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TEACHERS ALLIANCE PURPOSES ACTIVITY

Annual Convention at Calgary Arranges Aggressive Organization Campaign—Provincial Schedule Being Prepared—Teachers' Future Looking Little Brighter—T. E. A. Stanley New President

Officers were elected, an aggressive organization campaign inaugurated, interesting reports of past year's activities received, steps taken leading toward the adoption of a provincial wide wage scale, resolutions of wide scope passed and other business important to education affairs transacted when the Alberta Teachers' Alliance met at Calgary, Saturday in annual meeting. Delegates from all parts of the province were present representing approximately one thousand members constituting the Alliance membership distributed among some 34 locals.

New Officers
The new officers are: President, T. E. A. Stanley, Calgary; vice president, John Scofield, Edmonton; trustees, Miss Kate Chegwinn, and H. C. Newlands, Edmonton; advisory members of executive, R. H. Dobson, Medicine Hat; Charles Peasley, Lethbridge and A. Rowborough, Fort Saskatchewan. J. A. Barnett continues in the capacity of secretary-treasurer.

Re Affiliation
As to affiliation with the Alberta Federation of Labor the convention decided to give the individual alliance free hand during the ensuing year and consider at the next annual meeting the question of affiliation of the whole body. While the convention was in accord with the federation, it was felt by some delegates that there are quite a few teachers who have not yet advanced to the point of this step. They advised that the Provincial body go slowly and perhaps in a year or so affiliation will be brought about.

Let there be no misunderstanding the convention specifically ruled that individual alliances should consider themselves having a perfectly free hand in regard to affiliation in the meantime with other callings of Organized Labor.

Executive Representation
For purposes of more distributed representation on the executive of the Alliance, the convention roughly divided the province into geographical divisions. From each division a member of the executive will be chosen next year if this constitutional change is ratified.

EVERYTHING MUST FOCUS ON THE CHILD

Principle Often Overlooked in Providing Elaborate Machinery

ERROR FAR REACHING Determine Definitely What is Needed and Proceed to Supply It

(By C. B. Willis, Principal Alex Taylor School)

Present-day educational endeavor focuses on the child. The aim of all the complicated machinery, the extensive plant and the costly supplies and apparatus is to enable each child, as far as his natural capacity permits, to take his place as a contented and useful citizen of a modern democracy. Mental, moral and physical sides must be developed with this one aim in view. Methods, teachers, text books, courses of study, plans for buildings, ventilating and heating systems, etc., all stand or fall according to whether they measure up to this standard or not.

Has Been Overlooked
In the past, this one single definite criterion for making decisions on educational subjects has been overlooked. Teachers' positions in cities, have been regarded as rewards for teachers who attended the Normal School supported by that city; text books have been selected because their authors were friends of some important school or city official; buildings have been built because they added to the appearance of the city or with a view to their convenience for holding political meetings; and even at times pupils have been made into little machines in arithmetic, spelling or marching to glorify their particular teacher or school.

Misuse Far Reaching
Misuse of school funds is not on a par with misuse of funds for other civic purposes. If an ordinary building is poorly built because the contractor wishes to make a little extra profit, the result is a miserable looking, inconvenient, short-lived building, but the ill effects stop there. These ill results appear under like conditions in a school building but in addition there is as a result of poor lighting, ventilating and

(Continued on Page 3)

REDS TAKE CRACK AT LABOR PAPER

Rank and File Quickly Quell Trade When Vote is Taken

Ottawa Labor is finding it necessary to keep a firm grip on the helm to keep the ship on its course and prevent it being carried away in the little Bolshevik squall that seems to be hitting all places more or less these days. At a recent meeting of the Trades and Labor Council there the Reds made an assault upon the Canadian Labor Press, the newspaper published by the Trades and Labor Council. After casting a tirade of severe criticism and abuse at the Labor paper the speakers showed their hand by saying that it was not fit that the Labor paper should criticize Bolshevism, and devoting half an hour to expounding the doctrine of Socialism. The rank and file of Labor delegates quickly snuffed under the motion condemning the policy of the paper.

PRINTING TRADES' NEW OFFICERS

New officers of the Allied Printing Trades Council are W. L. Francis, president; J. H. Rutherford, vice-president, and E. E. Roper, secretary.

Industrial Management Policy of Labor Party

Recognition of Futility of Force Declared Most Hopeful Sign

IS A TOP-DOG CHANGE

Directors and Discipline Are Essential in Every Organized Effort

(By F. E. Mercer)

Great changes come as silently as the seasons. At least it is always desirable that they should so come in order to ensure their permanency. It is a strange phenomenon that believers in determinism should become erectors of revolution. And a fault which is apt to arise from over emphasis on the economic interpretation of history is the disregard shown to the fact of man's wonderful ability to adapt himself to the various changes forced upon him. Man remains man with his unlimited possibilities whether living under an agricultural guild, or factory system of industry, and the only thing which will prevent his development is the conscious use of force. The recognition of futility of the use of force is the most encouraging sign of the times.

To men who have been for generations held down by the unscrupulous use of power, there comes a natural temptation in their hour of opportunity to use the weapon of their enemies, not recognizing that their very rise has proved the uselessness of the weapon. The quixotism of Kerensky, however weak a man he may be, when tempted by Korniloff is to be admired even though it led to his fall. For the use of force immediately blinds the user and causes opposition. It changes revolutionary progress into a mere change in the Top Dog and an exchange of one dogmatic economic policy for another. Whereas it is generally recognized today that Dogmatism is dead.

Surely the truth behind the watchword of "class consciousness" is the innate desire to destroy the consciousness of class. It is a question of status. We all want to be gentlemen and we know that if we all could be gentlemen, the lives of us all would be happy. The man who looks around him and sees the representatives of plutocratic commercialism using and abusing him and his; who watches the majority in a state of apathetic misery and the minority trying to kick over a stone wall; who realizes the tremendous issues in the unskilled and the unemployed problems, who knows of the growing prevalence of cardiac neurosis and of neurasthenia because fatigue and disgust have become the main determinants of character, naturally gets wild. He wants to smash something. He wants to break up instead of break into the class of the rulers.

Must Be Discipline
Now there must be rulers and there must be discipline. Of this no braver declaration has been made than that by Premier Lenin in the "Pravda" of April 25 (quoted New Republic, August 24):
"We must effect a complete change in the mood of the masses and turn them to regular, uninterrupted, and disciplined labor."

"In every socialist revolution the main task of the proletariat and the poorest peasantry—consists in the positive and constructive work of establishing an extremely complex and delicate

ENCOURAGE ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS

Employers Fail to Recognize the Advantage of Dealing With Union

MUCH IS GAINED

Attention to Little Convenience Pay For Themselves Many Times Over

Isn't it a mystery why employers do not encourage office and store workers to organize? The part answer—that employees in a group are harder to deal with—is scarcely true. For the only danger in such organization is that of wrong leadership and one need have only a slight acquaintance in matters to know that workers have quick and effective ways of dislodging men who get away from horse-sense. And the employer with worries over staff uneasiness could at least quickly get at the causes of dissatisfaction by calling into conference the men who have been elected to speak for their fellows. As a general rule, only the employe with sure knowledge that he will not be accused of trouble-breeding can be prevailed upon to speak fearlessly, which explains why many employes.

RED FLAG UNPOPULAR IN AUSTRALIA

A Labor newspaper, in Brisbane, Australia, which applauded the carrying of a red flag by Russian demonstrators, had its windows smashed by angry crowds. Russian flags were also damaged.

Returned soldiers and others have passed strongly worded resolutions demanding deportation of Bolshevik Russians and sympathizers, including two Labor members of Parliament.

They also urge that the state Government cease its apathetic attitude towards traitors and that the Commonwealth Government abandon its tolerant attitude. Otherwise, they declare, the returned soldiers will take drastic action.

HAVE TO STRIKE TO GET FEW MORE CENTS

The unrest of workers in numerous countries has now affected India, where textile workers are striking for wage increases. Mill owners offered a slight advance but this has been refused. The strike is spreading to non-textile trades. These workers have been about the most miserably paid workers in the world. Due to such wage conditions India has been retarded in development of its people and remains as one of the darkest spots on the earth.

EXPRESSMEN HAVE GAINED A POINT

The Canadian Express Co. has agreed to submit the claims of the striking Expressmen, to the adjustment board No. 1, which is in session at Montreal, and the striking Expressmen have returned to their work.

Revolutionists in Camp of Trade Unionists Are Put Outside By the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council

Delegates to Central Labor Body Preaching Trade Union Sedition and Organization of "One Big Union" as Opposed to A.F. of L. Are Put Outside the Trades Union Trenches—This Action One of Great Moment.

COMMISSION AT EDMONTON ON MAY SEVENTH

Making Survey and Enquiry in Search of Solution to Adjustments

LABOR AND CAPITAL

Royal Commission Begins Work Monday at Victoria With First Sitting

The Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate industrial conditions in Canada, and to submit a report as to how these may be improved, will sit in Edmonton on May 7th, according to information received by Organized Labor in Edmonton through the president of the Trades and Labor Council, R. McCreath. The commission will be at Calgary May 5th and 6th. The sitting will be commenced at Victoria this coming Monday. Two days will be spent there, four days at Vancouver and then they move to Alberta. The itinerary shows Saskatoon scheduled for May 8th, and Regina May 9th and 10th. The commission then goes to Winnipeg for the 12th, 13th and 14th. The remaining part of the month will be spent in Ontario cities, and then Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

It will be remembered that this commission has been appointed as a result of recommendation to the Privy Council from the Labor Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction and Development Committee that some comprehensive effort be made to meet industrial and economic requirements of the hour for proper adjustments. A permanent improvement is sought. To that end the Commission is: (1) Making a survey and classification of existing Canadian industries; (2) obtaining information as to the character and extent of organization already existing among both employers and employes; (3) investigating available data as to progress made by joint industrial councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, already established.

The Royal Commission is composed of the following: Hon. Chief Justice Mathers, Manitoba, chairman; Hon. Smeaton White, member senate, managing director Montreal Gazette Publishing Co. Montreal; Charles Harrison, M.P., railroad conductor, North Bay, Ont., as representative of the public; Carl Riordon, president Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Montreal; F. Pauze, lumberman, Montreal as representative of employers; Thomas Moore, president of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; J. W. Bruce, of Toronto, member of the Labor Appeal Board, as representatives of the employers.

Thomas Beagough of Toronto, who served as secretary of the Technical Education commission, is secretary. The committee is asked to report by June 1.

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\$12.50 MINIMUM WAGE SECURED

Winnipeg restaurant employes will reap some great benefits from the findings of the Minimum Wage Board. A minimum wage of \$12.50 for all workers irrespective of age, has been set. No learning period, as the Board felt this was entirely unnecessary in this class of work.

Hours have been reduced from 60, 75 and as high as 80 to 48 per week. One free day each week must also be given all female workers. These hours must be so arranged that girls cannot be turned out from the street after midnight, as at present. Definite time must be given for meals, also during a stretch of five hours of continuous duty, a rest period of 15 minutes must be given.

Wages must be paid weekly instead of monthly as at present. Three days' notice of leaving or dismissal must be given. Minors under 16 cannot be employed around restaurants. Chairs must also be provided, and girls allowed to use same, when not busy.

This finding will be published in Manitoba Gazette immediately, and will come into effect one month from date of such publication.—Western Labor News, Winnipeg.

FROM PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatoon Trades and Labor Council, after hearing the delegate's report on the Calgary Labor convention, decided not to take any action until a full printed report of the proceedings was received. Considerable criticism was made regarding the passing of resolutions favoring the Russian Bolsheviks and German Spartacists, a number of delegates being of the opinion that the conference was not in a position to either congratulate or condemn these parties on the information to hand regarding their activities. Other delegates thought that the matters dealt with were largely for settlement by local unions through the referendum vote, and the opinion was advanced that the convention, instead of being a forward step, had "turned the hands of the Labor clock back."

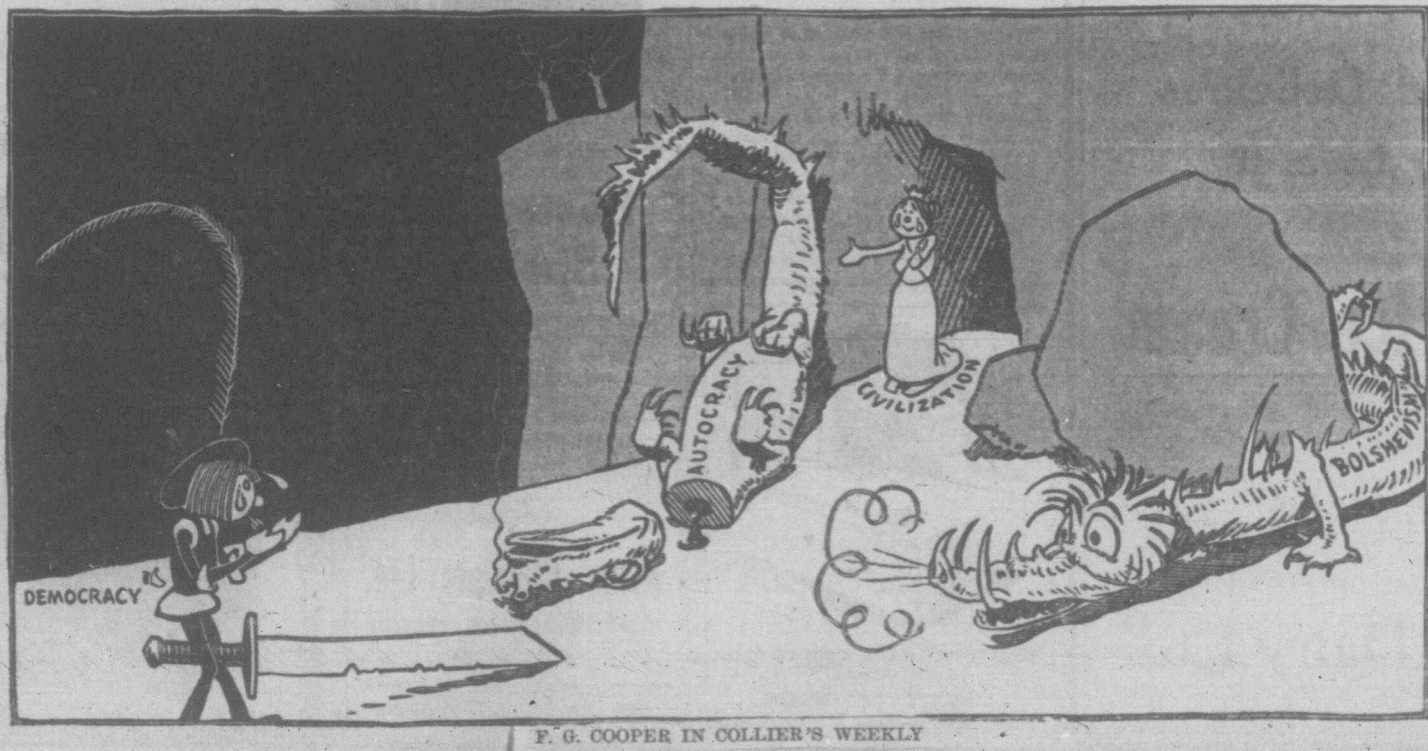
NOTHING IN COMMON WITH ONE BIG UNION

That the Trades and Labor Congress has nothing in common with the principles of what is known as the "One Big Union," the L.W.W., or such organizations, was declared recently by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in an address at Ottawa. His policy has been one of co-operation, negotiation, and arbitration so far as it is possible to carry them out. He advocated voluntary arbitration rather than compulsory arbitration, and provided that a square deal is given during the progress of such arbitrations, he considered strikes would be rare.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS REQUIRE MORE PAY

Ottawa Electricians Also Ask for Inauguration of Six-Hour Day

It is reported from Ottawa that the Electrical workers will, after May 1st demand a wage rate of 65 cents per hour, with a six-hour day as the maximum and all overtime work to be paid for at extra rates. If such is the case they will be the first workmen in Eastern Canada to demand the six-hour day.



F. G. COOPER IN COLLIER'S WEEKLY

Industrial Paternalism Fails to Relieve Despair of Masses Struggling Against Inequality

State Discovers It Must Interfere to Conserve Manhood and Independent Status of its Citizens—Must Eliminate Old Doctrines of "Supply and Demand" or the "Master and Man"—What is Industry?—What is Democracy?

(By F. E. Mercer)

What is industry? It is a term used to include all forms of labor, but which carries with it the duty of all participants therein to prove themselves industrious.

And what is democracy? It is really only an arrangement by which the whole people are given a certain share in the control of its government. It has never been proved that this is ideally the best arrangement; it became necessary because the people failed to do it; and it has been made effective only to the limited extent short of which the dissatisfaction of the majority would have taken the form of actual violence.

These explanations aid to realize part of the problem. The first brings one face to face with the existence of the non-producer; the second reveals no fixed form of government but one which must ever be progressive towards the realization of the equality of man of which the word "democracy" is the camouflage. Political capacity must be bred in all citizens, or the state is ruined by democracy. Political capacity depends upon political status. Political status depends upon industrial status.

The revolution in the affairs of nations brought about by the introduction of capital with its concomitant machinery into industry broke up the political and industrial status which the "less well-born" had gradually won in Britain, and which all men enjoyed in America. Wealth has tended to pass to a non-industrial class in the community. Industry is managed by the paid officials of a joint stock company. The management becomes impersonal and therefore soulless—a fatal danger both to the managers and the managed. The employed are forced to realize that they must spend their whole lives at a certain branch of industry in which the majority will not rise above a certain rank. Management and Labor produce different consciousness in the men involved in either. The employed must use the comparatively soulless method of combination in order to preserve their individualities from the atmosphere of the absolute soullessness of management. The outstanding example of the stage which has been reached is to be found in the fact that the clerks in industry are now following the method of the muscular work-

ers. They have been the last to feel the loss of the mutual confidence and interest which proceeds from the personal relationship of employer and employed; the loss in interest is a loss in status.

More Interlocking

Managements become more interlocking every year and therefore lecture to each other of "Scientific Management" which means the death-knell of industrial democracy. The high priest of scientific management has written, e.g.: "Now one of the very first requirements for a man who is fit to handle pigiron as a regular occupation is that he shall be so stupid and pliant that he most nearly resembles in his

makeup the ox than any other type." (Quoted Hobson Wealth and Work p. 212).

Paternalism

But even the employers can realize that they are not improving the world by the manufacture of oxen; they therefore tend to deceive themselves and their victims by turning to the paternalism of "social welfare" under which leading they use every method to improve the worker at his work and even bind him to his firm by encouraging investment of wages in the stock of the company, but characteristically do nothing to safeguard the independence of the worker's individuality or of the worker's home, on which his status depends. Paternalism can only produce revolutionaries or sissybills, both of which are dangerous types in a community. The day for paternalism has passed in industry as it passed long ago in politics. As the U.S.A. presidential commission writes:

"Broadly speaking American industry lacks a healthy basis of relationship between management and men. At bottom this is due to the insistence by employers upon individual dealings with their men."

Results of Despair

The despair of the worker is shown in the undemocratic methods proposed under the headings of Syndicalism or of Bureaucratic Socialism or of what we may call Gompersism over here i.e., the recognition that underdogs should only hope to become improved underdogs for ever and ever.

The modern State finds that it must, in the interests of its own self preservation, interfere with this process of affairs. In the first place it is discovered that Capitalized Industry gains for itself the impossible position of imperium in imperio. Says President Wilson (New Freedom p.157): "Have we come to a time when the President of the U.S.A. or any man who wishes to be president must doff his cap in the presence of High Finance and say: 'You are our inevitable master but we will see how we can make the best of it.' We are at the parting of the ways."

In the second place political economy turns to the study of conservation of natural resources and the State discovers that all means of national prosperity is being destroyed because individual greed is in control of land, forests, rivers, transportation, money, etc.

State Must Interfere

But, most important of all, the State learns that it must interfere to conserve manhood and the independent status of its citizens. It must destroy the old theories of self interest, either the "supply and demand" or the "master and man" doctrines of former generations.

"The wrong that produces inequality; the wrong that in the midst of abundance tortures men with want or harries them with the fear of want; that stunts them physically, that degrades them intellectually, and distorts them morally; this is what alone prevents harmonious social development." (Henry George).

"The operative is always in a position of insecurity as to his income. Having no share in control or responsibility for unemployment, he blames the industrial system with which he identifies his employer and charges both it and him with inhumanity." (Bristol Employers).

"We cannot regard human beings as if they were merely so many units of brain power, so many of nervous or muscular energy." (Quaker Employers).

Hence "The modern radical is a man in command of the figures in his industry. His wage demand is not a blank cheque drawn against the full productive power of industry. It is an exact statement of the amount of cash which the employer has just put into his own pocket. This type of worker is perfectly willing to hold a conference on the basis of a show-down of facts. There is an atmosphere of smokeless powder in the syndicalist movement in the hands of the miners, railwaymen, or engineers." (Arthur Gleason Inside the British Isles, 1917, p.33).

Hence "The real demand of Labor is once more radical and more human (than the demand for wage and leisure). It is a demand that Labor shall no longer be bought and sold as a dead commodity subject to the fluctuations of supply and demand in the market, but that remuneration shall be regulated on the basis of the human needs of a family living in a civilized country." (Hobson, Work & Health p.190).

"Workers are no longer content to

TRACTOR INDUSTRY FORGING AHEAD

Now Following Course Pursued by Automobile Industry in Infancy

The future of the tractor industry is assured. It promises to be the next big commercial development of the country. The industry today is going forward as rapidly as did the manufacture of automobiles in the early days of that industry. Companies for the making and selling of tractors are springing up everywhere. Out of the competition, that is sure to come, there will emerge the concerns that will be the leaders of the industry. These will be those that produce tractors correctly designed to meet engineering problems and the practical problems of operations. Refinement and the use of better materials will become possible when the tractor output approximates the present production of automobiles.

Quantity production and standardization of parts is going to result in improving the quality of the tractor and lowering its price. The farmer as a class is today the largest purchaser of good automobiles sold at a reasonable price. He will demand a serviceable tractor and pay a reasonable price for it.

occupy the position of mere servants to receive and obey orders without question. They claim to be associated in the control of industry." (Plymouth and Bristol Conferences).

And more and more the State shows by its actions that it realizes that it itself can only be preserved if this share in control is gained; it appeals to the workers to preserve it from its "Highbrows."

Organization Demanded

We have reached a stage of civilization at which everything depends upon organization. Especially does Co-operation depend upon organized effort. Every man in his proper organization is a free man; without any organization he is a slave of circumstances. Our affairs are arranged by the co-operation of various organizations. Hence we find the "Federation of British Industries" calling for an industrial parliament side by side with the old political body at Westminster and Educators Report reads:

"(c) That Industry should be enfranchised and every man and woman, employer and employed, given a vocational or a trade vote by means of which representation would be effectively realized." And we have the Whitley Report.

Distress Prevails

Some such scheme must be evolved and evolved swiftly if we are to be preserved from the Scylla of Scientific Management or the Charybdis of Bolshevism. Syren voices tempt different men onto either rock. But we must strive to guide the ship of State straight onward to safety. Our present "democratic government" is a huge bluff and is known to be such by all participants except the innocent idealists. Public opinion is formed through a sold press which betrays men to its owners or through paid orators who care not about the careful study of their subjects. No real man trusts either his newspaper or the orator. Hence every product of either only adds to the chaos of mistrust. We must change the status and the consciousness of each other until:

"Captains of industry are brought to realize that they hold their commissions from the community and are in honor bound to exercise the authority they enjoy in the spirit of a trust." (Bristol Conference). And he employed gain through share in control "a sense of responsibility based upon deeper knowledge which would make for stability of thought and conduct." (G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor).

EASY TO SETTLE IF THEY DESIRE

By Organized Effort Calgary Civil Servants Get Grievances Adjusted

It is remarkable how easily differences between employer and employee can be adjusted when both sides meet as man to man and sit down quietly and "look things squarely in the face." The Calgary Civil Servants have adjusted their grievances and it cannot be said that justice had to work overtime in doing the job. Had those city employees been unorganized the results would have been far different. The chances are that a score or so of the stouter hearts insisting on more consideration would have been fired and the remainder cowed and coerced into struggling along. That is the way it has always been worked in the past, where unorganized labor sought to help itself. Sometimes the uninitiated try the same tactics with organized labor, but intimidation and reckless methods never get very far.

The preposterous numerical estimate of the delegates who withdrew from the Trades Council needs correction. There were four local unions who have three delegates each, sitting in the Council.

Fred Bush, international organizer of the United Garment Workers is in town negotiating an agreement between the Great Western Garment Co. and Local No. 120.

TEACHERS' ALLIANCE PURPOSES ACTIVITY

(Continued from Page 1)

that he was greatly impressed with the earnestness of the delegates, the thoroughness and facility with which they carried on business, and discovered that teachers have more in common with the federated trades than the farmers or many other callings. He quoted H. A. Wood, president of the U.F.A. as stating that in the past 5 per cent of the people have dictated absolutely to the other 95 per cent. They had been able to do this by organization.

Resolutions Passed

Following are resolutions in brief, passed by the convention, other than has been reported above.

1. That the Alberta Alliance communicate with teachers organizations in other provinces seeking toward federation without prejudice to further extension of such federation.
2. That for teachers continuously in the employ of a school board the number of days absence on pay through sickness be cumulative, i.e., the 20 days' allowance for initial year be multiplied by the number of successive years' services.
3. That the department of education be asked when the departmental examinations are to start and if the department is preparing to pay those presiding at such examinations this year.
4. That the Provincial Executive have a tentative teachers' contract drawn up looking towards its adoption.
5. That all school boards be requested to admit their teachers or an advisory committee of teachers at the school board meetings.
6. That the membership dues of the Alliance for the ensuing year be \$2 for those receiving wages at a rate less than \$1,000 a year; \$4 per year for wages between \$1,000 and \$2,000; and \$5 for wages above that figure. These fees are to the Provincial body.
7. That the Daylight Saving scheme be opposed.
8. That Normal classes leaving Normal should be addressed by representatives of the Alliance re the Alliance before departure.
9. That in contracts with school boards the teachers' salary be calculated on a basis of 200 instead of 210 days.
10. That the principle of maximum of 35 pupils per school room be approved.
11. That the department fix regular dates for entrance to school of beginners.
12. That it shall be an obligation of members of the Alliance to refrain from speaking disparagingly or disrespectfully of teaching as a profession; that members of the Alliance will not receive into full fellowship on the staff of a school, teachers who are non-union.

A. Farnilo, secretary of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, was received in the convention as fraternal delegate and during the session addressed the convention on organized effort generally. His address was heartily received.



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UNIONISM OF ACTION NOW IS WANTED

Constructive and Not Destructive Work is Crying Need of the Hour

THE OPPORTUNITY

Will Some Good Societies Give a Hand in Getting Relief Here?

The regular meeting of the Edmonton Trades Council reached a climax Monday night when the Loyal Trade Unionists did not others as others would have done to them. The "One Big Union" advocates have, if their journals are correct, taken great pleasure in proclaiming to the world that Alex. Ross, of Calgary, or Mr. Hardy of Vancouver Trades Council, had been unseated ostensibly for (in the case of Mr. Ross) not being present at his Local Union meeting. In the case of Mr. Hardy, for being a member of the workmen's management committee of the Coughlans Ship Yards. The facts are that these men have taken a firm stand in the interest of the Organized Labor movement. They have shown by their untiring work in behalf of Organized Labor, that they are not "barnacles" on the movement; and what should be understood, that the present effective organization that we have, these men among many others, can claim a large amount of credit.

What constructive work ought Organized Labor and the employers to be doing instead of each side seeking to bring about disruption, which means chaos for all. They should be endeavoring to establish machinery for closer co-operation between each other. The health and education of the workers should be an immediate consideration.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT POLICY OF LABOR PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)
Socialism has not only failed to open up any unbridgeable gulf between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but it has become one of the constituent factors of the State and one of the agents in the "solidarist action" of the democracy. (Syndicalism and Socialism) Pp. 13, 14.

Therefore to all political efforts proper we must add scientific study and make constant use of the industrial weapon to attain real progress.

The Primary Necessity

We may recognize that education is the primary necessity and that slowness means ignorance but we must also acknowledge that Evolution can be hastened on by courageous action. The Labor Party, therefore, stands for "the steadily increasing participation of the organized workers in the management of industries, both central and local. The Whitley Committee, recognizing the claim of Labor that in order to educate for responsibility it was essential to give responsibility, recommended the creation of Joint Boards of Management in all industries, national, district, and shop. This report was accepted by the Government of Great Britain as its policy of reconstruction of relations between employers and employed and has recently been unanimously recommended by the Derby Trades Congress. The opposition of the A.S.E. to the scheme is due to the fear that the labor half on the boards will not have the brains to stand up to the others, and that the organization by industries, which will prove necessary to allow the workers to elect their representatives, will prove detrimental to crafts unionism. But both these causes of fear are also signs of possible progress. The elected labor representatives would soon learn to manage even if at first they were rather weak and experience is proving that crafts unionism unaided cannot benefit all the workers, tending rather to divide rather than to unite the labor forces.

But the greatest benefit accruing from such representation upon the Boards of Management, greater in reality even than the fact that such joint management would speedily eliminate capitalist profitmaking, is the effect that "having a vote" in the guidance of industrial life would have on every industrialist. It may be true that the possession of a parliamentary vote has not raised the mentality of the voters very much. If this is so the reason is that Parliament is far above. The vote for the shop-director or the district-director would have immediate meaning. The status of the trades unionist with his union meetings and all that goes with them would be reached by all workers in industry, and with the raising of the lowest would come the progress of the highest in intelligence among the workers to the management itself.

We believe that some such method of industrial independence must be developed or else, even if the goal of social ownership and control on all means of production and distribution could be attained, the workers would only find themselves under the control of State Paternalism or even State Scientific Management. In which case the last state of men would be worse than the first.

How slow we are to move. Action is a word that means the saving of our civilization. There is the immediate need of a shorter work day, and at least for a start of a five and a half day week. When we find the members of the Government and Opposition similar to those in Alberta, who have not the courage to grant at least one day off in seven to Hotel and Restaurant help, can we expect for anything else but the general unrest that exists, and what is more is growing.

To say that the Factory Act will take care of this is purely the question. The fact is the Factory Act, nor Inspectors do not function. Organized Labor is expecting some action from responsible governments, as well as the employers, and the time is right now when we have not to have men who are prepared to do things, and if the wrong class of men are in positions of responsibility then the electors must change them.

It is a crying shame that a city like Edmonton should have both men and women working in our hotels and res-

REVOLUTIONISTS IN CAMP OF TRADE UNIONISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

In the matter of securing a fair wage clause for the power house machinists, Mr. Taylor had agreed to the new scale of wages, but refused to accept the retroactive phase of the proposition. This point was still to be dealt with finally. Continuing his report, he referred to the administration of the factory act, which to say the least had not been satisfactorily carried on up to the present. There was to be an improvement now, and it had been stated by the attorney general that a plan somewhat after that in use in Manitoba would become effective in Alberta, viz.: that there would be a commission board for the four provincial cities of the province, which would classify the industries at these points, and supervise the arranging of pay even to the extent of closing this in regard to expert workers.

Constitution Amended
Del. Findlay's motion amending the constitution by inserting a clause requiring the council to report on all candidates for public office as to their attitude towards labor, was favorably received and carried unanimously.

Buildings at Exhibition
Del. Francis, of the Amalgamated Carpenters, asked for information regarding the alteration of the buildings at the exhibition that had been adopted to the use of the milked authorities. Secretary Farnillo stated that after a full discussion of the matter by the exhibition board, Manager Stark, Gen. Macdonald and Capt. Sutherland and himself, it had been finally decided to leave the work in the hands of the militia department, which appeared to suit all concerned.

Resolution Against Secession

Del. Cairns, of the machinists union, No. 817, presented two resolutions, one recording the sentiment of the council, as against the One Big Union and the other requesting the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to take a counter vote to that now being taken at the request of the Calgary convention in reference to the One Big Union. This meant to be a complete check on all the unions as they vote on the secession movement.

Del. Walker, of the Canadian National Railway Employees' informed the council that this organization had been endeavoring for some time to secure the attention of the authorities to the unfair conditions under which the employees of the government railroads had been working, but without results. A strike vote was about to be taken and he moved that the council give its support to these workers in their efforts to have a reasonable adjustment of their claims made by the railway officials. No time was lost in passing this motion.

It was Del. McCormick who voiced a strong protest at the increase of fares on the street railway and the limiting of the five-for-a-quarter tickets to 8:30 a.m. Another delegate came to the attention of the council, and finally a motion was put and carried that there should be seven tickets for a quarter, to be used between the hours of 6 and 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening. The idea with some seemed to be that the new arrangement coming into effect that day would simply kill the "short haul" trade, much of which took place between 8:30 and 9 a.m., and that it would be better business to induce the public to use the cars by tempting them with lower fares instead of driving them away with increased rates.

Will Prepare Evidence
In response to a motion that a special committee be appointed to prepare evidence for the industrial commission that will soon be holding meetings in Edmonton, President McCreath named Messrs. Francis of the Amalgamated Carpenters, Findlay of the Machinists and Secretary Farnillo.

Del. Grant of the Amalgamated Postal Workers was the last to voice a protest. He claimed that there was no justification for the delay of the Trades Congress in issuing a charter to his union, although he appreciated the courtesy of the Edmonton trades council in giving them the privilege of sitting there. His grievance is one that had been presented at former meetings, and depends for its settlement upon circumstances that are controlled by the branches of the postal workers themselves.

durants seven days a week. This must be remedied. What are our churches doing? The Anglican Society were active for having the stores close at six p.m. on Saturday. Will they help to give all hotel and restaurant help at least one day's rest in seven? We must not permit these grievances and causes for discontent and unrest to be used for exploitation by agents of destruction.

EVERYTHING MUST FOCUS ON THE CHILD

(Continued from Page 1)

teachers are a modest and conservative body, especially when asking for a respectable pay envelope.

Cuyler on Federation

J. T. Cuyler, Medicine Hat, fraternal delegate to the Alberta Federation of Labor, which met at Medicine Hat in March, reported strongly in favor of the Alberta Teachers' affiliating with orthodox Organized Labor. He declared that health and usefulness gone for life for many coming citizens. Streets may be poorly constructed or allowed to go on in when one sees 3 and 2, and the ill effects of such a policy cease, almost entirely as soon as the defect is remedied. But let the schools or any class in any school suffer from lack of proper equipment and teaching, and it is impossible ever to wholly make up for what has been lost. The citizens of tomorrow have suffered an irreparable loss. The only way to avoid this is never to slacken in the endeavor to have everything well done all the time.

The Mental Side

On the mental side, education consists mainly in developing a number of useful habits and in teaching the pupil to think for himself. The tool subjects, i.e., the mechanical parts of reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling should be made part of the pupil's nature. In arithmetic, when one sees 3 and 2, he should not have to think to get the result 5, but the result should come almost as much without thought as the result comes when a motion is made to strike one of his eyes. Spelling and writing should not be taught as produced by thought but as practically produced without thinking of them directly at all; when a pupil has a thought he should be able to write it down well with correct spelling with scarcely a thought as to the quality of the writing or the spelling. Reading should and usually does become so much of an action carried on mechanically like walking, that most people are able to read a story aloud to others with a great variety of thoughts far removed from the story fitting through their minds all the time the reading is going on. Far from being a drawback, this ability to carry on reading mechanically is a great help in thought getting, provided we are interested in the passage read. We can pay attention to the thought alone whereas the small child who has great difficulty with the pronunciation of words is scarcely able to get the thought of a passage at all unless it is read several times.

What is Demanded

If a child is to be prepared for some occupation where writing, arithmetic and spelling are important, the teacher should know just what standard or what degree of excellence in these subjects is required. How fast and how accurately should clerks in stores and banks be able to add? How well should they be able to write? These questions have been found from the performance of people who make their living by doing these things. The object then of the teacher is to advance the pupil a certain fixed distance so that finally these standards are attained. The teacher who strives to bring the pupils to a point far above these standards is simply wasting time which might be used to better advantage at some other work. The use of such standards usually called "Educational Measurements" allows the teacher to discover definitely weak and strong points in pupils and classes and to focus every effort on the weak points and not waste time and energy on the strong ones. Only when this is done is the child sure of being prepared as a useful up-to-the-mark citizen.

Note—The above is the first of a series of articles by C. B. Willis on Public School work. The next article will appear in an early issue.

UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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

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

Secretary—A. Farnillo, Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 72277.

Vice-President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.

Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robinson, care A. Farnillo.

Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. A. Campbell.

Legislative Committee—E. E. Roper, W. Heron, T. Russell, W. Porter, J. Harkness.

Organization Committee—A. Cairns, J. J. McCormack, J. Gardiner, W. Floyd.

Credentials—J. A. Kinney, T. Davidson, J. Rankin.

Press Committee—J. Yule, R. McCreath, G. Deaton.

Plumbers Railway 684—Secretary, G. Leadbeater, Box 1707; meets 2nd Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, Post Office Box 92; meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall.

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

Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary, E. Gathercole; meets in West Edmonton.

Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, W. Malley, Box 2072; meets 1st Wednesday, over Empress Theatre.

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

Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Small, P.O. Box 121; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.

Machinists Local 1817—Secretary, H. E. Crook; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.

Machinists West Edmonton—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 5, West Edmonton; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 305 Alexander Bldg.; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.

Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11439 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.

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

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

Street Railway Employees—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Bldg.

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

Sheetmetal Workers 371—W. Tomlinson, Barry Sheetmetal Works; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

Stonecutters—Secretary, A. Farnillo; meets in Labor Hall.

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

Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, J. Wylie, Box 2073; meets 1st Sundays, in Labor Hall.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, W. Hawks; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

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

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

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"BIRD OF PARADISE" CHARMING PLAY WILL BE AT EMPIRE SOON

Richard Walton Tully's beautiful Hawaiian romance "The Bird of Paradise" now in its eighth consecutive year of phenomenal success from coast to coast will appear at the Empire theatre next Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday matinee for its annual visit to Edmonton.

Since last seen here the play has been rebuilt and recostumed, and in every detail, the production will be found bright and new and will come up to the high standard of Oliver Morosco, its producer has set in the past. Perhaps nearly every person who will see it during its coming engagement already knows the story, the manner of its development and its principal scenes. Many may have seen it enough to know its lines. It has become a great popular favorite, and is still enticing capacity audiences in every city visited. Miss Rita Romilly is the New Luana, and is said to give a vivid characterization of the innocent temptress who drags her white husband into the depths. Mr. Guy Harrington enacts the role of the white man; Brandon Evans plays the part of the beachcomber; and Miss Jane Haven

"MAGGIE PEPPER" AT THE ALLEN THEATRE FRIDAY

What O. Henry, Edna Ferber and other story writers have done for the department store workers in literary form, Charles Klein did for the stage in "Maggie Pepper," and now Paramount has pictured the play as a screen attraction with beautiful Ethel Clayton as the star. The picture will be shown at the Allen theatre Friday and Saturday and Paramount has surrounded Miss Clayton with an all star cast, including such prominent screen stars as Elliott Dexter, Tully Marshall, Raymond Hatton, Winnifred Greenwood and Edna Mae Wilson.

"Maggie Pepper" served as a stage vehicle for Miss Rose Stahl, who equalled her success in the other Klein masterpiece, "The Chorus Lady." None of the charm of the play has been lost in the screen interpretation. In fact the charming story has been improved by the skilful direction of Chester Withey, that live wire who has to his credit "The Hun Within," without doubt one of the best films shown at the Allen theatre since that popular playhouse was opened to the Edmonton public.



HELEN JACKLEY
"The Sensational Girl," at the Pantages Next Week

FINE SUPPORTING CAST FOR PRISCILLA DEAN

Prominent Actors Engaged for "The Brazen Beauty," New Bluebird Photograph

One of the most notable casts ever accorded any star is to be seen in support of Priscilla Dean in her newest Bluebird production, "The Brazen Beauty," which comes to the Dreamland theatre all this week.

Thurston Hall, who is her leading man, is a well known matinee idol of Oliver Morosco's traveling dramatic productions; Thornton Church, who has an important role, was formerly leading man at the Palace theatre, New York; Leo White, who plays the part of the hired fiancé, has helped add to the brilliancy of many of Charlie Chaplin's best comedies; Rex de Rosselli will be remembered as the villainous Oriental potentate of "The Lion's Clay," Universal's thrilling wild animal serial; Gertrude Astor, who is seen as a society matron, has the reputation of being the only blonde in the movies who has never tried vamping.

"The Brazen Beauty" is the story of a rough western girl who inherits wealth and comes east to make New York sit up and take notice.



Scene in that charming romance, "The Bird of Paradise," which will be offered at the Empire theatre next Tuesday and Wednesday nights with Wednesday matinee.

is Diana, the American girl. One of the greatest charms of this play is the ever present weirdly sweet music that steals out of the silence, and forces its appeal to deeper emotionalism, giving peace to troubled soul and a sweeter breath to the island love. Among the other members of the typical Morosco cast are Mr. John Milton, Mr. Royale Thayer, Mr. Taylor Carroll, Mr. Joseph Guttenberg, Miss Minnie Wilson, Miss Elba Chanler, Miss Margaret Thayer and Miss Blanche Duglass. The Hawaiian singers are, as usual, a feature of the play.

"FALSE FACES" WITH WALTHALL AT THE ALLEN

Henry B. Walthall, at the present time considered one of the world's most promising screen stars, whose performances in "The Birth of a Nation," and "The Great Love" were an artistic triumph, will be seen at the Allen theatre for four days, starting Monday next, in Artercraft's all-star special production of Louis Joseph Vance's famous Saturday Evening Post serial, "The False Faces." This is a sequel to an equally famous story by Vance, "The Lone Wolf," which was also pictured with great success. Walthall is the hero and his portrayal of the Lone Wolf is as masterly as his previous creations on the silver screen. Mary Anderson is leading woman and is entirely pleasing while Lon Chaney makes a most despicable villain. The submarine scenes are wonderfully done.

The story is too intricate a plot to admit of full details in this review. Suffice that "The Lone Wolf," no longer a criminal, but an Eckstrom by name, who is responsible for the death of the Lone Wolf's wife and child. He encounters the wretch on the high seas, the boat is torpedoed by a U-boat and the Lone Wolf, cast into the sea, is picked up by the submarine. He discovers the secret base of the submarines near Martha's Vineyard, delivers a secret message entrusted to him by a mysterious and beautiful girl; gets into a network of spy intrigue and finally succeeds in his revenge and wins the girl for his own.

This picture should rank with the best stories of the year and will appeal to anyone who likes action, excitement and romance.

GIRLS BEAT BOYS

Results of the mid-year examinations of the Lansdale High School, Lansdale, Pa., show that the marks of the girls are superior to those of the boys in a ratio of three to two.

BUILDING TRADES HOLD CONFERENCE

An effort to reach some basis of wage scale agreement which shall be acceptable to the building trades organizations and to the contracting firms of Halifax was made when a committee of employers was appointed to confer with the representatives of the unions. The building trades unions in all branches in Halifax are demanding a seventy-five cent an hour scale, except the masons and stone-cutters, who demand eighty cents per hour. The new scale is to go into effect on the first of May.

WHAT LABOR MEANS

Samuel Gompers says: "We mean, in short, the plain people of the country, the workers in the industries, the agriculturists, the shopkeepers, their clerks, and the like—shall decide what kind of government they shall live under, and that their decision shall not be interfered with by any select classes."

"What we aim to do is to let a little more light strike into the lives of the toilers."

MONROE SALISBURY AT THE REGENT

Monroe Salisbury, the Bluebird star, previously seen in "That Devil Bales," "Hugon, the Mighty," and other notable photoplays, comes to the Regent theatre today in "The Millionaire

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KAJIYAMA AT THE PAN. NEXT WEEK

To the psychologists it appears that the Orient and the Far East are far superior to the Occident in point of philosophy and wisdom. That Japan gives to the stage of the Occident its marvelous illusionists and jugglers, is a well known fact. That the cynical teachings of the modern European and American philosophers is based either upon the epigrams and teachings of the Koran, or the dogmas of Confucius is also quite apparent to those familiar with the subject. But it was not until Kajiyama appeared recently at the New York Hippodrome in his famous demonstrations of quadruple concentration that the Occidental wise men realized that the Orient if educated to the ideas of the whites, could also surpass the mathematicians and mental wizards of the Caucasian race. Kajiyama will appear as the headline attraction at Pantages next week, performing his almost marvelous task of doing four separate and individual things at the one time. Kajiyama does these things perfectly and with no effort. He writes four different sets of figures at once; as the translator from his native Japanese while taking dictation from the audience at the same moment.

ODD FELLOWS WILL PARADE

The anniversary services of the Independent Order of Oddfellows will be held in Wesley Methodist church at 4 o'clock p.m. April 27. A parade of the members of all branches of the order will assemble at the Oddfellows hall at 3:30 p.m. and proceed west on Jasper avenue, being joined at 109th street by the lodges of the Rebekah degree, and turning north on 117th street to the church. The Newsboy's band will lead the parade. This is the 100th anniversary of the institution of the order.



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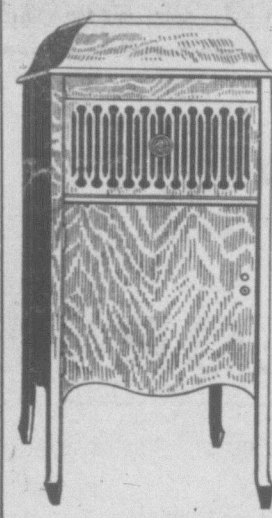


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"THE RETURN OF MARY" A WINSOME LOVE STORY

Beautiful May Allison Makes Big Hit in New Play at the Gem Theatre

"The Return of Mary," with charming May Allison as the star will be the attraction at the Gem theatre on Monday for a three day engagement and is a five reel romantic drama of sparkling humor and delightfully original situations.

Miss Allison is seen as a young girl who was supposed to have been kidnapped while an infant and then returned to her family at the age of seventeen—the fact that she is not the lost child develops later in the play and leads to all manner of complications which give Miss Allison unusual opportunity for her versatile talents. She is supported by a cast of notables headed by Darrell Foss, who plays the part of Jack Denby. Others of the company are Clarence Burton, Claire McDowell, Frank Brownlee and Joseph Belmont—all players of the highest attainment, who are well known in Metro productions.

The picture was adapted for the screen by George D. Baker from the play by Hale Hamilton and was directed by Wilfred Lucas. The part of Mary is particularly suited to May Allison who plays it in a vivacious and altogether winsome manner.

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The Woman's Page

MINIMUM FAIR WAGE FOR WOMEN

The Texas state legislature has passed a law creating a commission to set minimum wages for women. A woman's division of the state department of labor with three inspectors has been established. Other legislation includes authorization by cities to create a pension fund for aged and injured fire fighters; a plumbers' license law and a law protecting carpenters on tall buildings.

FIRST WOMAN ON HARVARD FACULTY

Dr. Alice Hamilton, bacteriologist, is the first woman to hold a place in the membership of the faculty of Harvard University. She is a Chicago woman, a resident of Hull House, and the intimate friend and co-worker of Jane Addams.

Dr. Hamilton is a member of the American Economics Association, and is actively interested in social and civic organizations of Chicago, especially the Chicago Equal Suffrage League and the Woman's Trade Union League.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR LAUNDRIES

B.C. Board Places Lowest Figure at \$13.50 Per Week and 28½¢ Per Hour

As a result of a hearing before the British Columbia Minimum Wage Board the union laundry workers were able to fix the minimum wage for women workers in that industry at not less than \$13.50 per week. After hearing testimony as to the cost of living by representatives from several women representing different organizations the board determined to set a wage of not less than \$13.50 per week for all females under 18 years of age working in laundries in the province.

HELPS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

If knives that have been used in cleaning fish, or silver with which fish has been eaten, are soaked in cold water a short time before washing in the hot suds, the fish odor will entirely disappear.

To remove coffee stains, mix the yolk of an egg with a little water that is slightly warm and use on stain like soap. If the stains have been on some time, a little alcohol must be added to the work and water. The only difficulty is to get the alcohol.

When a table-cloth becomes worn, make roller towels of it for the kitchen. Even though worn, they will last surprisingly long.

To clean a sponge, rub fresh lemon juice thoroughly into it, then rinse several times in warm water and the sponge will be as sweet as when new.

WORSE STILL

The old lady was looking for something to grumble about. She entered the butcher's with the light of battle in her eyes.

"I believe you sell diseased meat here?"

"Worse!" replied the butcher blandly.

"What do you mean, worse?" demanded the astonished patron.

"The meat we serve is dead!" confided the butcher in a stage whisper.

WOMEN WORKERS IN CONVENTION

Effort Made, Enable Women to Bring About Betterment of Conditions

A convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will be held in Philadelphia, June 2. Two delegates, Miss Mary Anderson of Chicago and Washington, and Miss Rose Schneiderman, of New York, have gone to Paris to confer with the International Labor commission at the Peace Conference as representatives of the league and as the spokeswomen for the women workers of the United States.

The National Women's Trade Union League is affiliated with the A. F. of L. Their program for the two years ahead is in part as follows: (1) to organize all working women into trade unions; (2) to make possible for women an equality with men in industrial and professional opportunity; (3) to make equal pay for equal work a fact and not just a theory; (4) to translate our nation's war work standards for women into legislative action, so as to assure for women on the constructive work of peace the same protection that was given them when on the destructive work of war.

THE ULTIMATE CONSUMER

From "Friendly Rhymes," by Jas. W. Foley.

I'm only a consumer, and it really doesn't matter
How they crowd me in the street cars
till I couldn't well be flatter.
I'm only a consumer and the strikers may go striking,
For it's mine to end my living if it isn't to my liking.

I'm only a consumer, and I have no special mission
Except to pay the damages. Mine is a queer position;
The fates unite to squeeze me till I couldn't well be flatter,
But I'm only a consumer, so it really doesn't matter.

The baker tilts the price of bread upon the slightest rumor
Of damage to the wheat crop, but I'm only a consumer,
So it really doesn't matter, for there's no law that compels me
To pay the added charges on the loaf of bread he sells me.

The ice man leaves a smaller piece when days are growing hotter,
But I'm only a consumer and I do not need ice-water.
My business is to draw the checks and keep in a good humor,
As it really doesn't matter, for I'm only a consumer.

The milkman waters milk for me, there's garlic in my butter,
But I'm only a consumer, so it does no good to mutter.
I know that coal is going up and beef is getting higher,
But I'm only a consumer, and I have no need of fire;

And beefsteak is a luxury that only wealth is needing;
I'm only a consumer and I have no need of feeding.
My business is to pay the bills and keep in a good humor,
For I have no other mission since I'm only a consumer.

The milkman waters milk for me, there's garlic in my butter,
But I'm only a consumer, so it does no good to mutter.

The cobbler pegs me paper soles, the dairyman short-weights me,
I'm only a consumer and most everybody hates me
There's turnip in my pumpkin pie and ashes in my pepper,
The world's my lazaretto and I'm nothing but a leper.

So lay me in my lonely grave and tread the earth down flatter,
I'm only a consumer and it really doesn't matter.

GIVE US WAGES AND NEVER MIND ABOUT A HOME

Union Girls Reply to Appeal for Funds to Provide a Girls' Home

"Pay us a sufficient wage and we won't need your cheap rooming houses," is the answer of trade union girls to the attempt of local "suppliers" to erect a girls' home in Des Moines, Iowa. These girls say it is humiliating to a girl to become a victim of charity in any form, and a livable salary is what they need to meet the situation.

WORK-FOR THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Women's Clubs are asked to assist in the building campaign which is being carried on by the United States Department of Labor. They are asked to assist in encouraging public works of every description, and especially in the "own-your-own-home" branch of that department which is conducting local campaigns everywhere in that country.

UNIONIZE FOR BETTER WAGES

Manitoba Teachers Form Federation to Secure Better Conditions

On Tuesday of this week the school teachers of Manitoba organized themselves into a union, the same to be known as the Manitoba Teachers' Federation. The meeting or convention was held at Winnipeg with some 500 teachers present. Advancement of the profession of teaching from both social and monetary standpoints are objects of the organization, together with raising the standard of efficiency and the status of the work generally.

The Federation is similar in organization to that of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, consisting of individual locals federated into a central provincial executive, and an annual meeting of delegates from the various locals in proportion to membership.

At the organization meeting greetings and best wishes were received from the Alberta Teachers' Alliance and the fact that the Alberta Alliance was unanimous in advocating a Dominion wide federation. For months past numbers of teachers working in close proximity have been organizing locals under a tentative constitution. Inadequate pay and lack of status are said to be responsible for the organization movement in Manitoba.

At the rate things are moving in the Labor world, it would appear that Canadian school teachers in practically all provinces will be united into one Federation or will become a part of the American Federation of Teachers.

AN HOUR FOR AN HOUR

Gold Exchange Basis Being Too Unstable Now Medium is Suggested

Gold as a basis of exchange has utterly failed. Its purchasing power today is only about half what it was five years ago. This proves that the value of gold as a medium of exchange is not constant. This means that another medium of exchange must be discovered.

Mr. W. E. Brokaw, editor of "The Equitist," box 81, Longbranch, Wash., U.S.A., \$1.50 per year, claims to have the only possible solution. He says that money must go and that the unit must be one hour of adult human labor. His theory is an hour for an hour purchasing unit.

CAMOUFLAGE ON THE DAILY MENU

It is suggested by a prominent writer in one of the monthly magazines that the use of camouflage in the kitchen might be of help to the housewife who desires to set a good table and yet not an expensive one. There is everything in a name, and what the family don't know won't hurt it. The most fastidious family won't turn up its nose at appetizing dishes made from by-products which have lost their identity on their way through a meat-grinder. By the means of camouflage such by-products as hearts, brains, liver, etc. may be made to take a desirable part in the daily menu.

REDUCE WEIGHT BY HOUSEHOLD GYMNASTICS

Mrs. F. G. S. Morrison, writing for the Modern Priscilla, says she has reduced her weight from a hundred and sixty-five pounds to a hundred and thirty-seven by performing her household duties in such a manner that the exercise acts as a flesh reducer. There is a way to do all the work of the house, which if persisted in, will bring joy to the hearts of housewives who are a bit inclined to obesity. She sums it up by saying "Move quickly, breathe deeply, don't overeat, don't overleap."

Don't "restrict the output" of ideas. If you've got any let the union have the benefit of them.

NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR FOR MEN

At Prices That Make Looking Elsewhere a Waste of Time

There's no dodging the issue—we have the values again this season, and scores of men who have a good keen eye for Footwear values know it!

For instance, take lines illustrated and described below—the styles are smart and sensible looking, you'll agree! And as for fit and quality, you can safely leave that to us. We make a specialty of seeing to it that men are properly fitted, and we are behind every pair that is sold. There's no question but what looking elsewhere is a waste of time in face of values such as these.



Men's Smart Calf Bucher Boots, \$7.00 This smart new Spring Boot in a blucher style is shown in black or brown; made on a popular toe last, is illustrated above, with genuine Goodyear welt lined soles of medium weight and finished.	Men's Dark Brown Kid Boots, \$8.50 A very dressy and stylish new Spring Boot that will appeal to many who find calf leather too heavy. Made on a dressy comfortable fitting last with full round toe and light crests and small hooks. Priced at	Men's Dark Brown Calf Boots at \$7.50 A very smart and serviceable Boot, of good quality calfskin in medium or dark brown, a straight lace style as illustrated above; flexible Goodyear welt seven single sole; invisible crests and small hooks. Priced at	Men's Dressy Box Calf Boots at \$6.50 A value we would find it difficult to replace had we to go out and buy them today. Made of serviceable black box calf leather in a smart and dressy medium round toe style; has Goodyear welt seven soles. Priced	Men's Beaver-Brown Calf Boot at \$6.50 Another splendid new Spring Boot that might well be spoken of as a leader; made of good quality calfskin in a nice shade of beaver-brown. Has a heavier sole than most boots of this type. Very easy fitting. Special
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Dependable Makes and Qualities in Children's Footwear at Special Reductions Saturday

Boys' Dependable High Grade Boots at Greatly Reduced Prices



This splendid sale grouping of Boys' Boots offers values that justify parents taking the lad's future as well as present needs into consideration. They are of medium weight calf leathers in lace or button styles on neat, good fitting lasts. Boots that are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

All sizes, 11 to 13. Regular \$3.75 to \$4.00. **\$3.25**
Special Saturday

All sizes, 1 to 5. Regular \$4.00 and \$5.00. **\$3.65**
Special Saturday



Children's High Grade Turn Sole Shoes at Savings of 50c and 60c Pair

When mothers feel the quality of these Shoes and note the comfortable styles and good finish, they'll know how to appreciate the saving of 50c and 60c on every pair. They are in fine black Dongola kid or patent leather with leather or cloth tops—lace or button styles.

All sizes 2 to 5. Regular \$2.25. **\$1.65**
Special Saturday

All sizes 5 to 7½. Regular \$2.75. **\$2.25**
Special Saturday

Infants' Fine Shoes up to \$1.95, for \$1.35

Mothers will be pleasantly surprised to find such dressy high-grade little Shoes at so temptingly low a price. They are in black or chocolate kid, also in patent leather in lace or button styles with flexible turn soles; some have colored tops. Sizes 2 to 5. Regularly to \$1.95. **\$1.35**
Special Saturday

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Any Dept.

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THE NEW TRACTOR

Farmer Brown had just finished his first furrow across the field with his new tractor, and was surveying the result with much dissatisfaction. "Damn it all," said he, "I could have shut my eyes and followed old Snip and Betsy across the field and had a straighter furrow than that. I guess I've got to learn how to drive all over again."

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Corner Namayo and Jasper Avenue

Specials for Friday and Saturday, April 25 and 26

- 75c Nestle's Food, Special.....60c
- 50c Gin Pills, Special.....31c
- 90c Chase's Dimment, Special.....45c
- 75c Mellin's Food, Special.....65c
- 50c Chase's Nerve Food, Special.....39c
- Witch Hazel Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in box, per box.....25c
- 25c Hamilton's Pills, Special.....19c
- 50c Ingram's Milkweed Cream, Special.....39c
- 35c Carbolic Tooth Paste, Special 23c
- \$1.25 Kennedy's Standard Invalid Port, Special.....\$1.00
- 50c Nature Remedy Tablets, Spec. 39c
- Penistaf Dynamic Tonic, 75c and \$1.50
- 50c Pinex for Coughs, Special.....39c
- 25c Beecham's Pills, Special.....21c
- Winn's, quart bottles.....\$1.75
- 35c Castoria for children, Special 24c
- 25c Nyal's Furniture Polish, Spec. 11c
- 25c Cascara, Special.....21c
- 50c Pape's Diapysin, Special.....39c
- Special Chocolate Assortment, lb.....43c

After Easter White Canvas Shoes



Come Into Their Own
And this is just a preliminary word to let you know that they are ready for you here, when you are ready for them. Oxfords, Pumps and High Shoes, low or high heels. Prices are right.

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SALE of BRASS BEDS

Your chance to get the best for a lot less than the regular price—

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- Regular price \$45.00. Sale.....\$37.75
- Regular price \$47.75. Sale.....\$38.90
- Regular price \$67.00. Sale.....\$56.65
- Regular price \$31.75. Sale.....\$26.50

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Saturday Meat Specials

- Roast Pork with Dressing, per lb.....70c
- Shamrock Boiled Ham, per lb.....70c
- Veal Loaf, per lb.....35c
- Head Cheese, per lb.....30c
- Pork Pies, each.....5c
- Shoulder Roasts of Veal, 5 lbs. and over.....25c
- Leg and Loin Roast of Veal, 5 lbs. and over.....32c
- Rolled Roasts of Choice Beef, per lb.....35c
- Choice Bacon pieces, 3 lbs. and over, per lb.....50c
- 3 lb. pails pure Lard, Shamrock, each.....\$1.10
- 3 lb. pails Carnation Lard, each.....90c
- 5 lb. pails Carnation Lard, each.....\$1.45

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The Farm Page



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See that you plant all of your garden with our Seed this year. We have taken the pains and we want you to test them out to prove their merit. Get our Catalogue and you can get our Seeds out of our Seed Cabinet in over fifty stores in this city. Inquire for Plants, Flowering Bulbs and Poultry Supplies.
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THE SELLING OF FARM LIVESTOCK

The channels through which the farmer can dispose of his surplus live stock have increased very rapidly within the past four or five years and with this change there has come likewise a desirable element of competition among buyers of live stock. It has been generally felt by the farmers in the past that the price they should receive for their products was entirely out of their control and that very often an effort to produce in large volume reacted unfavorably instead of favorably to the farmer. This used to be true particularly of primal products like grain but this has been changed to a considerable degree.

In the case of live stock the changes are just being made now. There is no business with respect to which there has been larger organization than with respect to the meat business. The packing houses represent a very strong centralization of capital. The business in most respects is comparatively simple and it is not difficult to secure organization in this activity.

Usually with the institution of packing concerns at any point they have been the direct purchasers of live stock from producers. When a man ships a car of hogs to a packing plant it is not hard to guess with whom the advantage rests in the buying-selling event. The situation does not look good to the farmer until he can get into open selling services represented by public stock yards such as we now have in Alberta at points like Edmonton and Calgary. The fact that there are not a lot of these in the Province is not really a disadvantage to the farmer because local organizations have been formed for the assembling of stock and the stock reaches these large centres in the end in any case. The farmer now is favored with a condition by which he can place his stuff by consignment on large central sales yards and have it disposed of under competition. The Edmonton Stock Yards for example have buyers from Eastern Canada, Winnipeg and from likewise the local packers, the latter generally buying through agents.

Stocker Cattle
There is a good deal said nowadays about the desirability of having live stock finished properly before putting it on the market. This is sound theory and practice as well. It means the concentration of products and means the investment of labor for which the farmer should get paid. On the other hand labor is pretty scarce in Alberta and feeding enterprises are not carried on with the same kind of care and intensity that they are in better established agriculture. There is, however, a large supply of natural grass which will carry a good deal of live stock and this can be utilized properly in the growing of young animals. It is a legitimate source of profit for the farmer and for the homesteaders just beginning to have for market cattle for other people to feed if he is not in a position to feed them himself. The open stock yards furnish a good market for stocker cattle and likewise afford good opportunities for the securing of stocker cattle by people who want them.

Pure-Bred Cattle
There has been a great advance in the last four or five years in the selling of pure-bred stock. The demand for commercial cattle has inaugurated the founding of good herds of stock chiefly of the beef breeds. There have been a lot of good cattle imported from Eastern Canada and the United States and those who have herds started have been steadily increasing them. This has gone on to such an extent as to make surplus cattle available for those who are looking for them and with this condition selling agencies have been devised to distribute these cattle. Alberta is becoming well known for its public live stock sales. There are very large and important sales of bulls and female stock at the spring fairs in both Edmonton and Calgary and there are likewise sheep and swine sales in the fall at the same places as well as at Lacombe and Lethbridge. In addition to this

there are a great many private sales usually arranged co-operatively among breeders two or more in number. Recently what is called a congress sale was held at Brandon to which Alberta breeders made a large contribution. The Minister of Agriculture furnished about a dozen head of cattle to this sale and one of his animals topped the sale. She was a yearling heifer and brought \$3100.00. The congress sale has a very distinct advantage for the seller of surplus stock because if the selection of stock is good and fairly large the assembling of buyers will be correspondingly large and prices will be comparatively strong. There is always a chance at the congress sale for the good ones to bring good prices. The discrimination of the big crowd has right relation to quality.

FARM SURVEY OF PAST YEAR

Report Issued by Dominion Bureau Shows Increase in All Rural Wealth

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes its annual report on average farm values for the year 1918, consisting of estimates of (1) the value of farm land; (2) of the wages paid for farm help; and (3) the value of farm live stock and of wool. These estimates have been compiled from the returns of the numerous crops of crop correspondents throughout Canada.

Average Values of Farm Lands
According to the returns received, the average value of farm land for the Dominion, including both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is \$46 per acre, as compared with \$44 in 1917, 41 in 1916, \$40 in 1915 and \$38 in 1914. By provinces, the value is highest in British Columbia, viz., \$149, this being exactly the same figure as in 1917. The higher value per acre in this province is due to orcharding and fruit-growing. Quebec and Ontario have the same average value per acre, viz., \$57, the average for 1917 in Quebec being, however, \$53, whilst in Ontario it was \$55. In Prince Edward Island the value is 44 as in 1917; in Nova Scotia it is \$36 against \$34; in New Brunswick \$35 against \$29; in Manitoba \$32 against \$31; in Saskatchewan \$29 against \$26, and in Alberta \$28 against \$27.

Average Wages of Farm Help
The average wages paid for farm help in 1918 show a substantial increase as compared with the previous year, and are again the highest on record. For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm help during the summer, inclusive of board, are for males, \$70 as compared with \$64 in 1917, and for females \$38 as compared with \$34. For the complete year, including board the wages averaged for males \$617 and for females \$416, as compared with \$611 and \$364 respectively in 1917. The average value of board per month is \$21 for males and \$17 for females, as against \$19 and \$15 in 1917. Compared by province, the average wages per month for male and female help, respectively, in the summer season, including board, were in 1918 in order of value as follows: British Columbia \$69 and \$57; Alberta \$86 and \$50; Saskatchewan \$6 and \$49; Manitoba \$78 and \$45; New Brunswick \$60 and \$31; Quebec \$65 and \$33; Ontario \$62 and \$35; Nova Scotia \$60 and \$30; Prince Edward Island \$46 and \$25.

Values of Farm Live Stock
Horses show little difference in value as compared with 1917; but the value of all descriptions of horned cattle has again increased. The prices of sheep are also higher, but swine are somewhat less. For the Dominion as a whole, horses under one year average in price \$56 as against \$57 in 1917, for horses one year to under three years the average is \$112 against \$116, and for horses three years and over the value is \$162 against \$167. Milch cows are \$87 against \$84; cattle under one year are \$25 against \$24; cattle from one year to under three years old are \$57 against \$52 and cattle three years old and over are \$98 against \$77. Sheep average \$16 against \$15 and swine per 100 lb. live weight are \$16 against \$17. The average value of wool per lb. is 62 cents for unwashed, as compared with 59 cents and for washed 80 cents as compared with 75 cents.

Correspondents were requested to report as nearly as possible the average value per head of each description of farm animal, and the averages compiled from the returns received have been used for the calculation of total values according to the number of farm animals as returned last June. The resulting total values for the Dominion are as follows, the totals for 1918 being given in brackets for comparison: Horses \$459,155,000 (\$429,123,000); milch cows \$307,244,000 (\$274,081,000); other cattle \$398,814,000, (\$370,595,000); total cattle \$706,058,000, (\$644,676,000); sheep \$48,802,000 (\$35,576,000); swine \$112,751,000 (\$92,886,000).

SAYS CALGARY REPORT INCORRECT

In a recent issue of the Western Labor News, Jas. Somerville of Calgary writes to that paper as follows:
The report of the Western Labor Conference contained in supplement and purporting to be a verbatim report is just received and after reviewing same I desire to make a brief statement as a matter of privilege in your next issue.
I spoke to the convention on one occasion only and upon rising expressed the opinion that there was an evident disposition throughout both the convention of the B.C. Federation and the Western conference to dispose of serious questions raised, either by ridiculing or forcing those expressing them into the position of being opposed to industrial unionism.

Whether the secretary is directly responsible or the failure to correctly record can be traced to over zealousness on the part of the official stenographer to serve those who engaged him I do not propose to say, but it is all too evident, too recording of what I did say from the start to finish was done not alone for the purpose of subjecting the speaker to ridicule but in particular to prevent the rank and file from obtaining an intelligent understanding of what was said in opposition to the motion before the house. I lay no claims to great fluency of speech but I think I can and do express common sense when occasion requires.

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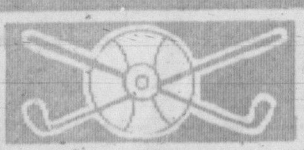
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 One who has regards for the rights of all others who use the road.
 One who firmly insists that his rights shall be respected.
 One who does not drive fast with timid persons in the car for the sake of "showing off."
 One who changes speeds rather than achieve a doubtful victory by laboring and clanking over the top.
 There are many other qualifications of a good driver. Of them all the greatest is that he is rare.—New York Tribune.

SAYS WHOLE GAME CENTRES ON THE BAT

Tris Speaker Gives Few Ideas as to Art of Batting

STRAIGHT, TRUE, HARD
 Good Batting is Result of Long, Constant and Scientific Study

Tris Speaker, in writing for the Baseball Magazine, says that batting is the most important thing that takes place on the diamond revolves around batting. The pitcher sweats and strains his arm trying to prevent batting. The infielders risk broken fingers, scooping up red-hot grounders and the outfielders run their legs off trying to pick long flies out of the air. They are working to prevent hits. On the other hand, the team that is taking its turn at the bat is using every art known to baseball science, to make hits. Naturally a player likes to hit, for that is the most important thing he does or can do.

The amateur on the sand lots seems to think all he has to do is to stand up at the plate and swing on the ball and that is literally true. That is all he has to do—except hitting it fairly. This can only be done by making a study of the things that assist in good batting and by long practice in these things.

The position at the plate is important for it is really the batter's position when he starts to swing. If he hits the ball he must swing instantly into a rapid dash for first base. The fraction of a second lost at the start may spoil what would otherwise have been a safe hit. Old timers used to face the pitcher when batting, but the present style of standing side on to the pitcher, is in my mind much to be preferred for the batter can get a good deal more of a swing behind his hit than he could if he faced the slab.

Position, however, won't amount to much without a lot of other things to go with it. In the first place the batter must have a good eye, and in this sense it means more than keen vision. When we figure that the batter has to follow a sudden break in a baseball that is travelling more than a hundred feet a second, and take instant advantage of it, we can see where keenness of eyesight counts. But along with that keen eyesight must go a quick acting brain. The brain must act instantly on what the eye sees. Not in this enough. The muscles of the player's wrists and shoulders must also act instantaneously or they will act too late. So we find that it is really a complicated process that takes place a hundred times an afternoon on a ball field.

Most batters have a particular style of hitting which is all their own. In my own case I have found it an advantage to hold my shoulders rather high when I swing the bat. No doubt this particular style comes natural to me, or in any case, I have practiced it so long that it is the easiest style for me to follow.

But to hit the ball straight and true is not all the batter aims to accomplish. He wants to hit it hard as well. Now attempts to murder the ball have probably jammed more good batting averages than any other one thing. Yet a hard hit ball is more valuable than one that is touched lightly, for if it is hit hard enough, it spells extra bases. The grip of the fingers on the handle of the bat has much to do with the distance the ball will travel. If the batter grasps the bat firmly so that it does not yield at all, the ball will bounce away instantly and travel much further than though it were hit a healthier wallop with loosely clasped fingers.

Taking all these facts into consideration the art of good batting is a complicated problem, and one which requires much study and practice.

SUCCESS

It's doing your job the best you can
 And being just to your fellow-men;
 It's making money, but holding friends,
 And staying true to your aims and ends;
 It's figuring how and learning why,
 And looking forward and thinking high,
 And dreaming a little and doing much;
 It's keeping always in closest touch
 With what is finest in word and deed;
 It's being there, yet making speed;
 It's daring blithely the field of chance
 While making labor a brave romance;
 It's going onward despite defeat
 And fighting staunchly, but keeping sweet;
 It's being clean and it's playing fair;
 It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair;
 It's looking up at the stars above,
 And drinking deeply of life and love;
 It's struggling on with the will to win,
 But taking loss with a cheerful grin;
 It's sharing sorrow, and work, and mirth,
 And making better this food old earth;
 It's serving, striving thru strain and stress,
 It's doing your noblest—that is Success.

WEEK'S RESULTS IN ALL SPORTS

The Commercial High Ladies' Basketball team lost the championship game to the Varsity team by a score of 16 to 14.

Dekan Grotto won the opening game of baseball from Varsity by a score of 15 to 8.

Cricket began with a game between the G.W.V.A. and Civilians. The Veterans proved to be superior with a score of 97 to 67.

Tris Speaker says that to become a good batter all a player has to do is to take the proper position at the plate, have a good batting eye and a brain and muscles that act instantaneously with the eye. Seems easy doesn't it?

DEMPSEY WAS GENEROUS

Jack Dempsey is a considerate sort of a person. After he knocked out Gunboat Smith he happened to meet him in the railroad station on his way home to New York. Smith said to him: "I'm in an upper berth and I feel so bad that I don't think I can climb up." Dempsey said: "Well, take my state-room; I'm used to sleeping in uppers and like them."

STUMPED THE OFFICE

A letter was received the other day at a certain government department, from a man who asked for the names of manufacturers of "Male Water Sheep." The office staff worked on the problem for a week, when finally one member suggested that he must mean "Hydraulic Rams." Another question along the same line was sent asking for "a man in the hole," when he meant "a pitman for a mower."

NEW DIVISION OF LABOR IS SUGGESTED

Advocates That Each Manual Worker Have Also Some Brain Work

To prevent Labor from becoming a machine, to relieve the monotony of repetition of a single process; to give variety by a division of physical and mental work among the employees, is a system being advocated in some circles as a cure or at least medicine for social adjustment. But because such a thing "is not done" is declared to be a severe handicap to the proposal.

Tradition Hampers Progress

Then there is another reason why the workers are not allowed to divide their time between physical and mental tasks and that is tradition. "Tradition" is the one criticism that is flung at the teacher and the preacher more than any other. But it is not confined to those two fields alone. No manufacturer can walk through his own shop without encountering a dozen things that persist for no reason in the world except tradition.

Tradition is a form of mental fear of the untried; it would rather do the thing that has been done than attempt something new. Just look at a few examples of the persistence of tradition. When oxen were driven without reins, the driver had to have plenty of room to swing his whip and could not be shut in; therefore, the driver of the horse was left exposed. So, when electricity replaced horses, the motorman stood outside and froze until the unions became strong enough to insist upon the closing of the front end of the car.

When the old woodburning locomotives were built, the engineer's cab was placed at the back so he could fire and watch the engine; he did not run fast enough to require much attention to the track ahead. The cab still remains in the rear, although the driver could see ahead much better if his station were on the pilot; he can't see much of his engine anyway, and he has an assistant to fire.

There are two obvious ways of bringing about the proper relation between physical and mental work for the individual. The first is the one with which the writer is most concerned and that is a co-operative arrangement with the industries providing physical work in the shop during a part of the day and mental work in the school during the other part.

The co-operative system in engineering education, with its alternation between work and study every two weeks, has distinct advantages, but there is much improvement still possible.

The oldest academic training was a distinction accorded aristocracy and not intended to have any application to the practical affairs of life and our present education, which is designed to be practical, is still hampered by academic tradition long outdoors. The old-time monk withdrew from contact with the actualities of life, the better to pursue his metaphysical meditations, and our colleges still hold to that old tradition of withdrawing a student from contact with life in order to prepare him for life.

The same tradition is responsible for the unnatural, unnecessary and purely

arbitrary division between unproductive education and uneducational production. Is there any valid reason why a student should be prohibited from producing or why a producer should be denied educational privileges?

Let every boy and girl do production work for a part of each day just as soon as physically capable, spend a second part in study and a third part in play, and let this Division of Labor continue through life.

Space does not allow any description of the details necessary for the practical carrying out of such plan, but it is not visionary and impractical when viewed with a mind free from hampering traditions. When a 12-hour working day was the accepted practice, the man proposing an 8-hour would have been considered crazy, and now when the eight-hour schedule is common the employer can scarcely adjust his mind to one of six or even four hours.

Yet would it be impossible or even very impractical in a factory operating 24 hours per day to have four shifts of six hours each or six shifts of four hours each? And has anyone sufficient evidence to prove that such an arrangement might not decrease production costs?

The second method of providing the proper relation between physical and mental activities is to provide both in industries for each individual. United States census reports show, for all industries, 20.2 per cent. of all workers employed in office or clerical work in 1908 and 20.9 per cent. in 1914. About one-fifth of all workers are in the offices. In the rubber industry the percentage was 8 per cent. in 1904, 12.1 per cent. in 1909 and 16.7 per cent. in 1914. Note the increase in the proportion of office help from one-twelfth to one-sixth in a period of ten years.

If one-fifth of the work in the world is office work, then, roughly speaking, each individual could spend four-fifths of his day in the shop and one-fifth of it in the office. In practice it could not be arranged exactly that way. Due regard would have to be given to the proper relation between manual and mental work and proper consideration taken of manual and mental capability.

We must also distinguish between enervating work, like the repeating of a few operations all day in piece work, and energizing work such as is performed by the skilled mechanic who exercises mind and muscle on the same task. But all experience, especially the late army experience, proves that health and contentment depends upon a proper relation between the physical and mental activities of each, this relation differing in different individuals.

All experience shows how acquaintance prevents misunderstandings. When the office men, including the managers and proprietors, get a more intimate knowledge of the workman's task, and the workman gets a few bitter tastes of the worries of the office, the acquaintance with each other's jobs will help solve many of our present labor troubles.

Then let us melt in twain the hampering chains of tradition with the flame of common sense and so reorganize our education and our industry that each will include for every individual the exercise of the body which houses the soul and the exercise of the mind which comes from God.

ONE AUTO TO EVERY 18 PERSONS IN THE STATES

The latest automobile census shows that there is one motor vehicle for every 18 persons in the United States, the registration figures for the various states totalling some 5,945,000 cars and trucks. Briefly, there are almost six times as many cars and trucks now as there were seven years ago. And making the comparison finer, the figures for the close of 1918 represent an increase of 20 per cent. over those for 1917, the net gain during the last year being slightly over 1,000,000—and this in a wartime period!

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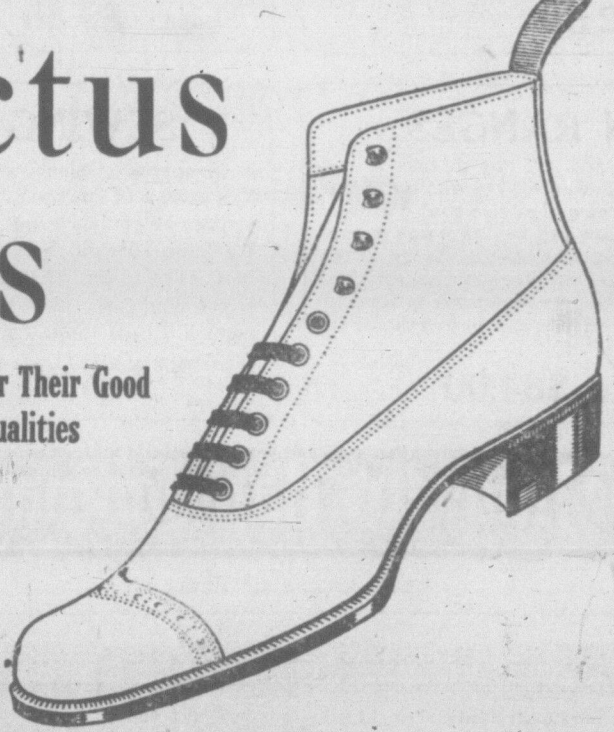
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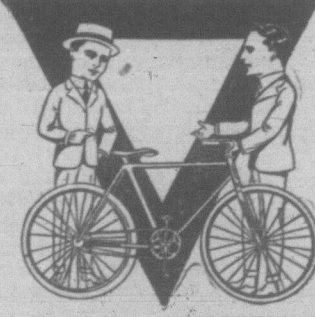
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THE HOUSE-CLEANING

The Edmonton Trades and Labor Council has found it necessary to cancel the affiliation of several unions whose delegates have conducted themselves with a strong tinge of Red. The action is one of courage. To any who may have feared that Edmonton Organized Labor was likely to be stamped to Bolsheviki tactics, the firm hand of the same rank and file of Edmonton Labor as evidenced by this action, will provide assurance. Labor is a very democratic and most liberal minded body. Expulsion of delegates is recognized as a drastic measure to meet drastic conditions. But it is proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that Organized Labor of Edmonton is a responsible, stable, substantial, organization of citizens quite capable of keeping its own house in order and functioning as a material factor in the social and economic readjustment and reconstruction through which the world is passing.

That the Trades Council was justified in this action can hardly be questioned. Those ostracized represented the faction which has been seeking to disrupt the organization both from attacks without and from within, and openly preached trade union sedition. They represent that faction which controlled the Calgary Western Labor Conference and launched the One Big Union movement as opposed to Trades' Unionism and the International.

In the Trades and Labor Council many of them assumed the role of obstructionists and opposition to everything that was not of a decidedly Red tinge and bearing their own label. Finally patience ceased to be a virtue and the Council took cognizance of the Constitutional violations and acted accordingly.

RECOGNIZE THESE FACTS

It must be recognized that in our own Canada today there is an element of society called in common and general vernacular of the day, the Reds. There have been Reds in Canada and the United States for a good many years. Until very recent years the Reds stood aloof from Organized Labor. Recently they espoused the professions of the Trades Unionist and became members of this body. The purpose appears to be to get control of this machinery, scrap it, bring about industrial chaos and political revolution.

Practical evidence of the plan was the industrial strike at Seattle. It is generally conceded that this was in reality an attempted revolution with Trades Unionism being made the goat. The goat awoke the third day and the revolution was over. The One Big Union, and nation wide strike proposed for June 1st, can be little else than an attempt to throw the entire country into chaos in the hope of precipitating revolution.

Strange as it may sound to the uninitiated, nobody knows this better than Organized Labor. The rank and file of Union Labor is familiar with the Reds. Labor knows the Reds almost as well as they know themselves. Preaching to British Labor is a whole lot different task from stampeding a horde of uneducated, depressed, downtrodden and inexperienced Russians.

THE STREET RAILWAY

And now street railway fares are raised again. What is the matter with the street railway, anyway? The answer is easy. In the "good old days" of real estate boom, the street railway system was exploited by real estate. "Whose properties benefitted" was a too great determining factor in making extensions. The result is that the Edmonton system is declared by railway men to be the greatest fiasco from the operation standpoint to be found on the continent. Millions of dollars of unearned increment were collected by individuals dealing in real estate affected by the street railway extension. Money has been collected that would pay the entire street railway bill several times over and then build a new system on practical lines.

Now the owners of this same real estate are squealing like a struck Hun when called upon to foot the bill in the shape of taxes. And the city council has sought to relieve the real estate by assessing the street railway user a higher tariff. Again it is quite possible that the majority of bigger tax payers use the street railway least. They spend the money for gasoline. What is the matter with putting a municipal tax on gasoline to help meet the street railway deficit?

CONDITIONS CHANGING

Out at Victoria Monday the recently appointed Royal Commission holds its initial meeting to investigate conditions in Canada looking toward an industrial readjustment. This certainly marks another epoch in Canadian economic history. In the past the invariable purpose of commissions has been to make research and report upon some commercial enterprises or possibilities. In short the underlying unit at stake was a dollar bill. But the purpose of this commission is to seek a solution to industrialism whereby the man who does the work may get a fair and square deal. The underlying unit at stake this time is the human being.

UNFORTUNATE SITUATION

It is unfortunate that the Italian delegates to the Peace Conference are returning home disgruntled over failure to get a "cut from the spoils" of war as anticipated. Everybody has been led to believe that there were to be no spoils to this war, only a collection from the responsible culprits of debts incurred. The evils of secret diplomacy is apparent. The wisdom of the league of nations in abandoning secret transaction of public business is manifested.

BOTH SIDES AGREED

Representing the public, a law-making body's chief difficulty is in actually determining the public will. Once that is determined, the rest is easy. The Provincial Legislature has concluded that the Liquor Act needs fixing in some places. The Drys were found to be dissatisfied with the quantity of liquor finding circulation and the Wets dissatisfied with the quality. Hence some proposed amendments. In all seriousness it must be admitted that the enforcement of this act to the letter is as big a job as enforcing any other ten acts on the statute books. But such experience is general.

It is unfortunate for the One Big Union movement that among its most staunch adherents are individuals who appear qualified for staff positions with the Russian Bolsheviks. To the uninitiated it looks as if that fact alone dooms it to failure in this country. If adopted it would cost Organized Labor the sympathy and support of unorganized labor, and men and women in professional and business vocations generally.

School teachers are to be congratulated upon the progress they are making in organization. The time is not far distant when all Canadian teachers will be affiliated and probably the affiliation extended to teachers of the United States and perhaps Great Britain. Manitoba teachers are the latest to get into line.

Congratulations are due the dairy workers of the city. They have organized. The Edmonton dairies have taken second place to none in scientific operation in respect to their products. Now they are applying the same business principles to Labor.

The greatest need in Edmonton right now is appreciation of what we have, confidence in tomorrow, and an active determination to make things go.

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VERY OPTIMISTIC AS TO FUTURE OF THE TEACHER

A. Farmilo Tells Teachers' Alliance They Must Expect to Make Some Sacrifices

STRUGGLE WORTH IT Organized Labor Has Had to Much for Others in Struggles for Justice

A. Farmilo, secretary of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, paid a business visit to Calgary last week-end and took advantage of the invitation of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance in annual meeting to a seat on the floor of the convention as fraternal delegate. Upon request he addressed the convention on the benefit of organization, and offered much information on the practical end of running union bodies. The teachers were surprised to learn the extent union labor supports its organizations in the shape of dues, levies, etc., some as much as \$20 a year and in many instances the amount represents more. But by virtue of the union that many receives several hundred dollars more per year than he would otherwise receive. Mr. Farmilo told the teachers frankly that they could have just the kind of organization they wished, the teaching profession could be placed upon a stable living basis, but that sacrifices would have to be made by some perhaps now for the benefit of all. "You will have to make sacrifices and benefit others in the profession who are slow to move in order to benefit yourselves," declared the speaker. "But that is the history of unionism. The Organized Labor man brings comforts to unorganized labor. The whole mass has to be raised. To organized Labor you teachers owe considerable for any recent consideration in the way of pay you may have received. Perhaps there are some who do not appreciate that fact, but it is the truest gospel. And you will realize that by having to carry some portion of the teaching body who will be apathetic and in some few isolated instances you may find some benighted creatures actually hostile. But all will get over that. Those symptoms and processes in the evolution of things are quite familiar to students of and workers in Organized Labor movements. When Labor occupies the position in the world today that the British government dispatches Mr. Thomas, a Labor leader to the Paris Peace Conference by aeroplane and back again to

avert a national crisis; when the voice of Labor is heard in the councils of practically all world wide movements, as it is now; when Labor has attained such recognition, has been tried and found not wanting; when the demands made by Labor long ago are not being recognized as just, sound and proper, there can be no doubt but that Labor is fast attaining its proper status in society."

DAIRY WORKERS INSTALL OFFICERS

At a meeting held in the Labor hall, last Wednesday evening, Ald. J. A. Kinney installed the following newly-elected officers of the Dairymen's Union: President, Geo. M. Hall; vice president, F. S. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, S. Hayes; recording secretary, B. Stanley; conductor, W. Hoffman; warden, F. Bellamy; trustees, Miss D. N. Farmer, O. C. Spiessman and A. Isaacs.

It is expected this union will, in the near future number over 300 members, as already over 150 workers have joined. An excellent musical program, thoroughly enjoyed by all, closed the evening's proceedings.

DOMINION GOVT RECOGNIZES UNION

With the organization of civil servants employed by the Dominion Government at Ottawa, and recognition of that union, there is established in Canada a precedent of considerable moment to all organized labor. The union starts with a membership of about 7,000. By a recent referendum the association decided that for the present no affiliation be made with organized union labor, but that this question be considered at a later date.

ENCOURAGE ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)
ers conceive wrong notions of what is ailing the staff. Of course it is easy to recognize a danger signal when an unusual number of employees leave within a short period. To find the real cause and stop it inside the limits of what the business can afford is more of a task. A "cards on the table" talk between employer and representative workers, would often show the owner or manager that his firm suffers less from employee dissatisfaction as definite as though unpaid accounts were being written off the books. In such a conference the remedy could be worked out to the great benefit of both sides.

There are and will for years be employers holding to the 1870 style dogma, "We will deal with our employees as individuals, or not at all." Firm convictions are good for a man, but a closed mind is an expensive luxury for a

business executive. And it is surely only a "closed mind" that continues to look upon the employes of a firm as purchasable commodity, to be secured as economically as possible.

Some of the causes of employee dissatisfaction are so simple as to be ludicrous, if it were not that a seemingly petty matter may cause great inconvenience to a worker. For example, a holiday occurring on Monday, a firm may pay by check on Saturday, after the closing of banks. Small stores cannot cash innumerable checks, and often the worker, with check in pocket is forced to forego a day of recreation with his family. How simple it would be to pay in cash on those exceptional days. The appreciation of workers would pay a return.

Another very sore point is the readiness of many employers to deduct for lost time and ignore extra time efforts and earned vacations that are not taken. Any working day of longer than eight hours is an encroachment upon employees' time—shame to the employer who demands a longer day, yet has the nerve to dock the pay of an underpaid breadwinner who falls sick for a half or full day once a year.

But the greatest blunder an employer can make in this day of compulsory education is to speak insincerely to a subordinate. Such remarks as "The more money we make the more we can pay you" breed distrust among employes.

There are employers who follow this advanced policy, but they do not speak of it. The most successful plan for dealing with modern employes is to promise little but perform generously and unexpectedly.

Employers of men and women are usually "joiners," belonging to many bodies. As a matter of pride they keep up their good standing in all organizations, but sometimes forget their obligations to the greatest of all orders, the Human Race.

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