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FINDLAY REPORTS UNSATISFACTORY ACTION OF BOARD

Serious Complaint Against Operation of Compensation Board

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Monday night, Delegate Findlay made a serious complaint against the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Board with respect to an accident that befell D. H. Farjot, an employee at the local C.N.R. shops. Particular complaint was made as to the action of the Board's medical referee. Delegate Findlay also brought up other cases of accidents in the shops here, where the action of the Compensation Board was unsatisfactory. A committee was appointed consisting of Delegates Findlay, Daly, McCormick, Roper, Farnilo and Secretary Snitgen of the Alberta Federation of Labor, to take the complaints up with the Board at the earliest convenient time.

Members Not on Job

Secretary Snitgen, of the Alberta Federation of Labor, pointed out that frequent delays on the part of the Compensation Board, which had given rise to numerous complaints from beneficiaries, was that the members were not on the job all the time. All but one of them had some other connections that took up more or less of their time. So, then, if ever, was there more than one member of the board on duty at any one time. He claimed that the work of the board was too important and too pressing to be handled in this way if justice and satisfactory service were to be the results of the law.

Centralized Medical Treatment

In a circular letter to the council the Alberta Federation of Labor presented a scheme for centralized medical aid to all workers in the province. The idea is to provide a plan by which all workers and their families will be guaranteed full medical attention in case of sickness or accident. The scheme provides for the abolition of all contracts between groups of workers and doctors for the furnishing of medical attention and of the plan now in operation for providing medical and hospital treatment in case of accidents. In place of these it is proposed to inaugurate one plan that will provide medical attention for workers and their families, the cost of administration to be met by a charge upon the wages of the workers, or as an alternative, the nationalization of the medical profession, the cost of administration to be met by direct taxation.

Promote Civic Recreation

Mr. Wood, of the city recreation committee, was introduced by Del Campbell, and addressed the council in regard to the desirability of conserving the leisure hours of the multitudes of men and boys in the city who often had "no place to go." Many of the gymnasiums and other social recreation equipments in Edmonton were not being used to the best advantage, and far more good could be got out of the parks and indoor social centres if they were brought under central supervision. He solicited the co-operation of the council in the aims of the committee. Del Campbell supplemented his remarks, and suggested that the unions affiliated with the council be asked to support the movement by contributing

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MINERS' CHARGES TO BE AIRED IN SUPREME COURT

Fight Against Armstrong's Order No. 141 To Be Resumed on June 17

Miners at Canmore, Alta., who refused to sign the U.M.W.A. check-off act were not allowed to go to work by the operators, will have their charges aired in supreme court next Thursday. The manager of the Canmore mine is charged with a breach of the Lemieux Act. According to the miners, the Lemieux act contains a clause which declares strikes and lockouts illegal before application has been made for a board of arbitration. The case was brought before Magistrate Davidson in the Calgary police court, and he decided that, although the action of the mine manager constituted what he believed was a breach of the Lemieux act, yet the order of Fuel Commissioner Armstrong with respect to the U.M.W.A. check-off superseded this legislation. The miners appealed this decision to the supreme court of Alberta, which appeal will be heard on June 17.

PORTLAND IMPORTING NEGROES TO BREAK STRIKE OF COOKS AND WAITERS

Portland, Ore.—Negroes are being imported from Baltimore, Nashville and other southern cities in an effort to break the strength of the cooks and waiters' unions, executives of these organizations declare. The caterers threaten that unless the cooks and waiters withdraw wage demands, the non-union plan will be adopted by the employers. The cooks want a \$5 increase and the waiters \$3.

ARBITRATION BOARD TO SETTLE LABOR GRIEVANCES

Would Bring About More Harmonious Relations Between Labor and Capital

The creation of a voluntary arbitration body to settle the labor's grievances in the future, was the gist of a recommendation placed before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, Wednesday, at Montreal. This proposal it was believed would bring about a more harmonious relationship between capital and labor and would reduce the high cost of living. The resolution, presented by E. L. Edgerford of Syracuse, N.Y., representing the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers declares that the establishment of the commission would put an end to the present cycle of wage advancing and price boomeranging, which it "seems like bitter folly to continue."

Should the federation accept the proposal, the executive council would be instructed to extend an invitation to the associated industries and such other representative bodies of business men, in their judgment, are necessary to meet with them, for the purpose of devising ways and means of creating the voluntary arbitration body.

"Labor and capital must get together," said Mr. Edgerford. "If the cost of living is to be reduced, we must voluntarily decide this question for ourselves as congress has failed to enact remedial legislation for reconstruction or to reduce the high cost of living."

MINNESOTA WORKING PEOPLE WILL PUBLISH A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Minneapolis, Minn.—A weekly newspaper setting forth the issues of the state campaign is to be issued soon by the Minnesota Working People's Non-partisan Political League. Two hundred thousand copies will be printed each week for distribution throughout Minnesota, so voters may be apprised of facts concerning the labor-farmer ticket headed by Henri Shipstead of Glenwood for governor.

"Spilling the Beans"

MR. PARSONS AND HIS FUNNY SPEECH
By the Editor

There is trouble in the ranks of the mighty C.M.A. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is in the bad graces of the people of Canada, and a section of the longer-headed members realize the situation. Consequently they are casting lots to decide upon a Jonah, or several of them, to throw overboard that the ship might be saved. The Financial Post, which claims to speak for a large section of Canadian business, has already decided upon who it would offer up as a sacrifice to appease the wrath of the waves of angry public. The Toronto paper expresses its view in the following manner: "The Financial Post has been saying that the manufacturers are by far the most valuable class in the country; that they are doing more for the upbuilding of Canada than any others, and that they have in recent years been persistently misrepresented by their own organization which had come under control of a clique of third or fourth rate men, several of whom were failures in their own undertakings; men who were making the association a petty secret society lodge, instead of the great, highly-respected, powerful national institution that it was in days gone by."

There we have it in plain unvarnished explicitness. "A clique of third or fourth rate men." Is it any wonder that the organization is "in bad" with the public? "The clique's policies," says the Post, "are responsible for an increasing suspicion of Canadian industrial leaders." The paper then puts the matter up to the members of the association by saying: "The annual meeting of the association takes place in a few days. What are they going to do about it?" There is no suspicion of repentance for the wrong-doing of big business about the controversy, and the Financial Post's part in it. The sore spot lies in the fact that the "clique" were so much "third and fourth rate" that they have permitted the public to become prejudiced. The "clique" is "in wrong" because its efforts to cover the tracks of the profiteer have been unsuccessful. Their work has been too crude to suit the Post, and after listening to Mr. S. P. Parsons, the member of the "clique" that the financial paper is particularly peeved with, we do not wonder that his tendency to "spill the beans" has aroused the ire of some of his more diplomatic colleagues. Mr. Parsons' address commenced in own words) audiences to applaud, a humorous vein. But Mr. Parsons' funny was not nearly so funny as Mr. Parsons serious. As a matter of fact his touching little stories about the bad minister-of-the-Gospel agitators that expounded their terrible theories in a manner that caused their "young and innocent" (those are the gentleman's

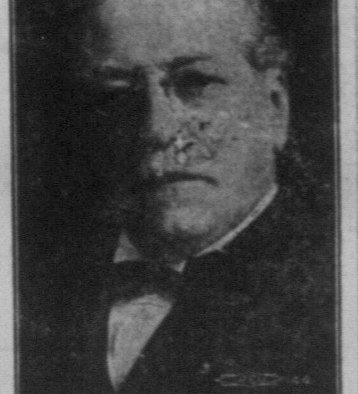
No Politics in C.M.A. The ex-head of the C.M.A. doesn't believe in class movements or class domination: He said so himself. There

40TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMER. FED. LABOR

Began Its Business Sessions At Montreal on Monday Morning

After a big parade through the streets of Montreal, the fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor began its business sessions in the St. Denis theatre Monday morning. Senator Gideon Robertson, minister of labor of Canada, in behalf of Sir Robert Borden, prime minister, welcomed the delegates, declaring that this convention would promote closer co-operation between labor, in the United States and Canada. "The American Federation," he said, "came to Can-

LABOR'S BIG CHIEF



Samuel Gompers, 70 years young, 38 times president of the American Federation of Labor and with a single year's intermission, the undisputed leader of organized labor since the formation of the federation in 1881.

ada as an organization covering the entire American continent, and should have closer co-operation from Canadian labor." Senator Robertson appealed to Canadian labor men not to listen to the agitation of promoters of the One Big Union idea, and willfully misrepresenting the federation. "An attempt to enforce compulsory labor by making strikes unlawful must be resented at any cost," said Samuel Gompers in his opening address. "I have no fear as to what the results will be," he said, "as long as I have life and my mind is not impaired I shall stand for the right of the men and women toilers of the world to be free, untrammelled and unowned by any

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BARBERS' LICENSE LAW OF ALBERTA

Complete Specifications of Law Asked by Alberta Federation of Labor

By Walter Snitgen
What We Asked

An Act regulating the qualifications of barbers and the sanitation of barber shops, as created by a Board of Examiners for the Licensing of Persons to Carry on such practice, to insure the better education of such practitioners, and to provide rules regarding the proper sanitation of barber shops, schools and colleges, preventing the spreading of contagious and infectious diseases, thereby insuring to the general public cleaner and better service.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to follow the profession of a barber in this Province unless he shall have first obtained a certificate as being duly qualified as provided for in this Act.
2. A barber shall be construed as one who shaves, trims a beard or cuts hair, etc. for hire or reward.
3. A Board of Examiners consisting of five only, qualified and registered barbers who have been residents of the Province of Alberta for a period of three years, one to be elected by a majority vote of the barbers of the Province, to be called a Commissioner, and he to call the remaining four, from the register, one full week in advance of an examination; two to be licensed master barbers, and two to be licensed journeyman barbers. These four to be duly sworn in by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner's term of office shall be for the period of one year unless recalled by a majority vote of the barbers for conduct unworthy of such office.

The Commissioner to select the first Board in each district from men who have practised as the profession of barber for a period of at least five years. The two master barbers and the two journeyman barbers to serve only at one examination; two to be issued permits when necessary; also to have power to investigate any breach of this Act between them and the following examination.

The Provincial Government to appoint the first Commissioner.

The Commissioner shall be paid a yearly salary of \$1,500.00 or part thereof, according to the tenure of office.

The remaining members of the Board shall be paid.

The Commissioner shall give a bond of \$2,500.00 with sureties to be approved by the Attorney General of the Province.

3. The Board shall meet for examining applicants in four distinct districts, viz.: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

The Commissioner to notify applicants by registered letter in small towns within the jurisdiction of each district to appear before said Board for examination. Should those notified fail to appear without satisfactory reason, they are to be presented as provided for under this Act. Examinations to take place once each month if possible.

4. The Commissioner shall have power to appoint deputies in each town of five thousand or over to whom applicants for examination must apply for necessary permit before going to work.

Every proprietor to see that any barber going to work for him has said permit or license, failure to do so shall constitute a breach of this Act.

The Commissioner shall make a tour

(Continued on page 7)

LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

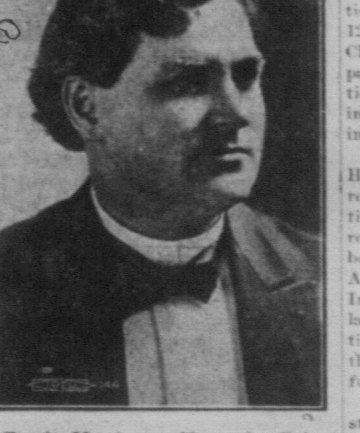
- Monday, June 14. Teamsters, Chauffeurs' and Stablemen, No. 514. Boilermakers, No. 279. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129.
 - Tuesday, June 15. Moulders' Union, No. 373. Painters and Decorators, No. 1016. Sheet Metal Workers, No. 371.
 - Wednesday, June 16. Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 488. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 286. Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2607.
 - Thursday, June 17. Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers, No. 648. Canadian National Railroad Federation. Machinists, No. 559.
 - Friday, June 18. M. B. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1325. Retail Clerks' Protective Association, No. 1176. Dunvegan Carmen, No. 530. Civic Service Federation.
- A despatch from the Elysian Fields quotes the original Rothschild as saying: "I was a mere slouch at collecting money; I didn't know a thing about 'drives' and 'tag days'."

REPORT COVERS EVERY PHASE OF LABOR MOVEMENT

Summary of Essential Facts of Present Industrial Situation

Covering nearly 250 closely printed pages, the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, makes reference to every phase of the organized labor movement. In a summary of the "essential facts of the present industrial situation," the report refers to the momentous loss of life and productive power and the rapid consumption of many basic materials. It asserts that these are responsible for much of the shortage of commodities now experienced.

A TIRELESS WORKER



Frank Morrison, able and efficient Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Delegate to the A.F. of L. convention from the International Typographical Union. He had the distinction of being on both the Progressive and Administrative tickets in the recent Typographical elections.

"Evidence in possession of the trade union movement is that workers today are as willing to work as ever and that their productive capacity is as great, if not greater than ever," the report states. It declares that the influence which have operated since the war to check production "are under the control of employers and not of the workers," and it adds:

"In so far as possible, employers hostile to labor have sought to reintroduce autocratic control into industry, making necessary a resistance on the part of the workers. Labor has emancipated the principle that the workers are entitled to effective voice in the

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Another Social Experiment

BRITISH MECHANICS MAKING EFFORTS TO FORM BUILDING GUILD

By Alex. Ross, M.L.A. (Calgary)

Weekly newspapers from Britain report that efforts are being made by mechanics employed in the building trades in Manchester and London to form a Building Guild. Reports so far would indicate that the exponents of the Guild possess some rather exaggerated ideas as to what could be accomplished by creating this new organization, or rather by recreating an old one. Historians tell us that guilds existed in the very earliest of civilizations; that they were part of the slave civilizations of Greece and Rome; that they were part of the feudal system of the 13th century, and wielded a tremendous influence in the industrial life of Britain.

Critics of the medieval guilds are not unanimous that their influence was always for good. Bacon describes them as "fraternities in evil"; but whatever may have been the political influence of the guild, critics generally agree that their influence on industry resulted in placing British made goods where they remain today—equal in quality to goods manufactured in any other country.

The trade guild was an autonomous organization of craftsmen entrusted with production of commodities common to their craft. Quality rather than quantity was the ambition of the guildsmen. Their desire to produce the best quality of goods led them to adopt rather restrictive measures about membership. Full membership could only be acquired after a test in workmanship set by the guild, the number of apprentices were limited, etc. The moral discipline exercised under the guild, coupled with the qualifications for membership, was a guarantee of the best quality of goods; but unfortunately the guild became exclusive, with the result that they were subsequently regulated by legislation.

The desire to limit its membership was not the only reason for the disappearance of the guild from the industrial life of Britain. The main reason evidently was that it was entirely a local organization capable of exchanging its product locally or nationally, but wholly incapable of engaging in international exchange. The guilds might have been reorganized to meet the needs of an ever-changing industrial system; but they were not, and hence had to give way to another system, leaving the modern Trades Union to adopt some of their characteristics.

A guild organized today within the capitalistic system would have to meet the same difficulties which rendered the ancient guild impossible—probably a great deal more. But the proponents of guild socialism, undismayed at the fate of the ancient guilds, are prepared to try again, believing that action speaks

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CALGARY TEACHERS' ALLIANCE ELECTS OFFICERS FOR YEAR

The annual meeting of the Calgary Teachers' Alliance was held on Tuesday, June 8. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, A. H. Carr; vice president, Miss B. Hapwell; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. G. Cronin; executive council, Mr. Hanning, W. W. Scott, Mr. Leppard, T. J. Johnson, Mr. Freeman, Miss McCall, Mrs. Brigg, Mrs. McMartin, Miss Winfield and Mrs. K. Clarke.

NAT'L CONVENTION TO FORM A NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Will Be Held In Chicago in July To Meet the Labor and Agricultural Situation

(By the Federated Press)
New York.—Deciding to enter the political arena as an independent group the Committee of 48 has called a national convention to meet on July 10, 12 and 13 at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago to "form a new political party." The invitation to this convention emphasizes the necessity of meeting the Labor and agricultural situation in an intelligent and practical manner. Thirty states, according to J. A. H. Hopkins, executive chairman, have already been organized for political action. In the state of Washington, he reports there is a working arrangement between the Committee of 48, the Triple Alliance and the Non-Partisan League. In Nebraska a joint conference of similar organizations has selected its state ticket, with Judge Arthur G. Wray of the Committee of 48 as its candidate for governor. The platform of the Committee was stated by Anous Pinckot, one of its members, substantially as follows: "The land question in its simplest form, that is, no land held out of use for speculation or to help monopoly; and government ownership of transportation and basic natural resources. It is a direct drive against the foundation of privilege. But it is not a social program nor an inclusive program—far from it. Yet one can hardly conceive of an administration elected on such a platform that would not be made up of men who saw the social struggle in its entirety and would envisage with an open mind every phase of the American problem."

AUTO CRAFT UNIONS IN SEATTLE NEGOTIATE FOR WAGE INCREASES

Seattle.—Auto craft unions here will negotiate for wage increases July 1 with the largest increase to the lower paid workers. The minimum for the highly skilled will be \$1 an hour. Helpers will be advanced from \$4 to \$6 for eight hours.

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TEAMSTERS DO ALL IN POWER TO AVERT STRIKE

Correspondence Shows Every Effort Put Forth to Reach Amicable Settlement

On March 10th the Edmonton local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, communicated with the Edmonton Cartage and Warehousemen's Association with a view to entering into an agreement with respect to wages, hours and recognition of the union. After considerable effort on the part of the union a communication was received from the association on May 17th as follows: Mr. W. G. Murray, Business Agent, Teamsters' Union, City.
Dear Sir,—With further reference to mine of the 20th ult., I am instructed to advise that in view of the fact that the members of this Association are paying a wage equal to or greater than that paid in any other city in Western Canada, and that the working hours are of a similar standard, this association is opposed to negotiating any agreement with the Teamsters' Union.

Yours truly,
A. RILEY, Secretary.

After some further negotiations through which almost everything but recognition of the union was agreed upon, Business Agent Murray got in touch with the Department of Labor by dispatching a telegram to the Minister of Labor and Fair Wage Officer F. E. Harrison as follows:

"Edmonton Cartage Association refuse to enter into an agreement with Teamsters' Union. Strike is imminent unless terms are agreed. A mass meeting called for Friday, May 28th. Any office you may be able to use with President of Cartage Association may avert threatened industrial strife in this city at this time. Kindly inform at once what action taken by you."

W. G. MURRAY,
"Business Agent, Labor Hall."

The following reply was received from Mr. Harrison:
Dear Sir,—I have for acknowledgement your telegram of the 28th inst. and in reply beg to state that I have placed before President McNeill of the Cartage Association the subject matter of your communication. He informs me that the members of his association decline to sign an agreement with the local union. I have today written Mr. McNeill offering the services of the Department towards an amicable adjustment of the dispute and will write you further upon the subject as soon as I receive his reply.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. HARRISON,
Inspector, Department of Labor.

The Department of Labor wired as follows:
"Your message received and has been before minister. As you will be aware our Mr. Harrison has done all possible to secure a settlement. Industry is not one falling within scope of statute and board can be therefore established only by joint consent and as you say Cartage Association refused consent. Minister is wiring company indicating his willingness to establish board and trusts company may yet change its attitude."

F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister Labor and Registrar."

A mass meeting of the Teamsters was held on May 28th when it was decided to accept the Department's offer of a board. This action was intimated to

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ROBERTSON SAYS CLEMENCY HAS BEEN DELAYED

By Reason of Threats Made By Heaps and Others on Tour of Country

Senator G. D. Robertson, minister of labor, when discussing the report that a movement for the release of the Winnipeg strike leaders was on foot among parliament members, according to the Canadian Press, said:
"I do not know of any such movement, and further I am strongly of the opinion that the Winnipeg strike leaders will never be released upon the recommendations or demands of the defence committee. If clemency is subsequently extended to any of these men, it will not be because of any demands made by those who promoted or participated in the defiance of authority of the federal government, and the courts."

"What ever clemency might otherwise have been shown to the Winnipeg strike leaders now in prison it has at least been delayed by reason of the threats and demands continually spoken and published by Alderman A. A. Heaps and others, who have been touring the country on behalf of the defence committee."

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DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY IS WORKERS' RIGHT

Paul Scharenberg, the able secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, spoke in the First Congregational Church of Fresno some days ago, his subject being "Democracy in Industry."

"With the advent of Christian teaching the right of men to worship as they pleased was claimed, and though at first met with resistance, that right is now established in all countries in the world, unless the most backward," said Scharenberg.

"The next fight was for equality within the state, the right of every man or woman to vote, the right for equal representation in the government of the state. The right has been fought for through hundreds of years, and found its greatest expressions in the Thirty Years' War, the French Revolution, and in the recent World War. There is now established the principle that no man had the right to govern another without the man's consent.

"The latest aspiration is that of the democracy in industry. This is the right

of every man, woman and child to have something to say about the conditions and surroundings under which they will work while working for someone else," continued the speaker.

Scharenberg said that the public had been misled by the use of the terms "open shop" and "closed shop." These terms, he said, instead of meaning what they were generally supposed to mean, meant the exact opposite. The closed shop is the only open shop. The closed shop was open to every man to enter who believed in the right to organize, while the so-called open shop was shut to those who believed that workmen should have the right to organize.

The speaker dealt with the need for organization in every line of business, claiming that organization was necessary to attain any end, and went on to say that the big trusts and corporations were organizing for the purpose of furthering their own ends. This right they were entitled to, but they should not, he declared, deny the same right to the employe.

The labor movement is not a theoretical movement. It is a practical attempt to solve the problems of the workers, and has attained practical results in every line of industry. Without organization and the right of collective bargaining, he said, these results would never have been achieved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

Dealing With the University Extension Movement in America

By Prof. A. E. Otterwell, Department of Extension, University of Alberta. Article No. 5

At the conclusion of our last article we promised that this week's article would be devoted to a discussion of the University Extension Movement in America, but at the outset the writer wishes to add some information concerning the Tutorial Classes in Great Britain and Ireland conducted under the Workers' Educational Association.

Since writing last week's article, later information has been received on the work of these classes during the year up to the end of the college year 1916-17. In spite of the fact that at that time the war had greatly interfered with all social activities in the Old Land, yet, during the session 1916-17, 99 tutorial classes were conducted with an enrollment of 1122 men and 804 women, or 1926 students in all. The range of subjects studied was wide; the most popular being Economics and Industrial History which occupied the attention of 50 classes. Fourteen classes studied Psychology and Philosophy, English Literature, and Modern European History and History of Political Freedom, occupied the attention of 10 each; while Biology, Political Science, Music and European Art and Culture, were all studied by some of the classes. Since the beginning of the tutorial class movement over 8000 students have been enrolled, and of these, approximately 500 have done more than three year's work, and the work is assisted by 18 Universities in Great Britain and Ireland. Considering that now, as during the whole history of the Movement, the most popular subject is and has been Economics and Industrial History, the significance of this outgrowth of the University Extension Movement to the organized working men and women of the Old Land can hardly be over-estimated. It might be noted further that the Workers' Educational Association concerns itself not only with the education of its own adult members, but also with the educational system of the tired insisting that an system of the entire country insisting that underlying and behind educational theory there must be social theory, if intelligent work is to be done.

Turning for one moment to the University Extension Movement in the Overseas Dominions, particularly Australia, it is sufficient to say, that broadly speaking the same kind of development has occurred there as in the Mother Country. It is even stated that there is a tutorial class in Australia for members of Parliament. Reflecting on this, consider the possibilities of legislation in our own country if members of Parliament generally had some intelligent ideas of social and economic development.

Coming now to the American continent, the first beginning of University Extension work in spirit at least, began with the organization of the American

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FUR WORKERS GAIN PARTIAL VICTORY IN N.Y.

New York—A partial victory was gained by the striking fur workers here when all the larger fur stores granted the workers a 40-hour week and an equal distribution of work while the slack season lasts. Many smaller concerns have applied for settlement but the strike committee will settle only with those who will give assurance that they will not work for firms considered on strike. Nine thousand workers are still out.

ONLY ONE LUXURY IN CANADA AND THAT'S PRIVILEGE

Wealth Alone Escapes the New Luxury Tax Set Forth in Budget

There is only one luxury in Canada, and that is privilege. For an individual to be given a monopoly of land or trade, so as to amass wealth at the expense of the many—that is luxury. But this luxury is not taxed. Wealth alone escapes.

Men had to be conscripted before the war was won. Wealth must be conscripted before the war is paid for. This is the real outstanding inevitable truth. The people simply can't keep millionaires, and pay for the war at the same time. It does not matter how the budget is made out the people have to pay. What difference does it make to a farmer whether his shirt, or his pants, or his food is taxed? He has to pay no matter what article of necessity is selected for taxation. If necessities are not taxed there will be no revenue. Tax non-essentials, and people will not buy them, hence the tax would defeat its own ends.

If the idea of the Government in taxing what is called luxuries, is to get the wealthy to pay, why not come out straight and impose a tax wealth? That would be honest, it would be sure, and it would cost less. But it is how not to tax wealth that inspired the budget.—Western Independent.

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CENTRAL UNION LABEL COUNCIL IN CONVENTION

Sale of Union Made Goods Is Most Important Feature of Labor Movement

On Thursday and Friday, April 29 and 30, in Building Trades Hall, No. 12 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan, under the auspices of the Central Union Label Council, there was taken up and discussed the most important feature of the trade union movement, namely, the Union Label, Stamp, Button, Shop and Store Card. Many of the phases of this movement were discussed and disposed of in a manner that will redound to the credit of all unions in the Greater City. The personnel of the conference was the best in our movement and a spirit of unity as well as enthusiasm at all times prevailed.

The number of unions represented by the officers present clearly proves that the trade unions of New York City are awakening to the necessity of getting together in order that a better understanding may be arrived at, insofar as the Union Labels are concerned. The conference was fruitful of results.

Some of the outstanding features were the work done by the Council during the past year, which were enumerated in the report of the secretary. The Union Label Stores and the successful establishment of the store in Brooklyn is put in concrete form in the report of the Union Label Store, by Secretary-Treasurer Schwartz. The resolutions endorsed in by the conference if put into practice by the unions of New York City will do much to offset many of the evils confronting the workers today. The recommendations of the committees on the Union Label Advocate, the official journal of the Central Union Label Council of Greater New York, and District Councils are short and to the point, and if carried out by the unions will spread the gospel of the Union Label throughout the city in a short time. The following features were most forcibly presented:

(Continued on Page Six)

Protect Your Hands With Proper Gloves

You can get the proper Gloves here as we carry a complete stock of the best lines of Work Gloves, in Gauntlet or Short wrist style. A Glove for every job.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 2.)

National Lyceum in 1831, but it was not officially connected with any University, though such men as Daniel Webster, Emerson, Horace Mann, and Wendell Phillips, were active supporters of it. The Lowell Institute of Boston, and the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, are outgrowths of the Lyceum, as are also the Travelling Libraries and summer schools of several of the American Universities. Correspondence study seems to have been introduced in the United States by Chautauque, about 1878 under the title, "Printed Lectures," but the first official University Extension Work was undertaken in 1880, in Pennsylvania, when the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was organized. From this beginning the University Extension Movement has spread all over the United States until in 1910 there were 23 state Universities in addition to a number of privately endowed institutions which were carrying on educational work outside their walls by the recognized extension method. The extent of this work is indicated by figures relating to one institution and it is by no means unique. For the year 1909 Columbia University had 12,925 extra-mural students, of whom 1206 were taking work for credit, and 11,719 for non-credit courses. In addition to teaching by correspondence and evening courses at the University itself, credit courses of lectures were carried on at centres in and about New York City, at which twenty courses were given including 615 lectures. For the session 1913-14 Columbia University appropriated \$62,000 for Extension teaching, all of which was expected to be returned in fees. During that term, 157 persons were employed full or part time in extension teaching.

Coming to the great State Universities of the middle west, such as Wisconsin and Minnesota, we find appropriations for extension teaching on a basis which makes the mouth of the advocate of adult education literally watered. In the state of Wisconsin and Minnesota, it is almost impossible to get away from the influence of the University. They are taking an active interest in every department of the people's life, providing hundreds of courses by correspondence on almost every conceivable subject, as well as lectures and other directly educational services. In addition they conduct extra-mural courses along the lines of Music and Drama. In fact to a very great extent they realize the ideal of making the University co-extensive with the State. There is no working man or farmer in the State of Wisconsin who may not have, whether entirely free or for a purely nominal cost, the services of the leading experts in solving his personal and business problems. In the United States, as in every other place, where the work has been attempted, the problem is to secure men with the peculiar qualifications necessary for successful extension work. As one of the leaders has stated it, "University Extension is not a system, it is a man," and in its pioneer stages at least, its leaders must combine the qualities of teacher, organizer, public speaker, scholar and philanthropist. The present status of the movement in the United States may be summed up in the statement of an experienced lecturer who says, "Like all ideas and movements it has fulfilled itself in unaccustomed ways. It is no longer an occasional and accidental phase of university work; it is an organic part of it. It is no longer concerned merely or primarily with short lecture courses; for without neglecting the lecture work that appeals to general audiences, it aims to reach, like any other part of the university, a student body—the very large body of partial or non-resident students."

Next week's article will discuss University Extension Work in Alberta.

JUDGE FORBIDS CIRCULATION OF 'THE BRASS CHECK'

Nine 'Wobblies' Given Sentence and Then Released on Probation

Judge Willis of Los Angeles, Cal., recently sentenced nine members of the I.W.W., who had entered a plea of technical guilt in criminal syndicalism cases there, to serve from one to fourteen years in prison, then suspended the sentences and placed the men on probation for five years. Under the terms of this probation, the nine men are bound by the following rules:

They must not sell or circulate copies of Upton Sinclair's book, "The Brass Check," nor any other literature dealing with the class struggle.

They must not visit the rooms of the Shelley Club, a conservative Socialist organization.

They must not visit the office of James H. Ryckman, labor lawyer and president of the Los Angeles unit of the Intercollegiate Socialist society.

They must not enter any restaurant bearing the designation "cafe."

They must not visit skating rinks.

They must not be on the public streets at night or unusual hours of the night.

They must report at the probation office on the first Sunday morning of each month until 1925.

CANADIAN BUDGET COMPARED WITH THAT OF BRITAIN

Can. Parliament Not Like British Which Makes the Profiteers Pay

The latest budget has caused a great deal of comment—both by the opposition and by friends of the government. There is, however, nothing new in the budget, it is in keeping with the spirit and wisdom of the Government. It contains no solution of our financial problem, it excludes the rich from taxation, and increases the already heavy burden of the people. We did not really expect anything else.

It is deplorable that the real issues are either not seen by the present administration or are deliberately ignored. The increasing of production, and justice in distribution are the two things upon which depend our ability to overcome the present crisis. We do not mean increasing production by talk, but by action. In reality the government is hindering production, and should have abolished in the first clause of the budget. Again the government should have seen to it that every farmer was working at a 100 per cent. efficiency, instead of struggling along without capital as many of them are doing. If the \$2,000,000 that are to be spent on militarism had been devoted to help farmers to buy machinery, and if the tariff had been abolished, there would have been some hope of getting something with which to pay our debts. As it is blood cannot be extracted from a rock.

Another common failing of our budgets in general is the excluding of profiteers. In the British budget for instance there are three items which are worthy of notice. Income and super tax brings in \$1,225,000,000; excess profits tax \$1,100,000,000; and the inheritance tax is \$225,000,000. British statesmen are wise enough to see that the only way to prolong the present system is to make the profiteers pay. There is no such foresight in our Canadian parliament.—Western Independent.

SEATTLE TYPOS FAVOR JOHN McPARLAND FOR INTERNATIONAL PRES.

Seattle—Typos, newsmen and mailers here cast 254 votes to 123 in favor of John McParland, progressive candidate for president of the International Typographical union, who is opposing Marsden G. Scott, seeking reelection. At Tacoma, Wash., the progressive candidate was given 111 votes to 14.

EVIDENCE WHICH THROWS LIGHT ON TEXTILE COSTS

Profits, Wages and Protection Involved in the Canadian Textile Industry

"Our mill was not built for the glory of God, but to make money for the shareholders."

This frank observation was uttered by the head of one of the principal textile manufacturing firms of Canada, on June 17, 1919, before a special committee of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, during an investigation into the high cost of living, and in the text of a bulletin issued recently by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This voluntary remark was delivered in answer to a suggestion made by an eminent Canadian lawyer who in behalf of the special committee was acting as a cross-examiner of witnesses. The suggestion was that the benefit of buying raw material "at the right time" should be given by the textile manufacturer to the consumer. And the lawyer received for an answer the sentence quoted at the beginning of this paragraph.

The profits made by the Dominion Textile Company, of Montreal, and the Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, in the year 1918, formed the basis of a searching examination into the affairs of the textile industry. Some interesting information about Canadian textiles was elicited at that time for the benefit of the people. The profits of the former concern, for instance, were shown to have amounted to 21 per cent. on common stock, but were shown further to have amounted to 310 per cent. upon the \$500,000 actual cash which was paid for the stock in 1905. In other words, based upon the actual money put into the business by the shareholders, the Dominion Textile Company was able to clean up 310 per cent. profits in 1918, the last year of the war. During the same period, as revealed in the investigation of June, 1919, the Paton Manufacturing Company made profits of 72 per cent. on the money invested. It was the head of the latter firm who immortalized himself and the textile industry of Canada by declaring that his mill was not built for the glory of God. He also pointed out that his company in addition to making profits of 72 per cent. in 1918, had been able, over a period of five years, to realize net earnings which amounted to 197 per cent. on an original investment of \$600,000. The price of tweeds in Canada during that five years had advanced 80 per cent., which the head of the Paton Company said was due to increased costs of production.

What Labor Received in Wages

Interesting evidence is now available, however, to throw some light upon these increased costs of textile production in so far, at least, as wages are affected. Unfortunately this evidence pertaining to labor costs was not available in June, 1919, at Ottawa, while the official investigation into the high cost of living was in progress. Recent returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the woollen, cotton, hosiery and knit goods branches of the textile industry of Canada supply us with certain authoritative figures which stand out in vivid contrast with those submitted before the special committee of the House of Commons last summer, and add a new significance to the words of the man who spoke about his mill not being built for the glory of God.

Take the woollen industry first, cottons second, and hosiery and knit goods third, this being in the comparative order of bad, worse, worst, when considered from the point of view of wages.

For the woollen textile industry the following classification was made according to weekly wage payments to specified groups of employees, as at December 15, 1918:

Groups of Earnings.	Male.	Females.
Under \$5 per week.	29	74
From \$5 to under \$10.	292	1104
From \$10 to under \$15.	745	1047
From \$15 to under \$20.	728	234
From \$20 to under \$25.	458	28
Over \$25 per week.	268	2

The average annual wage paid to all wage-earners, both male and female, in the woollen industry in Canada during 1918, was \$624, or about \$12 per week. But, as may be seen in the list, a large percentage of the female workers earned below \$10 per week. Yet it was claimed that tweeds had advanced 80 per cent. because of increased costs. And these are not pre-war figures. They prevailed in a year when very large profits were made on woollen textiles for military and domestic requirements. In the case of the Paton Manufacturing Company, earnings on capital amounted to 72 per cent. Taking the entire woollen industry as reflected in reports from 75 mills, 58 of which are in Ontario, net profits in 1918 averaged 18.41 per cent. Business came easily to the manufacturer of woollens, as of all textiles, all through the war years. He had very little of the normal expense of salesmen to bear; Government contracts took the place of salesmanship for the time being. In addition, the manufacturer of woollens had the advantage of protection against goods imported into Canada amounting to 30 and 35 per cent. He also had the advantage of importing his raw materials from other countries free; and in the one item of raw wool, during the fiscal year 1918-19, did bring in free some 10,000,000 pounds, worth over 9 million dollars. And this was in the same year that he was paying over 1100 women workers from \$5 to under \$10 per week!

(To be continued in our next issue.)

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EDITOR'S VIEW OF SOCIALIST PARTY'S LATE CONVENTION

Socialist Platform Has In It But Very Little To Recommend It To The Voters

The convention of the Socialist Party held in New York City did not enunciate any policy of a very startling nature, says an editorial in the *Garment Worker*. The fight over what planks should be incorporated in the platform showed some spirit.

The conservative element was greatly in the majority, and it won the day as to what the platform should contain in carrying forward socialist principles. It rejected the recommendations of the ultra-radicals as to the dictatorship of the proletariat, and favored constitutional methods in the securing of its political ascendancy in this country.

The party showed that it was not willing to give its support to the Soviet system of Russia, and it so substantially declared.

In some respects the platform formulated has recommendations for legislative action that will meet with very general approval, but there are many demands in the platform that will not have the support of the American people and especially of the working class. What is good in the platform as affecting the welfare of labor has been stated with quite as strong force by the declarations of the American Federation of Labor in its bill of rights and for the application of which it is going to contend in the coming political campaign.

Generally, the platform of the Socialist Party has in it but very little to recommend it to the support of the Am-

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Jasper at 97th Street

ANOTHER SOCIAL EXPERIMENT

(Continued from Page One)

be met by private capital. The cost of construction being out of all proportion to the economic rent that could be charged, local and national governments have been obliged to assume responsibility for financing a housing scheme. The guilds therefore propose to enter into a direct contract with the municipal governments to build these houses at cost, plus ten per cent, which is to be charged for overhead expenses. They believe that they can not only build houses much cheaper than a contractor, but that they can do it much better. Quality and economy is not only the motto but the capital of the guild. Stock will not be sold as in the formation of a company because whenever stock is sold interest becomes the first charge on industry. The guild will be capitalized on its ability to produce; on that basis labor instead of interest will become the first charge on industry. The laborer then ceases to become a wage earner, according to the guild socialist, and to use his own words becomes an actual member of the guild, drawing regular pay and not subject to periods of unemployment. It will be a self-governing institution, electing its own administrative officials and will include all classes of labor necessary to the erection of these buildings.

Mr. G. D. Cole, who is now regarded as one of the ablest exponents of guild socialism is supporting the movement. In his speech at the London meeting he claimed the movement was irresistible; labor had never had a better opportunity. They had been so successful at the last municipal elections that many of the London boroughs were dominated by labor representatives, who would not only be sympathetic but would help them in their new venture. Labor is also so well organized that the local authorities who contemplated a building program would not hesitate to supply the material and entrust the building to the guild.

The venture is of particular interest at this time when so many different experiments are being made with a view to healing the breach between Capital and Labor. This is probably the first experiment of recent years suggested by Labor, but it is questionable whether even a large body of Labor is behind this movement. The theory of guild socialism is self government in industry, or industrial democracy. It would abolish capitalism, and establish a new industrial system, democratically controlled by the wage-earner. With that avowed purpose, if for no other reason, the capitalist will put every impediment in the way of the guild. The guild will have to enter into direct competition with capital; it will be wholly dependent on capital; every movement it makes will be limited entirely by the influence of capital. It is therefore difficult to imagine how it can be a suc-

MOVIES USUALLY DEPICT LABOR MAN AS BRUTAL

Federation Film Co. Organized to Combat Movie Propaganda Flooding Country

(By the Federated Press)
Seattle.—When a laboring man is shown on a movie screen he is nearly always depicted as married, J. Arthur Nelson, manager and producer of Federation Film, told an audience in the Workers' College forum. The Federation Film company is being organized by the unions to combat the movie propaganda flooding the country.

"The reason the laboring man is married," said Nelson, "is because he has a very weak wife whom he beats regularly, or a very strong wife who does the washing for the entire neighborhood and thus supports him."

Nelson further elaborated on the generally recognized picture of the working man as the film producers manufacture this character—unshaven, dirty, and the brutal head of a home consisting of one room, also dirty.

As part of his talk on "The Poison on the Screen," Nelson explained that Federation Film expects to produce shortly its first picture. Its big drama will contain an economic undercurrent. Its labor news weekly will carry views of workers and well conducted labor enterprises from all parts of the country and eventually of the world. Its economic digest will show the forces of industry at work. Distribution will be made through the various state federations and the pictures will be shown in union halls and also in the regular picture houses.

When the Seattle Union Record was illegally closed by men in federal office, pictures of the closing of the plant were shown throughout the nation together with the information that a "seditions" newspaper had been suppressed.

When the labor newspaper was released from its illegal seizure on order of the U.S. courts, the movie weekly companies carefully refrained from taking any pictures of the reopening of the building. A labor news weekly would not have omitted this detail, enthusiasts for the new undertaking of organized labor here point out.

"Labor must raise up from its own ranks the men and women who can do the things for labor in an administrative way which are now done by capitalists for capitalists. The Co-operative movement provides the training to do these things."

Capitalism destroyed the ancient guild; it is still strong enough to destroy a modern guild. It is a doubtful undertaking, but a very interesting social experiment.

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52
Bro. Walker is the proud possessor of a baby daughter, born on the 5th inst. Many happy returns of the day, Bro. Walker. Keep up the good work.

Sister Varley has just returned from six months' leave of absence, during which time she visited the Old Land, and on the return journey, Buffalo, N. Y., but prefers Sunny Alberta. We are pleased to welcome her back amongst us, and to see her looking so well after her trip across the pond.

It will be hoped that all members will make a special effort to attend the regular meeting on Friday, 11th inst., as some very important discussions are to take place.

We would indeed like to know who the sister was that went to the "Edna" last Saturday, and who, during the most exciting piece, grabbed the gentleman sitting at her side (and continued to hold on for the rest of the show).

"E." started it. Her story was that she had seen a hen which had four legs. Bill, always a sport, related a yarn about a hen sitting on 12 double yolked eggs and hatching out 26 chickens. This started "Barb" thinking. That painful process resulted in an authentic report of a double headed hen with its feathers growing the wrong way. What next?

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN
Local No. 386 held a very successful meeting on June 2nd. There was a large attendance and five new members were initiated.

Communications were received from Toronto informing us that the Packers of that city recognize the Packing Plant Workers' Union, and the employers and employees have come to an

agreement in regards to wages and conditions under which they work. Letters have been sent to the management of the local plants asking them to receive a delegation from our union. Up to date of this report we have not received any answer.

The local retail meat cutters showed great interest at this meeting and action in their behalf is being taken.

Mr. Smitten, Secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor gave a very interesting address, his subject being minimum wage and young people's employment. Everyone present appreciated the valuable information they received from Mr. Smitten's remarks.

As in most cases the fair sex are taking a prominent part. They are as determined as the men to make this union a success. All members are asked to attend the next meeting on June 16th as there will be important business to transact.

C.N.R. MACHINISTS
Lodge 817, I.A. of M. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month. The next regular meeting is on June 11th at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, corner of 101st and Jasper. Now is the time for all good members to come to the aid of the movement. Sounds like an old one, but then after all we can advance just so fast as the rank and file allow us. The harder you think and talk and work for the "Forward Movement of Labor" the sooner the reward.

Bro. Fanjoy suffered a severe accident lately and he is still in the hospital.

Accidents will happen, of course, and we are prone to think a bit more seriously when those working amongst us, and who are our friends are the ones who are caught. Our obligations to our

friends are such that we need not strictly be Christians or belong to the same fraternity before visiting and comforting them. A friend is closer than any fraternity can bind humans, and cheerful "Fanny" is a friend.

If you are a friend of "Fanny's," show it! Act! There's all kinds of little things to do. Is it necessary to enumerate them all? How about his home garden, his chores, his businesses around town—water, light, etc., or perhaps you have some flowers to place on a table at his bedside, or a good book to read. That little item alone is something a sermon could be written on. For instance: Where would you prefer to have the flowers placed? By your sick-bed, or on a mound of dirt covering a carcass that once was your soul's shell? Put yourself in "Fanny's" place in your mind's eye. Think it over.

What prospects do we have amongst our ranks! You remember, perhaps, in our April bulletin (not the local subsidized paper, by the way) that R. C. McCutcheon advises getting in touch with the raising trades crafts with a view to organizing the railway workers to the extent that all negotiations will be handled by the one committee, as in the U.S. at present. Bro. Findlay is opposed to massed action in the industry, claiming that the result of the French railroad strike demonstrated the futility of such action.

Bro. McCutcheon is allowed to preach that "if we do have to strike we can all strike together, thereby being able to put up a more effective fight," and if the Bulletin is to be of any use to Div. 4, he who holds to an opinion contrary to Bro. McCutcheon's and who can back up that opinion with an argument, as most likely Bro. Findlay can, would be doing an essential and obligatory act in publishing his opinion, at least, in that same Bulletin. It is at his service.

"SPILLING THE BEANS" CAUSES A STIR IN C.M.A.

(Continued from Page One)

There should be no Labor members of parliament and there should be no farmer members of parliament. Ah! says the reader, Mr. Parsons wants only C.M.A. members in parliament. No, sir! No such thing! The C.M.A. is not in politics. The C.M.A. has no members in parliament! Mr. Parsons himself said so. But this brings us back to the Financial Post a quotation from which hardly agrees with Mr. Parsons:

The prejudices of the people centre on the manufacturers. The reasons given are protection, profiteering, the arrogance and trickery of capital, the control of legislatures. There is no getting away from it. They can refer to convincing facts. In Ontario they can quote the expenses coming out now in lumbering, pulp and nickel; exploiters of which for years influenced, and at times controlled, the Provincial Cabinet. And on top of it all is the story of the \$3,000,000 election campaign fund the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are raising, which, coming just after the exposure of their secret scheme to control the press of the country, has increased the prevailing prejudice.

What conclusion must the ordinary citizen reach when the statements of Mr. Parsons and those of the Financial Post are placed together? There is only one conclusion to come to, and that is that somebody is not adhering strictly to the truth. If we are prone to think that the somebody is Mr. Parsons, it is because the Post is at least frank in making its statement.

Co-operation is the keynote for success and it is with this thought in mind that a few suggestions are offered in this season of spring, when many trades unionists are purchasing wearing apparel.

REPORT COVERS EVERY PHASE OF LABOR MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page One)

management and control of industry. To a larger degree than ever before, this principle was agreed to by employers during the war. It was found that it produced results of great value in the winning of the war. It made industry more productive.

Industry today requires these remedial measures:

"It requires greater democracy in order to give to the workers full voice in assisting in its direction.

"It requires more intelligent management and acceptance of the principles that production is for use and not for profit alone.

"It requires full and free acceptance and use of the best that invention has to offer.

"It requires bold and audacious reconstruction of method and process in the conduct of basic industries.

"Labor does not oppose introduction of improved methods in industry. It courts and encourages improvement in processes and in machinery. What it will always resist is the introduction of these processes and this machinery at the expense of the workers.

"There is a knowledge of industry among the workers in industry of which society has not begun to avail itself. The effort has been to suppress use of that knowledge and to demean those who possess it. The workers know their work as none but the workers can know it. The shoemaker knows his last and the engineer understands the capacity of his engine.

"We propose the salvation of industry. We propose the means whereby the world may be fed and clothed and housed and given happiness. We have service to give and if permitted to give freely and on terms of manhood and equality we will give in abundance. We cannot be driven as slaves in a common effort of humankind."

YALE'S \$90,000 SHOE SALE

FORCING PRICES TO NEW LEVELS IN THIS TREMENDOUS SALE

What has brought such a drastic step? Why a sale of shoes with such reductions? Why slash prices on staple and dependable shoes such as these, just as the demand for them is about to reach its height? It's not a long story, here it is in a nut shell. It's our policy to stage a gigantic June Clearance Sale every year and make it one grand success—that's why! Come!— you'll do wise to participate, the savings are absolutely real—our reputation is behind them.

Men's Shoes

Thursday 9 A.M.

Thursday 9 A.M.

Savings in Misses' Boots
In black and wine color Kid and Elk School Shoes; button or lace. Regular \$5.50. Sizes 11 to 2. Sale Price... **\$4.45**
Regular \$5.50. Sizes 11 to 2. Sale Price... \$3.95
Regular \$4.50. Sizes 4 to 7½. Sale Price... \$3.45

Reg. up to \$13.50
A great big rack full of odds and ends for men, in several leathers and styles. All sizes. To clear at
\$8.95

Regular **\$13.50** Sale Price **\$8.95**

\$20.00 Gold Bond Boots, \$16.45
A real saving for the young men. Gold Bond Boots, Cedar and Torpedo lasts, in black and mahogany calf, width from AA to D. Regular \$20.00 values. Sale Price... **\$16.45**

Two Specials in Women's Pumps
No. 1, regular \$6 Patent Mary Jane. \$4.65
-ankle strap Pumps. Sale Price...
No. 2, regular \$12.00 is a black Kid Pump; Louis covered heels. Sale Price... **\$8.95**

Regular \$18.00 Slater's and Just Wright Arch Preserver Boots
For men, of vici leather. Built on the comfort last. Sale Price... **\$5.95**

SALE OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 10th, AT 9 A.M. SHARP

Ladies' White Boots
Reg. \$5.00 Women's High Cut White Canvas Boots. Sale Price... **\$3.95**
Reg. \$5.00 Women's White Canvas Sport Boots, white kid trimmed. Sale Price... **\$3.75**
Reg. \$7.50 Women's White Canvas Boots, Louis and low heels. Sale Price... **\$5.45**

\$14 Men's Invictus Boots, \$11.95
Men's Black and Brown Calf Boots with round or receding toe. All sizes. Widths from A to D.
Sale Price **\$11.95**

\$16.00 Men's Invictus Oxfords, \$12.95
You have a splendid range to choose from. We have them in brown and black calf and kid leathers. All sizes and widths from AA to D. Regular \$16.00 values. Sale Price... **\$12.95**

Regular \$16 Men's Invictus Boots, \$12.45
In Tan Calf Short Vamp Boots; button or lace; solid oak tan soles. Regular \$16 values. To Clear at only **\$12.45**

Hurlbut's Boots For Children
In black and tan kid; button or lace. Never will you get 'em at prices so low again.
Regular \$6.00. Sizes 8 to 10½. Cut to... **\$4.65**
Regular \$5.00. Sizes 4 to 7½. Cut to... **\$3.95**

Regular \$12.00 Men's Oxfords
Men's Oxfords in black and mahogany calf leathers, oak tanned, Goodyear welted soles. To clear while they last
\$6.95

LADIES' PUMPS
Regular \$4.00 Women's White Canvas Pumps and 2-strap Ankle Pumps; low heels; to clear.
\$2.95

FOR SHOES THAT FIT AND WEAR

YALE SHOE STORE

10179 JASPER AVENUE NEXT TO MONARCH THEATRE

CLEAN ICE, FULL WEIGHT, BEST SERVICE

NO SAWDUST USED IN STORAGE

Twin City Ice Co., Ltd.

9806 100th Street Phone 4202



Diamond Engagement Ring

The newer styles of engagement rings mounted in platinum and white gold are wonderfully pretty—showing the stones to advantage and adding much to their attractiveness.

Diamond Solitaires, \$35.00 and upwards

ASH BROS.

Watch and Diamond Merchants
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10212 JASPER AVE.

The Store of Quality

HALLIER'S CAKES AND PASTRY
are always in season and always quality.

HALLIER'S SPECIAL BLEND TEA
Nothing like it in the city.

J. A. HALLIER

9974 JASPER AVE.

RELIABLE WATCHES

IN BEST AMERICAN AND SWISS MANUFACTURE

Fully covered by our guarantee

All makes of Watches Repaired by our Staff of Experts.

Jackson Bros.

LEADING JEWELERS
PHONE 1747
9962 Jasper Avenue
Marriage Licenses Issued

ADVERTISE IN THE EDMONTON FREE PRESS

The Woman's Page

MUSIC IS TODAY RECOGNIZED AS MAN'S PLEASURE

Forefathers Had Little Thought For Any But Practical and Necessary Things.

Today music is recognized as a man's pleasure, man's recreation and a man's accomplishment, and therefore should find a large place in a boy's education. This idea was strongly emphasized in a recently published interview with Major Rupert Hughes, who, in addition to his military standing, is an author and playwright of note. The Major pointed out that in the early days of the country our forefathers had little thought of anything but the most practical and necessary things. "But this very necessity," he says, "seemed to lead many of them into the mistaken thought that music was, first of all, not in any way a necessity, and not being a necessity, it was therefore a feminine calling—something to while away the time of girls and women, whose men-folks could afford to let them escape the slavery of the kitchen, to say nothing of the field and the barn. Music became one of the chief studies of the young ladies' seminary—not music as we know it now, but music apparently made as a kind of background for crinolines and long curls. When one knows the interest men take in music today he is led to ask—what has brought about this change?"

"Knowing the business man as we all know him," argues the Major in answer to this question, "let us admit that it was possibly the great success of the many musicians in the material side of musical work which led many so-called 'Captains of Industry' to realize that 'perhaps there is something in music after all.'"

"With musicians making fortunes of amazing size; with building after building going up in all parts of the country in honor of music; with the musical industries producing a revenue that still makes some of us gasp, it was not surprising that the gentlemen, who had been brought up to think that the one righteous and noble thing in human life was business, should suddenly realize that after all art, when it is art which the human appetite requires, is a wonderfully lucrative thing, even though it is not hitched up to a typewriter and an adding machine. Whetted with just enough curiosity, Mr. Business-man gradually found himself 'taking more and more interest in music, until one day he made the discovery that he was actually reading articles upon music in the daily papers, learning the names of singers, and perhaps wondering what their 'batting averages' were."

"Then came the player piano and the phonograph. Here he at least could go through part of the process of making music. It was not always to be locked

up in the fingers of his wife or his daughter. Once tasting the joys of music-making, he found a new interest in life, a new and unexplored field for mental recreation, a field which grew more and more lovely with every step. Mr. Business-man became a music fan, as his friends said. He bought books on music, bought tickets for concerts, operas and recitals which he had formerly secretly pitied his wife for attending. Much to his surprise, he found that this interest in music, like golf and the 'car,' took his mind from other things, made his intellect rest, banished business for the nonce, benefited him, exhilarated him, made him a better man for the workaday world."

WOMEN WILL HAVE LITTLE VOICE IN U.S. NOMINATIONS

(By the Federated Press)

Washington.—Women will have little voice in the choice of presidential candidates, and practically no official part in either of the big party national conventions held this month, because of the continued delay in the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment.

The National Woman's Party points out this fact in a statement just issued, which asserts that women are not on an equal basis with men in party management; that they have been excluded from a majority of the presidential preference primaries, and that they will attend the national conventions as delegates in insignificant numbers.

The figures secured from the Republican and Democratic Women's Committees—and which are complete, except for Vermont and West Virginia on the Republican side and Louisiana and Florida on the Democratic side—show that of the 984 delegates to the Republican convention, at Chicago, on June 8th, only 25 will be women; and of the 1,092 delegates to the Democratic convention at San Francisco, on June 28th, only 69 will be women. Contested elections in both parties may change these figures somewhat, but the difference in the totals will be very slight.

The statement further points out that, thus, the 17,000,000 women eligible to vote for the next president, whether or not the federal suffrage amendment is ratified, are accorded only a 2 per cent representation in the selection of the Republican nominee and only a 6 per cent representation in the choice of the Democratic candidate, although they actually represent approximately 35 per cent of the total number of men and women eligible to vote for president next November.

In the list of alternates to the conventions women are more largely represented, 133 being accredited alternates to the Republican Convention, and 130 to the Democratic.

WOMEN'S ADVENT INTO POLITICS IN OLD COUNTRY

Political Movement Being Brightened and Heightened in Old Land

The political movement in the old land is being brightened and heightened by the advent of women into politics, and it will not be long before the Labor Party will have its full quota of women members in parliament.

Miss Mary Macarthur (Mrs. Anderson), is well known throughout the world as a leader of women Trade Unionists in the British Isles. She is the secretary of the Women's Trade Union League and a member of the British Labor Party executive.

She fought a splendid fight at the last general election as Labor candidate at Stourbridge, and next time she will be the Labor M.P. for that constituency. No woman in the world, with the exception of Mrs. Sidney Webb, has taken a deeper interest in politics than Mrs. Anderson.

Speaking of children, she says: "Every mother thinks the best is good enough for her child. Every mother wants her child to have a fair chance—sufficient nourishing food to eat, warm and pretty clothes to wear, a decent easy home to live in, and every opportunity that education can provide for the full development of mind and spirit."

"Yes! that is what every mother wants for her own child, and that is what the Labor Party is determined to secure for every mother's child."

"Higher wages," she says, "will not help us if we find that more money buys less. The housewife, be she ever so frugal and clever, is worried out of her life in these days and it has been truly said that worry kills sooner than work."

"Then last, but not least, there's education. Again we want the best for our children."

"The Labor Party's educational policy will give the worker's child an equal chance with all other children."

40TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMER. FED. LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

Mr. Gompers urged organized labor to hold itself in leash and use its power of force and influence in moderation, but asserted that all the workers must be kept "on the firing line." No one can hurt or injure our movement or destroy it but ourselves, he said. After paying a glowing tribute to Canada and her labor organizations, Mr. Gompers said:

"There is no body of men outside of Canada that holds so much goodwill for Canada than the American Federation of Labor. Politically the organized labor movement of Canada is independent of the United States as the United States is from Canada. The autonomy of the workers and citizens of Canada is just as safe from our hands as ours is from theirs. Industrially and economically we are bound together. It could not be different. Our interests and our production, our life and welfare are bound in one movement. Industrially our people have decided that our interests are one and we propose to act as one."

Mr. Gompers denied reports that the federation was an organization designed to fleece the workers of Canada out of their money and spending it outside of the dominion. He read a report showing that the federation had spent \$200,000 more in Canada than it had received from Canada.

Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades Congress, told the delegates that "despite the opposition of the 'big interests,' the 'destructionists' and radical elements, the trade unions were gaining strength in the dominion." He appealed for close co-operation between United States and Canada. Canada and the other world nations are waiting to welcome the federation into the international labor body of the League of Nations, said Mr. Moore, in making an appeal to the delegates to urge upon their congress legislation that would make their representation possible in the international.

In the annual report of the executive council, references were made to the disastrous results of the One Big Union experiment in Canada, and denunciation of Bolshevism, proffering the action of the United States government in invoking the food control law against the labor miners' strike, and the failure of the American congress to take action to control the cost of living, are among the outstanding features of the report.

The workmen of Canada were congratulated for defeating the One Big Union idea and their stand was characterized as "a magnificent triumph for trade unionism, and a vindication of the purposes, policies and achievements of the American Federation of Labor."

One Hundred or More Stylish New Suits For Women and Misses

Re-Grouped and Re-Priced for Clearance on Friday and Saturday Morning at Savings of 25 to 30 Per Cent. on Regular Prices



Suits of such good quality, style and workmanship as characterize these Johnstone Walker assemblages, at such sweeping price reductions can't help but result in the greatest Suit Sale Edmonton women have participated in this season.

Prices are so generously revised and there are so many different styles that an exceptional saving opportunity is presented to every woman whether the contemplated purchase is a first new suit or a second one with the idea of a change or for early fall wear.

Smartly Tailored Serge Suits Formerly Up to \$45.00, Clearing at \$29.50

Suits that have been persistently pronounced the best valued offered in the city at their former prices. Exceptionally well tailored of navy or black serge, in popular belted styles, braid and buttoned trimmed. Regularly \$45.00. On Sale Friday and Saturday A.M.

\$29.50

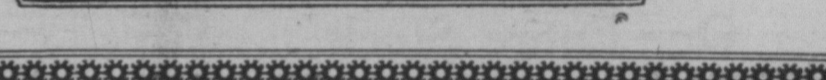
The foremost fashion centres of the continent know of no smarter or more stylish suits than are slated for clearance in these groupings Friday and Saturday a.m. An opportunity whose two-fold advantages of wide choice and exceptional money savings cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Another Grouping of Fine Wool Tricotine Suits Formerly to \$95, for \$59.50

Suits of excellent style and character—each model typical of the newest in Suit fashions. Developed in fine wool tricotines and serges, sand, grey, taupe, nigger, navy or black, in many exclusive designs, featuring fancy embroidered vests, tucked and pleated back coats, rolling collars, narrow belts and novelty cut pockets. Regularly \$75.00, \$85.00 and \$95.00. On Sale Friday and Saturday A.M.

\$59.50

Store Closes Every Saturday at 1 P.M.



Mail Orders from this advertisement will be promptly shipped.

GRAHAM & REID, LTD. HOME FURNISHERS

Carpets and Furniture Most Important in a Home

FINDLAY REPORTS UNSATISFACTORY ACTION OF BOARD

(Continued from Page One)

per capita assessment. This was agreed to and circulars will be sent out to local unions requesting a contribution of ten cents per member.

A communication was received from the Alberta Federation of Labor regarding a Provincial wide Labor paper which would involve the cancelling of the council's agreement with H. J. Roche for the reason that the new paper would be published by Mr. Roche and would absorb the Edmonton Free Press. The matter was referred to the executive to bring in recommendations as to satisfactory terms on which the agreement should be abrogated.

Another letter from the Alberta Federation requested the council to press the government to appoint the commission to inquire into minimum wage conditions in the province. The Federation also asked that the council suggest two names of members who would be suitable employees' representatives on the commission. The council nominated President McCreath and Secretary Smitten of the Federation.

Letter Carriers Affiliation
A letter from the Letter Carriers' union was read, in which that body resigned from affiliation with the council. On motion of A. Farnillo and E. E. Roper this matter was referred to the president of the Trades Congress with the request that he take it up with the president of the Letter Carriers' international. Incidentally, Del. Herron expressed the opinion that the appointment of the assistant postmaster should not be allowed to drop. The statement made by the postmaster some time ago that there was no man on the Edmonton staff competent to take that position should not go unchallenged. Del. Cairns was of the same mind. In this connection it was pointed out that the letter carriers themselves had not furnished the council with the necessary information on this point.

Representative Farnillo reported that he and Secretary Smitten had been making progress in the work of organizing the carpenters and bricklayers, and asked for the co-operation of all concerned in order to complete the undertaking satisfactorily. The Meat Out-

ters' union made application for affiliation and same was accepted. Del. Findlay brought to attention of the council the proposal to extend the municipal golf links at Victoria park by cutting down trees. He was strongly opposed to this procedure and moved that the council be requested to allow no cutting of trees there. Del. Latham seconded this, and it was carried.

A Farnillo stated that the wire netting on the high level bridge, placed there for protection of children, needed repairs at several points, and this will be taken to the city authorities.

TEAMSTERS DO ALL IN POWER TO AVERT STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

Ottawa in the following wire: "Mass meeting of Teamsters held May 28th was unanimously agreed to accept Minister's offer of board if acceptable to other party involved in dispute. Have notified Cartage Association of same and requested them to call mass meeting of their Association for Tuesday, June 1st that we may reach final decision and avoid strike, if possible."

"W. G. MURRAY." This was replied to by the Department as follows: "W. G. Murray, Labor Hall, Secretary Teamsters Union, Edmonton, Alta. Your message received. Word received here from Cartage Association does not seem to indicate willingness on their part to refer dispute to board, but minister trusts your efforts that direction may succeed and will act promptly on hearing parties have agreed."

"F. A. ACLAND, Deputy Minister of Labor." The correspondence quoted above passing between the Department and the union followed the receiving of a communication of May 25th from the Cartage Association as follows: "Mr. W. G. Murray, Business Agent, Teamsters' Union, Labor Hall, Edmonton. Der Sir,—This will inform you that at a meeting of the executive committee of the above association held at the King Edward Hotel on Thursday, 24th May, that a motion to draw up an

The Hudson Bay Company's HISTORICAL PAGEANT

At the Empire Theatre

Friday and Saturday Evenings
Matinee on Saturday

Tickets now on sale on the main floor of the Hudson's Bay Store, and also at the Empire theatre.

Net Proceeds for the Y.W.C.A. Building Fund

As seating capacity is limited and there is a great demand for tickets, we advise all to secure their seats early to avoid disappointment.

The pageant will be presented **FRIDAY, JUNE 11 AND SATURDAY, JUNE 12** With Saturday Matinee

FULL CAST, 65, INCLUDING MALE CHORUS OF 26 ORCHESTRA, OF 22 PIECES UNDER DIRECTION OF VERNON BARFORD

Gorgeous Costumes! Magnificent Scenery! Indians!

Reserved Seats, \$1.50, \$1.00. Gallery, 50c.
Curtain 8:30 sharp

agreement between the Edmonton Cartage Association and the Teamsters' Union was submitted to the meeting and the said motion was defeated.

Yours very truly,
A. RILEY, Secretary.

The officials of the Teamsters, still loath to call a strike to enforce their demands, communicated with the chairman of the Transportation Section of the Board of Trade with a view to using the offices of that body to bring about an amicable settlement. The outcome of the Board of Trade's action was that a committee of the Warehousemen's Association will draw up a proposed agreement which will be placed before the employers' meeting on Monday next. The agreement as drawn up will then be placed before the union for acceptance. Whether it will be accepted will depend upon whether or not the terms are satisfactory to the men.

Whatever the outcome of the whole dispute, the attitude of the Teamsters in doing all in their power to prevent trouble, will commend itself to the Edmonton public.

Every Day a Bargain Day at **BARNES' GROCERY**
10628 107th Avenue Phone 5056
Canadian Food Control License No. 8-21212

Saturday Meat Specials

We close on Wednesdays at 1 p.m. Open all day Saturday

Choice Corned Beef, per lb. 22c
Choice Rolled Roasts of Beef, per lb. 30c to 35c
Choice Pot Roasts of Beef, per lb. 22c to 25c
Pickle Pork, per lb. 22c to 30c
Choice Oven Roasts, lb. 25c to 30c
Boiling Beef, per lb. 18c to 22c
Fresh Milk Fed Veal, fresh killed
Fowl, Shoulder Roasts of Pork, Loin Roasts of Pork, Stewing Veal, Stewing Lamb, Shoulder Roasts of Lamb.
Fruits and Vegetables at Palace and Seona Market.

P. Burns & Co. Ltd. MARKETS

CENTRAL UNION LABEL COUNCIL IN CONVENTION

(Continued from page 2).

That the best method to employ at this time to get the Union Label product to labor's friends is for labor to do the job by establishing and supporting 100 per cent. Union Label enterprises, such as the city of Brooklyn is now enjoying.

That the best way to have the members of organized labor becoming acquainted with the various Union Labels as well as the problem confronting our movement is for all unions to purchase the Union Label Advocate and distribute same amongst its members.

That in order to do the work the Label Council was organized for all local unions whose International has a Union Label, Stamp, Working Button, Shop or Store Card and whether the particular local uses the emblem or not, they should affiliate with the Central Union Label Council and help build up the movement so that it will be of a material benefit to all concerned.

That secession movements are the result of insincere men who through trickery and the ambition to hold high office which none could hold with honor, mislead those whom they represent. The fact that many of these movements have adopted union labels to mislead the public and members of unions not conversant with the principles upon which the American Federation of Labor is founded, is conclusive proof that they are in accord with the policy of that great body of workers insofar as the union label is concerned and oftentimes masquerade under the banner of a union label, when it suits their purpose. That many of these secession leaders are in the employ of the capitalist forces of this country to do the bona fide labor movement is one of the facts boldly brought out at the conference.

In his report, Secretary Sinniger in part had this to say about seceding organizations and the union label: "Greater New York has at this time many independent and secession movements who claim they are opposed to the policies of the American Federation of Labor, but still they adopt union labels, and these bogus labels are in many instances fooling union men and women in this city. Still much of this trickery could be offset by referring to the 'Union Label Advocate', in which the bona fide Labels are illustrated every month. A few of the unions that are at this time experiencing this difficulty are the bakers, waiters, barbers and United Garment Workers. The Council feels, however, that with the officers and delegates conversant on these matters and impressing their membership with the necessity of seeking those articles that bear the bona fide union labels much could be done to offset the propaganda spread by these so-called unions to fool the trade unionists of this city."

Hugh Frayne extended to the Union Label Council the compliments of the American Federation of Labor, and for the efficient way in which the work of the union label trades was being done in New York City, and also extended to Mr. John Manning, who was present, some compliments for the efficient work that he was doing throughout the country in behalf of the Union Label Trades Department, and said that the department at this time was doing more work than ever before and that its prestige and influence was being felt everywhere.

Among the most important resolutions passed by the Central Union Label Council was the following: "Whereas: The Central Union Label Council, in conference assembled, is desirous of furthering the plan to have all workers patronize all stores whose

U.M.W.A. WILL PROTEST AGAINST USE OF GUNMEN

W. Virginia's Rule By Armies of Gunmen To Be Carried To A.F. of L. Convention

(By the Federated Press) Washington.—Protest against West Virginia's rule by private armies of gunmen is to be carried to the convention of the American Federation of Labor by the United Mine Workers' delegates.

At Montreal, there will be an eager audience for the story of the reign of terror in West Virginia. Drastic action, on the industrial and on the political field, will be proposed and debated. Plans will be made for dealing with the situation in Logan county, where 7,000 to 8,000 coal miners are held in virtual slavery, fearing to move their household goods or even to leave the valley in daylight with their families.

Action by the Montreal convention will be toward bringing about national understanding of the fact—first voiced by the operators—that the constitution does not apply in West Virginia; that human life, as well as the ordinary freedom of human beings, is unsafe in many parts of West Virginia for any man or woman believing in the right of wage workers to organize, that the situation promises to develop into bloody attacks by armed men upon unarmed miners, unless the miners arm to protect themselves; that the Federal Government must intervene in West Virginia to re-establish the constitution and the ordinary civil rights of citizens.

When repairs are necessary to the house in which you live or a building in which you are interested, do everything possible to have that work done by good standing members of the Building Trades, and there is no good reason why your soiled linen should be cleaned in an up-to-date union laundry.

Resolved, That suitable pamphlets be printed and distributed among all union men, which shall contain a clear and comprehensive explanation of the object in view.

In all respects the conference was a big success and a big boost for the union labels of all crafts.

RUSSIAN CODE OF LABOR LAWS MAKE WORK COMPULSORY

Interesting to Note That This Comes From Country Where Labor Rules

It will be interesting to organized working people in this country accustomed to the daily practice of democracy, accustomed to exercising a voice in the working out of their own destiny, to read the Code of Labor Laws now in effect in Russia. If the defenders of Soviet rule could bring themselves to be honest and abandon all pretense of democratic practice, there would be nothing surprising about this Code of Labor Laws. What makes it interesting is that it comes from a country which has been called a country where labor rules. It will be seen at once that not only does labor not rule, but labor is ruled with an iron hand. The Soviet Code of Labor Laws published in the official American organ of Sovietism, Soviet Russia, in the issue of February 21st, 1920, provides for compulsory labor for the entire population except those below 16 years of age.

Those who have not cleared their minds on the question of Sovietism would do well to read in an excellent pamphlet by William Trent a description of the old Quarter Sessions of England. In these tribunals the effort was made to fix wages, to standardize them, and to prohibit payment of anything above a fixed amount. They also should read "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," by Thirfold Rogers. These show the futility of such efforts and the menace to humanity that is in them.

Beautiful straight jacket Soviet Russia! And this is the ideal to which our workers are commended.

Big Nursery Stock Sale NOW ON!

We have a large and extra good selection of hardy and vigorous Shade Trees, Hedges, Flowering Shrubs, Small Fruits, Perennial Flowers and Vegetable Roots. NOW is your opportunity to beautify and brighten your home—COME and MAKE your selection now.

SHADE TREES	
Russian Poplar, 4-5 ft., each	\$1.10
Russian Poplar, large, each	1.50
White Ash, 7ft. each, to	3.00
Manitoba Maple, each	3.00
Colorado Blue Spruce, each	\$3.00
Pine, each	4.00
Caragana, \$5.00—per 100	10.00
FLOWERING SHRUBS	
Lilac, Chas. X, each	\$1.25
Lilac, White, each	2.25
Lilac, Japanese, each	2.25
Lilac, Japanese, large, each	4.50
Lilac, Purple, each	2.00
Spiraea Van Houttei, each	\$1.15
Spiraea Golden Leaf, each	1.25
Berberis Purple Leaf, each	1.00
Flowering Currant, each	1.25
Tartarian Honey-suckle, each	2.00
SMALL FRUITS	
Transcendent Crab, each	\$1.00
Hibernal Apple, each	1.00
Raspberry Cuthbert, doz.	1.50
Raspberry Black, dozen	1.50
Cherry Rocky Mountain, each	\$.80
Currant, Black, doz.	3.50
Currant, Red Dutch, doz.	3.50
Currant, White, doz.	3.50
PERENNIAL FLOWERS	
Prunella Separate colors, bunch	\$2.75
Iris, doz.	2.50
Dahlia in pots, 35c—each	1.00
Virginia Creeper, each	.85
Golden Glow, bunch	.50
Hop Roots, large, doz.	1.00
Hop Roots, small, doz.	.60
Lily of the Valley, large clump, bunch	.65
Lily of the Valley, large clump, bunch	.65
VEGETABLE ROOTS	
Genuine English Mint, doz.	\$.75
Asparagus Palmetto, doz.	1.50
Elmer's Beets, doz.	2.00
Horse Radish, doz.	1.00
Magnon Early Strawberry, Per hundred	\$4.00
Super's Everbearing Strawberry, Per hundred	7.00
Per 25 plants	2.00
MURRAY'S GREEN VELVET LAWN SEED—The Best Lawn mixture to put a green carpet. Now is the proper time to seed new lawns or improve old ones. 1/2 lb., 25c; per lb., 50c.	
FERTILIZERS	
Nitrate of Soda, 10 lbs.	\$1.30
Nitrate of Soda, 100 lbs.	10.50
Ground Limestone, 100 lbs.	1.50
Ground Limestone, 500 lbs.	5.00
Ground Limestone, ton	\$15.00
Pure Fine Bone Meal, 25 lbs.	1.00
Pure Fine Bone Meal, 100 lbs.	3.00
Tankage, per 100 lbs.	6.00

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The Greatest Clothing Event IN THE HISTORY OF EDMONTON OUR ANNUAL STOCK REDUCTION SALE

Our Entire Stock of the very best Made-in-Canada Merchandise, known from Coast to Coast will be offered to the Buying Public in many cases at **Less than Manufacturers' Prices**. Our stock is far too heavy and must be cut in two, regardless of cost.

COMMENCING 9 A.M. Thursday, June 10th

WE WANT MONEY—WE WANT IT QUICK —WE WILL GET IT QUICK
This will be none of your "Marked-up, Marked-down" affairs, but an **Honest, Genuine, Legitimate Sale of High Standard Merchandise at Such Prices as will Compel the most Scrutinizing Buyer to avail himself of this Opportunity.**

We Challenge and Defy any Manufacturer in Canada to Sell these same Suits at Lower Prices

This is a **STRONG STATEMENT** but we stand ready to **PROVE WHAT WE SAY**. We urge you to **STUDY OUR ADS**. Keep this sale in mind and **FOLLOW THE CROWDS** at 9 A.M. Thursday, June 10th to

EDMONTON'S GREATEST CLOTHING SALE

NOW FOR VALUES! LET'S GO!

SUITS
At Wholesale Cost
SUITS
A mixed lot of Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits, regular up to \$35.00 values, Price **\$15.00**

ABSOLUTELY FREE
The Best \$65 Suit in Our Store
To the first fifty Customers entering our store on Thursday, June 10th and making a purchase of \$5.00 or over will be given a coupon with a number on it. In a sealed box at the office of The Edmonton Journal will be a coupon with a number duplicate to one of the coupons handed out at sale. The Holder of Lucky Number will be given **ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE** his choice of the **BEST SUIT OF CLOTHES** in our store.

SHOES
Less than Wholesale Cost
SHOES
A few odd lines Men's Dress Shoes up to \$12.00 value, to clear **\$5.95** at.

Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits, in neat patterns. Regular up to \$35.00 values. On sale at **\$22.50**

Men's Suits, Regular up to \$37.50, on sale **\$27.50**

Men's Bengard Suits, Reg. up to \$45.00. Sale Price **\$32.50**

Men's Art Craft Suits, in neat tweeds and worsteds, form fitting and regular models. Reg. up to \$50.00. Sale Price **\$37.50**

All our high grade Bengard Clothing. Regular up to \$65.00. **\$42.50** Sale Price.

Men's imported blue serge, made from finest botany yarns, guaranteed indigo dye, manufacturers' price of this suit today \$48.00. **\$42.95** Sale Price.

Conservative and young men's models

Men's imported clay twill worsted made in a three-button conservative sack suit. A high grade Art Craft Suit, worth today \$65.00. **\$42.95** Sale Price.

Men's Black and Brown Calf Blucher Shoes. Good value at \$10.00. Sale Price **\$6.75**

Men's Black and Brown Calf Dress Shoes, Balkan and Reeding toe. Regular \$12.00, for **\$8.45**

Men's Tan Grain Solid Leather Work Shoes, made in army lasts. Regular \$8.50, for **\$6.25**

Men's Black Blucher Work Shoe, guaranteed solid leather, military last. Regular \$8.00, Sale Price **\$5.25**

White Canvas Tennis Shoes. **\$1.85**

ACME CLOTHIERS LIMITED

10146 101ST STREET, OPPOSITE RICE STREET

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Buy in EDMONTON and from YOUR Advertisers

The Great War Veterans' Association of Canada

EDMONTON BRANCH
H. L. COLLINS, President R. V. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer
PHONES 5231-6443

ATTENTION!

To All Men Who Served in the Great War

The Great War Veterans' Association, Edmonton Branch, having a membership of nearly 7,000 Returned Soldiers, is open to receive applications for Membership to this Local of the G.W.V.A. from all returned men who saw service in the Great European War. The Constitution has now been broadened, and applications for Membership are now invited from men who served in Canada only, and includes all branches of the Service (Naval, Military, Air Service, etc.), regardless of where you saw service, and length of time served.

The Edmonton Branch of the G.W.V.A. is now located in the new Memorial Hall, overlooking the Saskatchewan River, and is without exception one of the finest, and the only one of its kind in Canada today. Out-of-town members are afforded every facility in the way of accommodation in the new Clubrooms. A large dormitory, with sleeping quarters, equipped with shower baths, is reserved for the use of country members, and is free for the asking. No charge is made for writing materials, and our information and employment bureaus are at your service. Every assistance is given in matters of Re-establishment, Claims for War Service Gratuity, Back Pay, Adjustment of Pensions, legal advice, etc., etc. Over \$50,000.00 was collected by this local for its members during the year 1919. No soldier who served in the Great War can afford to be without the protection of this Organization, which is one of the strongest in the World. The Secretary is willing at all times to receive suggestions from members, and will appreciate letters notifying the Association of vacant positions, lands for sale, or, in fact, anything of interest to the returned men. Questions of importance are now being taken up by the Edmonton Branch of the G.W.V.A., which will add to the already many advantages now afforded. Join now and take advantage of the facilities at hand for every returned soldier who served in the Great War.

Kindly fill out the form below, and enclose \$5.00 for Membership and Initiation Fees, good for one year, and you will receive in return Membership Card and Badge of the Association, Copy of the Constitution and Receipt.

Application for Membership
To the Edmonton Branch of the G.W.V.A. of Canada

Name in full.....
Address.....
Regimental Number..... Unit.....
Age..... Occupation.....
Date of Enlistment..... Date of Discharge.....
Rank..... Place of Discharge.....
Where Served.....

Attach M. O. or Postal Note for \$5.00; if you enclose cash, be sure and register.
Address: R. V. WILSON,
Secretary, G.W.V.A. Memorial Hall,
Edmonton, Alberta.

BARBERS' LICENSE LAW OF ALBERTA

(Continued from Page One)

of inspection of all barber shops in the Province at least once a year.

5. The Commissioner shall forward to the Attorney General of the Province a complete report of all examinations, receipts and expenditures once each month. A copy of financial report may be had upon application to the Attorney General's Department.

6. Every person within 30 days of the passage of this Act, who is practicing as a barber, or desiring to do so, must file with the Commissioner or his deputy, an affidavit setting forth their name, and address, and the length of time during which, and the place where, they have practised the profession of barber, and by whom employed, and shall make a deposit of \$2.50 for permit until such time as examination may be held.

7. At the time of examination, the applicant shall pay the balance of the fee of \$2.50 and present themselves for examination, providing applicants have served an apprenticeship of at least three years, and are 20 years of age or over, of good moral character, and free from contagious or infectious diseases.

8. Applicants must be notified of their success or failure at said examination within three weeks thereafter. A fee of \$1.00 shall be charged for extra examinations.

9. In the meantime the Board to find out the truth as set down in the affidavits of applicants, if deemed necessary, and discuss their qualifications subsequent to examination. The Board's decision to be based on the applicant's ability to perform all the duties of a barber, including their knowledge of the antiseptic preparation of the different instruments used by him; shaving; hair cutting; trimming beards, etc., and all the duties and services incidental thereto, and are possessed of sufficient knowledge concerning the common diseases of the face and skin to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof, leaving such diseases to the care of a physician, refusing to work on anyone so afflicted.

10. Upon having passed such examination with credit, their names shall be entered in a register kept for that purpose together with the number of their certificate. Their yearly license to be placed in front of each barber's chair in large enough type that it may be plainly read by anyone. A permit or apprentice license also comes under this head.

11. The Board to be the Judges as to what constitutes a conspicuous place.

12. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit any person from serving as an apprentice in said profession under a registered barber of this Province, or from serving as a student in any barber school for the training of students in said profession, upon payment of a yearly registration fee of \$1.00, provided the said school is operated by a duly qualified and registered barber of the Province of Alberta, and that one duly qualified and registered barber instructor is maintained for each six students or fraction thereof, where they shall study the different phases of the profession for a period of at least one year of continuous study, when upon application to the Commissioner they may be granted a permit to go into a shop as an employer for the balance of three years. Their names to be entered in a register kept for this purpose, stating the date they commenced in such school, college or shop. Apprentices' licenses must also be placed conspicuously in front of their chairs. No more than one apprentice shall be allowed in each shop, and no apprentice allowed to operate a shop without the services of a licensed barber. At the end of three years, barbers must present themselves for examination.

13. The Board shall furnish to each person to whom a certificate of registration is issued a card, bearing the seal and signature of said Board, certifying that the holder thereof is entitled to the profession of barber in the Province of Alberta. Both the certificate and license card to bear the signature of the person to whom issued.

14. Should any barber, who has

passed his examination, have two or more complaints registered against him by licensed barbers, for insufficient knowledge in the said profession of barber, he shall be notified to appear again before the next sitting of the Board after complaint is made.

15. Should he fail to pass the examination his license shall be annulled. This second examination shall be without further cost to him.

16. Barber's license cards must be renewed each year, the cost of renewal being \$2.00. Failure to do so within one week of the above date by a barber, his license shall be revoked by the Board, unless sickness or unavoidable circumstances occur, which must be proved to the satisfaction of the Board, when they may grant said person a further permit good until next examination.

17. The Board shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration granted by it under this Act for, (a) Habitual Drunkenness; (b) Having or imparting any contagious or infectious disease; (c) For doing work in unsanitary or filthy manner or incompetently.

18. Provided, however, that before any certificate shall be revoked, the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him, and shall at a day specified in said notice, at least five days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing and full opportunity to produce testimony in his behalf, and to confront the witnesses against him. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked, may after the expiration of 90 days, on application, have the same re-issued to him upon satisfactory showing that disqualification has ceased.

(On account of lack of space this article will be concluded in our next issue.)

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN LABOR PARTY IS HELD

Rose Schneidermann Nominated for United States Senate From New York

(By the Federated Press)

Three hundred delegates from fifteen counties, attended the initial convention of the American Labor Party of New York State, held last week at Schenectady.

With the exception of nominees for governor and state engineer, who will be chosen by the state committee, the convention had filled its slate upon adjournment. Rose Schneidermann, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, was nominated candidate for the United States Senate, to run against Senator Wadsworth. The remaining candidates were: Lieutenant Governor, E. E. Haffey, Rochester; Secretary of State, William Auyer, Watertown; treasurer, Joseph Cronk, Troy; Controller, Mrs. William Fink, Catskill; and Attorney General, F. R. Serri, Brooklyn.

The way was thrown open for co-operation by the Labor Party with other farmer or Labor groups upon the basis of the Labor Party platform, in an important resolution calling for the massing of all sympathetic labor forces in the coming campaign. Other resolutions called for the impeachment of Attorney General Palmer and Postmaster General Burleson, for a maximum 44-hour week, for increased wages for postal workers, for the taxation of war fortunes and the establishment of people's banks and co-operatives, for the cessation of the war against Russia, and for the self-determination of small nations.

Following is the substance of the platform of the new party:

1. Immediate restoration of civil liberties guaranteed by the constitution.
2. Reduction of the high cost of living by bringing the farmer and the consumer into closer contact by co-operatives, by publicly owned market terminals.
3. Making the housing problem a public utility, and the granting of credits for non-profit making construction.
4. State insurance for unemployment, illness, old age, etc.
5. Equal economic and political rights to all irrespective of color, sex or creed.
6. Elimination of boss rule in the legislature and economy in administration by the adoption of the executive budget.
7. Democratization of education.
8. Protection of labor against the abuse of judicial power.
9. Submission of the Eighteenth Amendment to referendum.
10. Initiative, referendum and recall on all public questions.

LABOR TURN OVER IN N. Y. POST OFFICE IS HIGH

Demoralization of N. Y. Post Office Is Shown by Advertisements For Workers

"While the government is urging private industry to correct the evils of a costly labor turn over, it should sweep its own door step," said Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer U.S. National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

"There are approximately 5,000 employees in the New York post office," said this trade unionist. "In the past year 10,000 employees have been assigned positions in this office, and 10,000 have quit because of intolerable conditions. This is a labor turn over of 200 per cent., and the cost of 'breaking in' these new employees would test the bank roll of a Rockefeller or the steel trust.

But the post office officials assure the public that this department is a money maker. This is true. The department has made money, but every individual is paying for this economy. Skilled employees are quitting the service; those who remain must accept a lower living standard; the public is patronizing the telegraph companies and resorting to the special delivery system, and the post office officials calmly gaze on the demoralization like Nero of old, who did little while Rome burned.

"The demoralization" of the New York post office is shown by advertisements for workers, who will be paid 60 cents an hour without having to pass the civil service examination. Trained employees who have worked for years in this post office are being paid 41 cents an hour."

During the evening, as you enjoy your union labeled cigar or pipe of union labeled tobacco and the clouds or smoke encircle you, and the good housewife sweeps up the accumulation of dust with a union labeled broom, you may think of a better way to be a practical union man the year 'round.

RECONSTRUCTION OF FRANCE UNDER AUSPICES OF U.S. GOVERNMENT

Paris.—Leon Jonhaux, head of the French confederation of labor, created a mild sensation recently by the announcement that Gen. Goethals, when attending the recent labor conference, offered a \$14,000,000 plan for the reconstruction of France under the auspices of the United States government.

The French government, according to Jonhaux, rejected the proposition because one of the conditions stipulated by Goethals was that American engineers should superintend the work.

GOOD MEETINGS SHOULD HAVE GOOD SPEAKERS

Speakers' Classes Help In Knowledge of Subjects and How To Talk About Them

The Labor Woman says: "A Women's Section that wants to have good meetings must find speakers from its own ranks. It is important that it should have speakers' classes and develop as many as possible of its own members, not only to help in the work of their section, but in order to make them as effective as possible in public work of all kinds.

A speakers' class is different from a class on history or economics. Its object is not so much to gain knowledge of subjects to talk about as to learn how to talk about them. A syllabus has been prepared showing how the classes are conducted:

1. How to speak.
2. Paper and discussion, with criticisms and suggestions.
3. Debate, reports, resolutions and practice debate.

If the men of Canada took as much interest in their party as do the women of Britain, it would not be long before the Dominion Labor Parties would develop a group of speakers that would put the Labor Party on the political map.

UNION SHOP IS DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

Right of Employees to Have Voice In Working Conditions Is Recognized

By Frank Morrison.

Sec. American Federation of Labor

The union shop is democracy in industry. The right of employees to bargain collectively, to have a voice in working conditions, is recognized.

In the non-union shop this democracy is unknown. Externalism and autocracy is the rule. The employer is absolute. He is the sole judge of working conditions. He sets hours and wages and tells his employees they may accept same or quit their employment. If the worker quits, and suffering to his wife and children result, the employer calls this "freedom of contract."

This employer dislikes the term "non-union" shop, so he refers to his plant as "open shop." The term is misleading and is intended to deceive. The inconsistency of the so-called "open" shop employer is shown when he says he makes no distinction between union and non-union employees and then fills his plant with spies to report any union employee who has been discovered discussing the value of trade unionism.

These employers know that in this age of organization it is unwise to announce that they are opposed to trade unionism. So they employ just enough trade unionists to serve as an alibi against the charge that they oppose trade unions, but they do not employ enough trade unionists to dispute the employer's absolute and complete control over working conditions. If these organized workers advocate trade unionism they are discharged.

The unions hold that organized Labor sets the standards for workers and that it is just as logical that all workers assist in maintaining these standards as it is for all citizens to pay taxes.

The so-called "open" shop employer would not approve a citizen shirking

his duties as a taxpayer, but does favor big employees shirking their duties to their fellows. The reason for the latter position is apparent. The employer profits by this shirking, which permits him to set wages, hours and working conditions. But more than this he retains complete power over his employees.

He may arrange welfare societies in his plant. He may have a pension system for those employees who serve him faithfully and who just as faithfully abstain from trade union membership. He may conduct a system of athletics and recreation for his employees and provide them with model work rooms, but above and beyond all these there is no element of democracy in his plant. He denies his employees collective bargaining, and therefore controls the lives of these workers. He sets their living standards. He orders. His workers accept. They are denied an equality enjoyed by union shop employees.

Non-union shop employees accept the welfare work of an employer, but they do it at the price of their liberty. The grievances are subject to the good will of the employer. He may remedy them, but he does it because he is "a good boss" and not because his employees stand up as men and demand justice.

If the grievance is not adjusted the employee must accept onerous conditions or quit. If an individual quit that is nothing to the employer.

Fundamentally there is no difference between the non-union shop employer and the slave owner before the civil war. In both cases the employer and the slave owner prided himself on being "a good master." The non-union employer says: "I protect my employees."

In neither case was the slave nor the employee permitted to protect themselves. In the union shop this autocratic rule does not exist. Here, the employees have a collective voice in working conditions. The employer concedes that democracy in industry is possible and that welfare work is not a substitute for democracy. The union employer is not interested in welfare work or in "protecting" his employees. He treats them as men who can furnish their own amusements and recreation. Company doctors, company nurses, etc., are unknown among union employees. The non-union shop employer ignores

TRADES UNION CONGRESS WAS HELD IN SYDNEY

In April For Perfecting the Organization for Institution of 44-Hour Week

Sydney, N.S.W.—A trades union congress was held at Sydney on April 10 last and was attended by 77 unions for the purpose of perfecting the organization for the institution of the 44-hour week of five working days a week, with no work on Saturdays. Already some 20 unions are enjoying the 44-hour week.

Motions were carried reaffirming the desire to institute the 44-hour week, and preparations are now on foot to bring it into universal operation.

Consternation has been caused amongst the capitalists over the fact that a Labor municipal government at Sydney allowed the unionists the right of the town hall for a stop-work meeting, and also permitted the city hall organ to be used for playing the Red Flag.

With a Labor municipal government in power at Sydney, and a Labor government in power in the State of New South Wales, the future looks bright for the workers in that country. Already the moan of the capitalist and predictions of chaos and bankruptcy and moral degeneration are heard in the land. Labor has made it known, that, having secured a government, it intends to introduce some decent legislation.

The 44-hour movement is spreading to the other Australian States. In most of them the building trades are forcing the issue, and in Victoria the printers are out on strike over the matter.

These fundamentals, He would conceal his slave theory—his mastership over his employees and their working conditions—by talking about the so-called "open" shop, the glory of independence and proves that tyranny can exist, though he attempts to conceal it with a velvet glove.

A 3-Day Sensational Sale

Commencing Thursday Morning at 9 a.m.

Women's White Shoes Values up to \$15 for \$1.95

160 Pairs Women's White Canvas and Reinskin Shoes, high or low shoes; nearly all sizes, including some buckskin with low heel. Values up to \$8.00.

A few pairs fancy sport buckskin shoes, valued at \$15.00. Out they go at

\$1.95

Women's Oxfords, Regular \$10.00, for \$6.95

Women's Black and Tan Oxfords—Walking heels, good fitters; values up to \$10.00. Specially priced at **\$6.95**

Men's Shoes Reg. \$12 for \$7.95

240 pairs of Men's Shoes in black and brown calf-skin styles in wide or narrow toe; value to \$12.00. Wonderfully priced at

\$7.95

Men's \$15 Boots at \$10.45

Men's Black Kid and Brown Calf Shoes; medium toe. Regular \$15.00 values. Out they go at

\$10.45

Men's Oxfords, Reg. \$11. for \$7.95

Men's Oxfords in black kid and brown calf, welted sewn soles, stylish and comfortable lasts. Regular price \$11.00, for

\$7.95

Ten Per Cent. Discount Off Entire Stock For Three Days

America's Greatest Shoes for Men
THE NETTLETON, at \$16.85

Children's, Reg. \$9 for \$5.45

Children's Patent Leather, Grey Suede Top; sizes 11 to 2. Regular \$9.00 values. Out they go

\$5.45

Men's Brogue Oxfords

In Rich Mahogany; Newest Style; \$15.00 values at

\$10.95

American Shoe Store, Ltd.

NEAR CORNER 101st STREET AND JASPER

NEAR CORNER 101st STREET AND JASPER

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Sirs: Enclosed please find one dollar (\$1) for one year's subscription to EDMONTON FREE PRESS.

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Street Address

City or Town

Make all Cheques, Money Orders or Postal Notes payable at par to EDMONTON FREE PRESS.

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CO. LTD.**

STORE CLOSSES SATURDAY
AT 1 P.M.

SALE OF SWEATERS

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Latest Styles and Colors
Coat Styles and Pullovers

Laid out in groups—
\$3.95, \$5.00, \$6.95, \$10.50

Silk Sweaters—
\$15.00, \$22.50, \$29.50

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Jasper Ave. at 102nd St.
Our new location

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ALBERTA LIMITED**
INSURANCE, FARMER, CITY PROPERTY
McLeod Building

WHEN THE WORKERS LEARN THEIR LESSON

When you've worked and toiled an
awhile
For forty year, an' more,
An' the wolf is still a howlin'
An' a scatchin' at your door;
An you find that old Prosperity's
Arrivin' pretty late;
Don't it kinda start you thinkin'
That you should Co-operate?

When your boy's just right for college
An' your girl for boardin' school;
An' you find you're short of savin's
An is generally the rule,
An' you feel that you've been handed
Such a nasty job by Fate
Don't you wish that you'd learned
sooner
How you could Co-operate?

Some'll say it isn't proper
For workin' folks to live
With their left hands out a graspin'
What their right hands have to give;
But "Big Business" knows as I do—
That there's truth in what I state;
"When the workers learn their lesson"
They will ALL Co-operate."
—W. H. Stober, Lewiston, Ida.

The "Open Shop" is a closed shop
to union men. It means low wages and
long working days. In other words,
night and day.

EDMONTON FREE PRESS

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AN EXCELLENT MEDICAL AID PROPOSAL

In this province there are several medical aid schemes of different kinds in operation. In some instances employees of industrial establishments themselves engage the services of a physician, each worker paying a stipulated amount each month, for which he receives medical attention for himself and family without further expense. In other cases a doctor is retained by the employer and each employee is assessed an amount each month for which medical attention is provided. In still other cases the employer engages a physician and himself bears the cost for attendance to his employees. In cases where no approved medical aid plan exists the Workmen's Compensation Board makes an assessment of one cent per day on workpeople, for which medical and surgical attendance, hospital accommodation and special treatment and appliances are provided for the worker who is injured while engaged in his ordinary occupation.

The Alberta Federation of Labor, backed up by Trades Councils and unions throughout the province, is requesting the Compensation Board to put into operation a medical aid plan that would take the place of all the schemes at present in operation. It would follow the lines of the Board's present plan, only extending the service to cover the families of the workers and providing complete medical and hospital attendance in all cases of sickness or accident.

It would be a much more satisfactory arrangement than any of the schemes now in operation. In case of sickness or accident the sick or injured person could have the attendance of the physician for which he or she had a preference and the charge would be met from the central fund. In instances where groups of employees or an employer now have a contract with a doctor, the arrangement only provides for the payment of such attendance as the practitioner with whom the contract is made could perform. Under the Federation's proposal the sick or injured person could secure the services of specialists in cases where special treatment was required without additional expense. The Federation is not asking something for nothing, and proposes that a central fund sufficient to adequately finance the plan be maintained by regular contributions from the people who would be entitled to benefit by the proposal. It is to be hoped that the Board will consent immediately to the creation of the proposed scheme and that it will be put into operation at an early date.

WHAT MAKES MAN SELFISH?

Would production for use rather than for profit cause a decline in individual initiative? If the standard of worldly greatness was service to humanity rather than personal gain, would men cease to perform great deeds and accomplish great achievements? Some say they would and this is one of the stock arguments against a reorganization of society looking to service to humanity to take the place of a system that breeds selfishness and turns men to the worship of mammon.

It is a poor argument and one to which history gives the lie. The greatest achievements, the noblest sacrifices, the most heroic deeds recorded in the annals of mankind's history have been accomplished in the service of humanity as a whole and without any thought of personal gain. It is a poor estimate of humanity that can see no future for mankind but that which is founded upon selfishness and personal greed. There is every reason to believe, on the contrary, that an unnatural artificial system of society which makes it impossible for man to love his neighbor as himself, is responsible for the prevalent dog-eat-dog attitude of man to man. Love of his fellow man is a natural human force which has become benumbed by a cruel unjust system of society that puts a premium on selfishness and greed. Make service to humanity the standard of greatness and individual initiative will be enhanced rather than made to decline and greater deeds and nobler achievements will be accomplished than were possible under a system of society based on personal gain.

NO INDIVIDUALISM IN CIVILIZATION

A speaker at the civic Industrial Congress banquet, told his hearers that he was an individualist. He did not, however, proceed to tell how it was possible for him to be an individualist unless he claimed to be an anarchist or a social outlaw.

There is no such phenomenon as individualism in civilized society. On the frontier where every man is a law unto himself individualism may thrive for a time, but as civilization advances individualism disappears; men's interests become more and more intertwined and the interests of the individual are merged into the common welfare of the whole. Personal liberty in a civilized community is a relative term. The individual's personal liberty can only be exercised, or at least should only be exercised, in so far as it does not interfere with the personal liberty or social welfare of some other individual, or that of the community.

The "personal liberty" cry has always been used to oppose social progress. Opponents of trade unionism have pretended to care for the "liberty" of the individual to affiliate or remain unaffiliated with the unions, and therefore they oppose the union shop which they improperly term "closed shop." The union shop is not closed to the worker that is willing to associate himself with his fellows for the purpose of mutual protection. The only liberty the union shop restricts is the liberty of the individual to reduce the standard of the workers' living. The same situation is, in effect, prevalent in all the activities of civilized society. Individualism does not exist and the personal liberty cry is not sincere in any case where it is used to oppose measures for the welfare of the community or nation.

ECONOMIC BETTERMENT THE MAIN CONSIDERATION

It is doubtful if the pioneers of the modern trade union movement consciously contemplated social or political gains through the organization of Labor. Trade unionism was inaugurated as an economic movement to ameliorate the conditions that existed for the worker in industry. But with economic betterment and as a result of it came a measure of social and political progress. The social status of a class of people depends almost entirely upon their economic status. Their political status, for a number of reasons, depends largely upon the same consideration. And so it would seem that the organization of the workers along lines that will mean economic betterment, is the fundamental function of organized Labor. There are other important considerations, but all are subordinate, and must remain so, to the economic issue.

The Free Press does not hold that organized Labor should not concern itself with issues other than the economic betterment of the workers, but there is a grave danger in Labor being led out of the main stream of progress into small tributaries of social or political interests and theory, which while important in themselves are all dependent upon and are influenced and regulated by economic conditions. When a person makes a statement to the effect that any interest is bigger than a mere question of wages or working conditions, such a statement is open to serious contradiction if we are to assume that wages mean the share which the workers receive of what they produce. Raise the economic status of the workers and their social status, including the ability to enjoy education, esthetics and a comfortable living, will be raised as a natural consequence. Political freedom will follow as a matter of course.

THE TEAMSTERS' COMMENDABLE ATTITUDE

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a story dealing with the negotiations between the Teamsters', Chauffeurs', Stablen and Helpers' Union of this city and the local Cartage and Warehouse-

June—the Bride's Month; Also Home-Furnishing Month



Our Third-Floor Home-Furnishing Section is Replete with the Loveliest Suggestions for the Bride's New Home

A stroll through our Home Furnishings Department will convince you our values are the best in town. A few interesting items for the Bride's Home are quoted below. Have our expert call and help you in your home furnishing problems. No charge for this service. Phone 6141—Drapery Department for appointment.

Window Shades of Good Quality and Rightly Priced the First Consideration

We have them in all widths and lengths in the Opaque Cloth, Combination Cloth and Real Scotch Holland. Stock sizes, 36x70, 41½x70, 45x70, 47½x70 inches. Larger sizes made up from cloth we have in stock. Phone for estimates.

Portiers of Velour
"Seal of Quality" Velour for portiers in a beautiful new quality in rose, green, blue, sand and mulberry; 50 inches wide. Priced at, per yard. \$3.85 and \$4.00

English and French Tapestry
For furniture covering, have just come to hand quite the best range we have had for years. In foliage and art designs; 50 inches wide. Price, per yard. \$7.75

Brass Jardiniers
Regular size; 200 only to sell at this price. Brush brass, footed. \$1.89 To clear at.

Corded Repp for Portiers
May we suggest a highly Merceized Corded Repp for portiers, a very silky fabric and reversible which is an outstanding feature of this fabric, in rose, green, blue and brown; 50 inches wide. Price, per yard. \$3.00

Our Displays of Beautiful Cretonne

Nowhere in the city do you see such beautiful cretonne as we have at the "Bay," it is what so many of our friends tell us. Newly imported English Cloths are in and ready for your inspection. This season the bird designers are showing more than ever foliage and floral patterns, also are good and can be had in all colors; 31 inches wide. From 60c to \$1.35

Beautiful Newly Imported English and Scotch Curtain Nets
Pretty bird and floral designs previously bought and just coming to hand. The real fine Liva Nets and 15-point fillet, just the designs you are looking for, for the bride's home; 45 to 50 inches wide. Range in price from, yard, \$1.00 to \$2.50

Lovely Materials for Side Drapes
For side draperies nothing could be nicer than the new Tapestry Madras Muslin. Nicely colored, in plain and shot effects. The width of this fabric, 50 inches, is wide enough to divide nicely, which makes a pretty moderate-priced drapery. Priced from, per yard. \$1.75 to \$1.75

Casement Cloths for Dining Room Drapery

Have pretty fruit and art colored borders and are quite the newest drapery, fast colors, and wide enough to divide nicely; 50 inches wide. Price, per yard. \$1.50

A pair of Curtains and Vallance for ordinary window made up in our workroom would cost \$3.50.

The New Terry Cloths

Are in, and at prices far below the manufacturer's price today. Stripe and Chinese designs are included; 36 inches wide. Price, per yard. \$1.95

Pretty Bordered Madras Muslin

Scalloped edge and double bordered Madras Muslins for bedroom is one of the nicest window curtains we show. Again bird designs are to the fore; black and conventional motifs are included in the range of designs, in cream; 45 inches wide. Price, per yard. 75c

Beautiful Novelty Curtains

Our stock of Novelty Curtains in Serim, Vail and Marquisette Curtains was never as complete as at the present time. Torchon, Filie and Cluny Motifs are predominating this year. 2½ yards long. In white, ivory and ecru. Range in price from, per pair \$2.69 to \$14.00

The Hudson's Bay Company

men's Association. It is doubtful if ever a more sincere effort than that put forth by the Edmonton union has ever been exercised by any party to a dispute to bring about an amicable settlement. The action of the Warehousemen's Association in refusing to recognize the union in the first place, and in the second place declining to accept the Government's offer of a conciliation board to arbitrate the differences, is a very serious point against the Cartage men and one that will have a telling influence on public opinion if trouble of a serious nature should ensue.

The outcome of the dispute is still in some doubt, but it is hoped that the employers' association may agree to recognize the union, in which case an amicable agreement may be reached with respect to wages and working conditions. However, the men are determined, and justly so, to have their organization recognized in as full a measure as the union is prepared to recognize the Cartage and Warehousemen's association. If it should be necessary to resort to drastic action to enforce this reasonable demand, the public is certain to take cognizance of the effort put forth by the men to reach a peaceful settlement, as revealed by publication of the correspondence passing between the union on the one hand and the Warehousemen's Association, the Department of Labor and the local Board of Trade on the other hand.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Without independent organization of workpeople there can be no democracy in industry.

We remember that one enthusiast continually referred to the O. B.U. as the one big "onion." Which by the way has turned out to be appropriate, one of the onion's characteristics being its tendency to bring tears to the eyes of those who handle it too familiarly.

The article by Alex. Ross, M.L.A., in this issue, dealing with the building guild experiment in England, is a very interesting and thoughtful criticism of the scheme. Professor Ottewill's contribution is again exceedingly interesting. He will deal next week with University Extension Work in Alberta.

The Farmer-Labor coalition government of Ontario has just concluded its first legislative session, which has established the precedent of having enacted more advanced social legislation than has even been considered within the past decade by previous administrations. When the farmers and Laborites undertook the legislative reins, predictions were heard on all sides, confidently limiting the newcomers' tenure of office to a matter of a few months. It was said that the essentially divergent ideals of the farmers and those of the Labor men could not withstand the obstacles of the eight-hour day, minimum wage, and other questions, which were an integral part of the Laborite platform. The answer given by the coalition to its critics is that not only has the cleavage failed to eventuate, but the Labor group, with the sympathetic support of the farmers, has successfully sponsored the enactment of Labor legislation which, even a year ago, would have been considered highly radical.—Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Max L. Holtz, President of the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange, to an annual meeting of the exchange, said: "The necessity of allowing the employees to organize along lines of their own choosing also was recognized. If only as a matter of convenience, it is easier to deal with one man than 10,000; but when the added weight of the discipline which a well-organized union wields among its members is thrown into the balance, recognition of some form of employees' organization becomes imperative." It would seem then, that when an employer puts obstacles in the way of his employees being "well organized" he is really working against his own best interests.

A DINNER-PAIL EPIC

By Bill Lloyd

In the newspaper pages, they always speak of wages as something that will make the workers rich, but in spite of all this, I find my wallet getting thin, and financially I am headed for the ditch. We got a bean or two after putting on the screw and going through the stiffest kind of fight, but when the bills I settle with the long-green or red metal, I begin to see a new and reddish light, for the man who makes the wage seems to know just how to gauge the income with the outgo of the pile, and when I get more pay I see it vanishing right away to the profiteers who take it with a smile. Now you can kill a cat by trying in hot fat, if a fellow don't know how to tackle a feline; just so some duffers say that the world will wag its way and that running round in circles is divine. But a man who wrote some books of which I like the looks says man never was put here to chase his spine, and he says it is a cinch that the workers ought to pinch all that they make—and hang it, that sounds fine! He says money's just a medium to believe us of the tedium of swapping what we make for what we want, and that one who makes a hat and wants a pound of fat should learn to make the plutocrat look gaunt. Now the Prof.

49th BATTALION WILL HOLD PICNIC AT SEBA BEACH

On Dominion Day, July 1st, the 49th Battalion Association will hold a picnic at Seba Beach. The widows and orphans of the association will be the guests of the day. Widows and orphans are again requested to send in their names to C. A. Walker, 10742 107th Street, Phone 5485. Any others wishing to attend will kindly advise Mr. Walker as early as possible.

The Needle Workers' Union has sent to Gene Debs a full outfit of silk clothing. So far there is no report that the railway brotherhoods have sent a pair of silk pajamas to Senator Cummins, though they threaten "to put him to sleep."

who wrote the book got the trustee's prong and hook, and is living on skimmed milk and pickled hock, but when I read his writing and found it so inviting, it gave my canned ideas an awful shock. I've decided that we better break every chain and fetter or we'll never get ahead a little bit, for no matter how they rate us, we'll never raise our status, by simply trading pail for Thermos kit.

Men's and Young Men's Suits

\$30.00 \$40.00 \$45.00

These prices are at least 25% below the real value. The styles for men and young men are especially good, showing much elegant smartness of design. The latest ideas are presented, the latest fabrics and colors, tailored in the highest manner of the best craftsmen; they're bargains.

And others, very big values; \$50.00, \$60.00, \$70.00

Stanley & Jackson

10117 JASPER AVENUE