dry year will require seed and feed. The farmers' organization sees to it that the government is made fully aware of the necessity of financing the farmers for these necessaries, the government does so, it is given out in the form of a grant or bonus out of the public treasury? Not so! The money is advanced as a loan at interest on the best of security, namely against the land or stock of the farmer.

After the dry year of 1914 the government assisted those farmers in need of relief, taking the best of security and in the bumper crop year, 1915, placed government agents in elevator towns to see to prompt payment by those who had accepted aid.

This is the case as a disinterested party should see it. The financial interests in promoting and starting a new industry receives a cash gift from the public treasury for a period of ten years, or as long as their persuasive powers can retain it. The pioneer farmers in their struggle to turn a vast wilderness into Canada's greatest asset receives help over difficult periods in the form of a cash loan at eight per cent interest for which they give the very best security.

J. T. A., in Western Independent.

## MANITOBA FARMERS INTENT ON ISSUE OF TARIFF REFORM

### Anticipate Attempts to Side-track Issue of Freeing Country From Tariff Incubus.

In a recent issue of the Grain Growers' Guide, Manitoba farmers are warned of the many attempts that will be made to side track the issue of the tariff reform.

"There are many lesser issues," says the Guide, "each with an importance of its own, but our people have before them one issue which is alone in its class—the issue of freeing the productive activities of the country from the paralyzing tariff incubus.

As an immediate objective the radical readjustment of the fiscal system must take precedence of every other. Other things are pressing for attention, other reforms must come and come soon. But if the lords of tariff privilege are permitted to retain their seats and to rule parliament, the value of all else that may be obtained will be of little account. If the war debt is going to be saddled upon the basic industry, any imagined progress in things in general will be more than counter-balanced by the intolerable fiscal bondage that will have to be endured. The one thing that must not be left undone is the settling of the nations fiscal policy on a basis of equal rights to all.

There will be many attempts to side track this issue. In scores of ways the United Farmers will be urged to think about something else—to do something else. All the old methods, the annexation bogey, the patriotic stunt, the "fad and fancy" idea, the Bolsheviki scare, the "occupational politics" notion—all of these and some new ones will be tried. The herring across the trail will tempt some. The "divide and conquer" policy will be applied if at all possible. The farmers will be told that they are being corraled by crafty leaders. In some quarters they will be accused of lining up with the Tories. In others they will be bitterly accused of being "a bunch of Grits." "Proof" will be offered that the movement is departing from its principles, that its leaders are unworthy, that it is heading for destruction. The sane man will reflect that a body of privileged corporationists are out fighting for the means through which they expect to continue to enrich themselves, and that they do not scruple to spend millions nor to adopt any tactics that offer any hope of success. He will refuse to be caught with chaff or with bluster or with anything the purpose of which is to defeat the attainment of our Central and primary object.

For this task the federal constituencies are today, with more concentrated force, more co-ordinated method and more united and enthusiastic sentiment than ever before, lining up for action. From one after another comes the word of adoption of the proposals of the Central political executive. District organizers are being put on the job. Local areas are being delimited and assigned to captains who will be personally responsible for seeing that every township is provided with two canvassers who will interview every elector and seek to induce him to enroll in the provincial phalanx that is enlisting for the coming day of testing. These arrangements are being made over practically all the province. The week of March 8 will see the workers fully mobilized and between that date and the 13th it is expected that the province will practically complete organizing itself for the attainment of the one primary objective —the election of Manitoba's quota toward the defeat of special privilege and the realization of the New National Policy for Canada.

## CUMMINS R.R. BILL IS CAUGHT IN DEADLOCK

### More This Legislation is Discussed By Public the Stronger the Opposition.

The Cummins and Esch railroad bills, passed by the senate and house respectively several weeks ago, are in conference, with the conferees deadlocked. At this writing there is no prospect of reaching a compromise.

The more this legislation is discussed by the public the stronger the opposition grows, and it is whispered that in view of the fall elections, some senators and congressmen would lose little sleep if the bills never get out of conference.

Strong differences center around the Cummins bill, with its "can't-strike" provision and the section guaranteeing dividends to railroad owners. The intent of the labor section is understood by the workers, and as the average congressman has troubles enough now, he is not willing to take on excess baggage.

## ONTARIO LABOR ASKS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Unemployment insurance is one of the chief executive amendments which will be asked of the Ontario Provincial government during the coming session of the legislature by the Labor party of the provincial coalition.

Other measures of almost equal importance to the organized Labor movement which will be sought by the Labor members are the adoption of legislation establishing a scale of widow's pensions, amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, amendment to the various educational acts, old age pensions and a number of minor issues.

## U.M.F. POLITICAL EXECUTIVES PLAN FOR CAMPAIGN

### Complete Organization of Province By Constituencies Is Main Feature of Plan.

The political executive of the United Farmers of Manitoba in discussing the plans for the effective prosecution of Manitoba's share in Canada's task of realizing in its public life the principles of the New National Policy, have agreed to suggest to all the constituencies a common plan of operation. As it is desirable that the general plan of action should be understood by all the locals, the main features are being published in the Grain Growers' Guide.

First they plan for a constituency organizer who will give his whole time to seeing that every corner of every township is organized completely for the contest. It is suggested that he be paid a salary of $150 per month and expenses, his work to begin in February and to continue until the drive is complete.

It is suggested that each constituency be subdivided into districts approximating eight townships in size. A district captain will be placed over each of these, who will be specially entrusted with responsibility for that area. The captains to be paid $3 per day and expenses, and his work to cover from a week to three weeks' time.

The object of the canvass is the organization of existent sentiment and principle to elect the largest possible number of supporters of New National Policy and to secure the foundations of an intelligent and interested and active electorate by the extension of the United Farmers' organization and continued circulation of its literature, periodical and occasional.

The method of the canvass is that which has come to be known as the "Six dollar proposition." This means that the amount to be solicited from the elector is $6. The decision to make this the standard amount was arrived at after very careful and extended deliberation. It is not an arbitrary figure but designed to fully meet the actual necessities. The $6 is made up of $3 for the Grain Growers' Guide, $2 for U.F.M. membership fee and $1 directly for the campaign fund. Of the $3 for a new subscription to the Guide, $1.50 is being returned and added to the $1 for campaign fund makes $2.50 for that purpose.

The results from this arrangement will be fourfold. The enrollment of the U.F.M. will be largely extended, the Guide, as the organ of the movement will be more widely circulated, the campaign will be adequately supported, and another step will be taken toward the establishment of a thoroughly-informed and interested electorate as the necessary basis of a real democracy.

The provincial association is advancing the money for the printing and other initial expenses and the Central political executive will undertake to give publicity to the canvass through out the province and to provide all necessary literature.

## ONTARIO FARMERS' GOVERNMENT WILL INVESTIGATE

### Vested Interests May be Surprised To Realize They Have Lost Ownership of Government.

Writing editorially the Western Independent says the charges of the Ontario farmers' government against the wholesale and retail merchants is one of the first real attempts made by any government in Canada to deal with profiteering. They are charged with offence against the Combines and Fair Prices Act. The investigation is to take place February 16th. There have been other investigations by other governments, innumerable investigations, but these usually result in justifying the exploiter in his profiteering game. We think that the farmers mean business in Ontario; that their charges are not a bluff to appease the wrath of the consumer, but that if it is discovered that these grocers are violating the Fair Prices Act the Drury Government will see to it that they will be punished accordingly.

It will be somewhat of a surprise for the vested interests of Ontario to realize that they have lost the ownership of the government; and consequently must stand in the same relation to justice as other citizens. The Drury government, we hope, is not going into the white-wash business, but is going to make that Fair Price Act act.


# TO MY CUSTOMERS

**This week sees the end of the Lake Fishing. I thank you for the support given to me.**

At the commencement of the season I announced that I had made arrangements to take Fish direct from Fishermen. Much of these anticipated supplies was cut off from me, and under great difficulties my order requirements were met. Your kind support has enabled me to come through my effort without loss, which at one time looked certain for me.

**THE CITY FISH MARKET IS HERE TO STAY**

This week I am complying with my old promise to give one real Tullibee to any one person. My object in doing so is to educate the public to know the difference between the different varieties of fish. These fish, like many others, are at one season of the year unfit for food, but after nature has done its work they become clean and wholesome.

**THESE ARE MY PRESENT REGULAR PRICES FOR CHOICEST SELECTED FISH**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Choicest Large Halibut | 25c | Fresh Frozen Black Cod | 17½c |
| Fresh Choicest Chicken Halibut | 22½c | Fresh Selected Ling Cod | 20c |
| Fresh Frozen Large Halibut | 23c | Fresh Frozen Ling Cod | 17½c |
| Fresh Frozen Chicken Halibut | 20c | Fresh Smelts | 25c |
| Fresh Selected Spring King Salmon expected shortly. | | Fresh Frozen Smelts | 20c |
| Fresh Frozen King Salmon | 30c | Fresh Herrings | 12½c |
| Fresh Frozen King Salmon, whole fish | 26c | Filletted Soles or Brills, weighed without bone | 20c |
| Fresh Frozen White Salmon | 20c | Soles or Brills, whole | 12½c |
| Fresh Selected Black Cod | 20c | Smoked Black Cod, finest quality | 25c |

All kinds of Smoked and Dried Fish at lowest prices consistent with quality. The above prices are more likely than not to be reduced. For the supply of the above fish I have arranged to deal almost exclusively with Prince Rupert.

**LAKE FISH**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cold Lake Trout | 15c | Choicest Selected Pike or Jackfish | 8c |
| Choicest Selected Queen Whitefish | 12½c | Large Tulibee | 7½c |
| Choicest Selected Pickerel | 12½c | Small Tullibee | 5c |
| Choicest Selected Calling Lake Small Pickerel | 10c | **BARGAIN COUNTER** A quantity of Small Whitefish, about 1½ pounds each, per lb | 10c |

All Fish is weighed and charged for to the cent.

Price of All Fish Marked in Plain Figures

HONEST WEIGHT
BEST QUALITY
FAIR PRICES
NO BOGUS PRICES
NO CATCHY SPECIALS
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Now Watch Us Grow—Just Look for This Sign

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Young Men's Suits. Reg. to $30.00 for **$23.95**

Child's Knitted Suits. Reg. $3.50, for..... **$1.95**

¼ Off All Men's and Boys' Overcoats

**The H. C. MacDonald Store**

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### THE LAW OF LIFE

Not likeness but unlikeness makes true unity. Give your difference, welcome my difference, unify all differences in the larger whole. This is the law of life. Differences must be integrated, not annihilated nor absorbed. The absence of difference is intellectual death; unorganized, unrelated differences are anarchy; co-ordinated, unified differences make the perfect social order. The crowd which catches an impulse from a leader and acts upon it without reflection is a mob. The crowd which takes from a leader its idea and thinks that it thinks what it has, without thinking, received from him, is a mass but not a person. The group, each individual of which contributes his own thought to a common ideal and a common purpose, is a self-governing group, a newly created person. Imitation is for the shirkers, like-indedness for the cofort lovers, unifying for the creators. —The Outlook.

## LOVE OF GOOD MUSIC STEADILY GROWING WITH US

**Hopes That In Not Far Distant Future Nothing But Best In Music Will Be Demanded.**

From time to time one hears the remark made that we are not a musical people. However, not all are of this belief. The people are on the whole extremely fond of music, and are willing to go and listen to music. The chief concern of musicians is the quality of music which the people like to hear There is no doubt but that the majority of our citizens prefer what is called music of the lighter vein and perhaps too many are admirers of what is commonly known as "rag."

The remedy for this condition lies in the education of the people as a whole to a real appreciation of music of a higher standard. This education is going on steadily; progress is being made every year, and there are hopes that in a not far distant future the people will demand nothing but the best in music.

The situation as regards our own city is what interests our readers most, and there is no doubt but that the love of good music is growing steadily. There are a number of splendid musical organizations all doing good work, and what is extremely important, the public is giving societies greater support each year. This in itself shows that a taste is being cultivated in our midst for music of a high character.

The movie theatre is, of course, the great means of entertainment for the masses, and it is here that we would look for improvement in the class of music performed. There are several picture theatres in our city where the music submitted is not only of a high standard, but is also performed by splendid musicians in a masterly manner.

No nation or city can hope to become really musical if the young people are not encouraged to study and appreciate what is good in music. Most cities and towns in Canada are giving the children a musical education through the medium of the public school, and our own city is doing its share in this direction.

Music is a necessary part of the every-day life of all, and with the work being carried on in our schools and the earnest efforts of our different musical societies and teachers, we can look forward confidently to the future when the people shall demand good music as an essential part of their daily round of toil and recreation.

## GREAT BRITAIN HAS PERMANENT INDUSTRIAL COURT

**Takes Place of Interim Court Established in November, 1918 Under Wages Act.**

With the passing of the Industrial Courts Act by the British Parliament in December a permanent industrial court was established to take the place of the interim court which came into existence in November, 1918, under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act. During the period of its existence 930 awards were made by the interim court.

The Minister of Labor of the United Kingdom has been advised by the court on fifty occasions on matters relating to wages and conditions of employment, and on the advice of the court the Minister has issued twelve orders extending throughout a trade or a branch of a trade an award of the court. It is stated that most of the important industries of the country have had recourse to the interim court. By agreement representatives of employers and employees in the engineering trade appeared before it once every four months. Other trades appearing before it included shipbuilding, transport, brickmaking, cement, building, cotton, woollen, jute, chemicals and explosives, soap and candles, leather, clothing and metals.

# Stage & Music

### MUSICAL FESTIVAL WILL BE STAGED BY GALLO COMPANY

The long-familiar but ever-grateful strains of Sir Arthur Sullivan's score to Sir William S. Gilbert's satirical operetta, "The Mikado," will be heard at the Empire theatre, on February 16th, when the Gallo English (comic) Opera company will open its engagement, three nights and Wednesday matinee. Among the oldsters memories will be revived of those long-gone days of the late eighties, when pirated productions of the work were received in this country with such acclaim, and among the youngsters—well, it will be rather difficult at first to say what they will think about it, with their brains befuddled by "jaz," their youthful eyes bedazzled by Cohanized and Shubertized choruses and their ideas of humor rather different, to put it mildly, from that which obtains in the Gilbert books. Small wonder is it, therefore, that many modern day companies try to inject localisms in "The Mikado." Even "Madame Butterfly," it should be recalled, contains the phrase, "Whiskey and Sado."

The Gallo English Opera company, however, gives an absolutely traditional performance of the opera, with not a line of Gilbert cut out or added to, and it is said that the wonderful humor of England's master satirist was never fresher than it is today.

The feature of the first performance will be the local debut of the young Japanese prima donna, Hanno Shimozumi. She is said to give a particularly fresh and bright performance of Yum-Yum; while her singing voice is wonderful. The Ko-Ko will be the favorite comic opera comedian, Jefferson de Angeles, and the ermainder of the cast is made up of many well-known names.

"The Mikado" will be repeated on Wednesday afternoon, "The Chimes of Normandy" is to be Tuesday night's bill, and "H. M. S. Pinafore" is to be presented Wednesday evening.

Jefferson De Angelis as Ko-Ko in "The Mikado," which the Gallo English Comic Opera company will offer at the Empire theatre next Monday evening, in opening a three day repertoire.

### PRESIDENT SWIFT EXPLAINS WHY NEW POLICY WAS ADOPTED

In an address to Swift & Co. stockholders at Chicago, Rresident Swift said:

"During the year wages of our operating employees have been further increased about 20 per cent; time and a half allowed for overtime after eight hours and double time for Sunday and holiday work.

"In order to avoid labor controversies and to promote general welfare during the period of reconstruction, we offered last April to continue for one year after peace is declared, the agreement made with the president's mediation commission, whereby matters of wages and differences which cannot be mutually adjusted are referred to Judge Alschuler, mediator, appointed by the United States Department of Labor. This offer was accepted and should do much toward establishing a sound basis of operation."

### NEW IDEA IN SERIALS

"Rats" spelled backwards is "star," but that doesn't mean anything. No rat will ever be a star, in the opinion of George B. Seitz, producer, director and co-star with Marguerite Courtot in the Pathe comedy-serial, "Bound and Gagged," which will be seen for ten successive weeks at Pantages, commencing Monday, February 16th.

In one of the episodes of "Bound and Gagged," Mr. Seitz found places for two rat actors, and he sent his scouts out along the Harlem river docks to round up a couple. The scouts returned with a pair of the most villainous-looking, grizzled old veterans that ever gnawed holes in a cargo.

"Now be careful with them and don't let Deuteronomy get at them," warned Mr. Seitz. Deuteronomy is the studio cat.

But he needn't have worried. Deuteronomy wouldn't go near them. And worse than that, the rats wouldn't act. They got loose and roupeu away and haven't been seen since. So Mr. Seitz sent out and got two tame white rats. Being such decided blondes, they had to be made into brunettes, so they would look like the kind of rats that frequent the holds of ships. The inventive Mr. Seitz dipped each rat in a can of lamp black, put them on the barrel head and directed his camera man to "shoot." Just as the crank began to turn, the rats shook themselves and the makeup disappeared in a cloud of dust, leaving a pair of perfectly white little pets with pink eyes. Time after time this was repeated. They wouldn't keep their make-up on.

"All right," said Mr. Seitz, "They're supposed to be water rats anyway. Paint 'em with water color. The paint was applied and the scene went on without a hitch.

## NEW INDUSTRIAL PLAN FOR LABOR CAPITAL DISPUTES

**Will Follow Canadian Idea of General Industrial Parliament To Draw Up Code.**

It is stated that a parliament of industry to assist congress in dealing with problems of capital and labor is to be proposed in a bill now being drafted and shortly to be introduced in the United States Senate.

The plan was conceived some time ago, but held up pending the outcome of the first and second industrial conferences called by President Wilson. It will be presented as soon as details could be worked out.

Following the Canadian idea, the bill calls for a general industrial parliament to draw up a code for industry. This is to be the basis for future legislation recommended to congress by the industrial body.

Tentative plans call for 100 labor members to be chosen by unions and other groups of employes, 100 representatives of capital, to include business and probably professional men. A third group will probably be added to represent the public, composed of 50 or 100 members. This part of the plan has not been worked out definitely, it was said.

"Criticism of the proposals as being too unwieldy is anticipated," the author of the bill said, "but it is based on the theory that the industrial congress will be a melting pot of all ideas affecting capital and labor, and that complete representation of all groups is necessary. Out of the scores of ideas and viewpoints represented, legislation to be recommended to congress can be formed."

The bill itself will call on the president to call an industrial parliament as described. It is then expected that the parliament will make itself a permanent body. Drafting a code of principles relating to recognition of collective bargaining, living wages and peaceable settlement of disputes is the first task the organization would have, according to present plans.

It is also contemplated that a body similar to the war labor board—to be the executive body to carry out principles approved by the congress and enacted into law—shall be set up.

## GOV'TS ABROAD ENCOURAGE MUSIC AS A PROFESSION

**This Accounts Largely For Advance Made By Europeans In Music.**

It appears that the male half of the American population refuses to take music seriously. Music is regarded by American men as an art only, not a practical profession. They consider it wonderful and beautiful, but not to be thought of in the light of a paying occupation for their sons. To be sure, they allow their daughters to "take lessons," and are even proud when the daughter of the house shows some musical talent. But she must use it merely to entertain. She is discouraged from making music a career.

It has often been remarked that women are the chief backers of things musical in this country. But because of the attitude of the men, the women have been discouraged in their attempts to give music here the high place which it holds on the European continent. Consequently America, though it has many dabblers in the art, has to a considerable extent permitted its wonderful field of talent to lie fallow.

There is an important reason for this condition. Europeans are no more musical than Americans, but the governments abroad encourage music as a profession. Here we have large universities and colleges partially or entirely supported by the government, and we have public manual training and commercial schools, which educate our boys and girls along whatever line their talents may suggest save that of music.

Boys may learn to be lawyers or doctors or they may go to engineering and agricultural schools, but where is there a government-supported conservatory? True, there are plenty of private musical academies, but these are not standardized, nor do many of them give an all round musical education. Because of this fact, orchestras are not composed of native talent, and our prominent musicians are not Americans, but Europeans. Consequently our American young men or young women who cannot compete with the splendidly trained musicians from abroad cannot make a living with their music.

Now is the time to build up government conservatories here. There are many musicians now in this country, or who will come to this country, who would take positions in the conservatories and develop the talent which is here. Then in another generation America would have its native-born composers, its teachers and its all-round musicians who could carry on the work of making America a real musical centre. Instead of sending our young people to Italy or Germany, foreign musicians would come here. And the music which would be developed would be the greatest the world has ever known.—Arturo Papalardo, Musical America.

A profit of 100% is being made on sugar exported from the United States by middlemen, jobbers and brokers, reports the department of commerce.


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## CAPITALISM CAUSE OF UNIONISM.

Trade Unionism is an inevitable product of the system of capitalism. Prior to the industrial revolution the distinction between the employer and workman in industry was very slight. The employer worked, usually in his own home, with his journeymen and apprentices and the latter could look forward to the day when they could themselves be master workmen and employ other journeymen and apprentices who would work with them in their homes. So that there was very little distinction between employer and employed under the hand or domestic system of manufacture. The inventions of the eighteenth century however, changed industry to such an extent that the term "Industrial Revolution," as applied to the period between 1760 and 1800, is by no means an exageration. It was obvious that workmen could not acquire the mammoth new machines that were brought into being, and so was ushered in the capitalistic system as we have it today.

The same conditions that created capitalism prepared the way for trade unionism. The introduction of the factory system of manufacture threw large bodies of workmen together in one establishment. They had common interests as to wages, hours and working conditions and the distinction between they and their employers was intensified to the greatest possible degree. The workpeople's common interests being in many ways opposed to those of their masters, the advantages of combination could hardly escape their recognition. While the trade union movement has to a great extent ameliorated the conditions under which organized Labor was born yet the general condition of industry is identical with that which existed on the introduction of the factory system. The distinction between employer and employed is substantially the same in large industries as it was a century ago. Only by organization have the workers been able to ameliorate the disgraceful living and working conditions that then existed, and only by organization will they retain what has been gained, or succeed further in increasing their freedom and happiness. Organization of workpeople was made necessary by the introduction of capitalism, and while the system of capitalism continues to exist the necessity for trade unions is equally apparent.

## ABOUT INDIVIDUALISM.

"The old frugal virtue of individualism is what the world needs today; the individualism that won the war." So Dr. Michael Clarke is reported to have stated in the course of his address on Monday night. But did individualism win the war? Individualism as the Free Press understands it means that every man should remain and be permitted to remain free unrestricted, undirected, unassisted, so that he may be in a position at any time to direct his labor, ability, capital, enterprise, in any direction that may seem to him most desirable. Surely no such idea was permitted to govern the actions of the soldier, or a great many of those who were not soldiers, especially in the countries close to the war zone. They were not allowed to make use of their labor, ability and enterprise in an undirected, unrestricted manner, but each individual was directed to govern his or her activities in accordance with the common well-being of the allied cause. Collectivism was undoubtedly the policy that won the war.

The doctrines of Laissez-Faire and individualism have been tried and have miserably failed. True, while complete individualism the universal freedom of competition, was the dominant idea in Britain around the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was no doubt of England's wealth and progress. She stood before the world as the most successful and prominent nation of her time in all material respects. But an examination of her internal condition at that time reveals a grossly unsatisfactory condition. One has only to read the social and industrial history of England covering that period to realize what was the effect of the application of the Laissez-Faire and individualism theories. The employment of women and tiny children in twelve and fourteen hour shifts, the disgraceful social conditions, the filth and sordidness of the dirty factory towns, comprise the most revolting picture possible to conceive from England's history. Many of the horrible conditions that existed in 1800 have been ameliorated by legislation. Such legislation, or other similar laws, are in some quarters called paternalistic and are referred to as repulsive to "free and independent" peoples. As we pointed out before, the Laissez-Faire or let-alone theory increased the material wealth of the rich and powerful by blasting the moral, spiritual and physical natures of the poor and weak. Individualism if given the same chance again would very likely bring about a similar condition.

## MUST BE ORGANIZATION.

A large employer writing in one of the leading magazines, makes the statement that he does not believe in Trade Unions or organizations of employers. He claims that the separate organization of Capital and Labor is just as unreasonable as would be the organization of all the wives of the country in opposition to a rival organization of husbands. We cannot, however, see the analogy. In the first place, Capital is already organized without more organization through employers' associations. A single corporation such as that represented by the employer mentioned, is an organization of Capital. And organized Capital creates the necessity for organized Labor under prevailing conditions. In the second place the analogy referred to falls down for the reason that husband and wife are partners. Each have a voice in the control of their joint affairs. Capital and Labor are not similarly situated in the true sense of the word, as only in very isolated cases has Labor in the least degree any control or voice in the management of industry.

When Labor is permitted to assume its proper position in the industrial world, when the same equality exists between Capital and Labor as exists between husband and wife then, and then only, may their relative positions be quoted as analogous. Even then, however we cannot see any other method whereby Labor will be in a position to assume its responsibilities, except through independent organization. Capital has been, is, and will continue to be organized in companies and corporations. By concentration Capital will express its desires and carry out its program. Only by organization will Labor be enabled to do likewise.

## LIFE AND LABOR THE GREATER INVESTMENT

Progressive Labor is pushing on toward the participation of the workers in the control of industry. It is a most reasonable demand the justice of which cannot be effectively questioned. The investment of Labor in industry is an investment of skill and life; the investment of capital is an investment of substance and dollars. The one is a material the other a human investment. The right of Labor to a voice in the conduct of industry is well put by W. L. MacKenzie King in his book, "Industry and Humanity." The quotation, which follows, is one of the bright spots in a work that contains far too many meaningless and uninteresting platitudes.

> "The capital investor, the individual who in industry loans and risks his capital, or a part of it, receives for the use of his capital a return in the form of interest. But he receives something more: he becomes, as an investor, entitled to a voice in the control of the industry in which his investment is made. The life or labor investor, the worker who in industry loans and risks his life, or gives that part of it described as "labor," receives for his labor, which is the use of his life and skill for the time in which labor is given, a return in the form of wages. He lacks, however, the additional right, which Capital receives, of a share in the government of industry. If Capital obtains this right in addition to the financial reward for the use of Capital for the time for which it is invested, is Labor not in justice equally entitled, in addition to its monetary reward, to a voice in the control of industry, in which for the time being its life and skill are invested? As a life or labor investor, is the worker's interest in Industry not akin to the investor of capital? If investment in Industry has any meaning at all, it is surely one equally shared by the man who gives his labor and the man who gives his capital. For the preferential treatment capital has thus far received there is no defense possible on grounds of democratic theory or fundamental justice."

Is there any good reason why we should retain a system of society that creates mansions and slums, millionaires and paupers?

Aggressiveness and progressiveness are not necessarily synonymous terms. Progressiveness is usually aggressive but aggressiveness is obviously not always a proof of progressiveness.

There is every indication of greatly increased activities in the building trades when the spring opens. We expect to see a live Building Trades Council in operation soon. As a matter of fact there is every liklihood that Labor headquarters will be one of the busiest spots in the city in the course of a few months.


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## THIS IS LABOR'S CRUCIAL YEAR, SAYS CHAIRMAN POWERS

**Co-operation of Membership of Labor Party Throughout Year Asked For.**

"This is Labor's crucial year" said Chairman Daniel Powers in opening the Dominion Labor Party meeting on Tuesday evening. Mr. Powers stated that in accepting the position of chairman he did so with the intention of putting his best into the work. "We are passing through serious times," said the speaker, "times that should stir men's very souls." Mr. Powers asked for the co-operation of the membership throughout the year and pointed out that the Labor Party was an organization in which all sections of organized Labor could work together for a common purpose.

It was decided to confer with the Farmers' organizations in the three Edmonton constituencies with regard to the allocation of seats to be contested by the two parties. This action was taken in reply to a request from the Farmers for co-operation. The executive was instructed to get in touch with the Farmer's executives. The meeting accepted a recommendation of the executive providing for the election of two members on the executive from the South Edmonton constituency as soon as a sufficient number of members were secured from that section of the city.

A communication from Prof. Osborne of the National Conference on Education, acknowledged receipt of the resolutions drawn up by the Party, and commented favorably on them.

Messrs. Chase, Treble, Coulson, Barber, Shaw and Williams were accepted as members of the Party.

Typographical Union No. 101, at Washington, D.C., has secured these wage increases for its newspaper members: Night work advanced from $42 a week to $47.88; day work from $39 to $43.68. The seven hour day prevails on both shifts.


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