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FRENCH STRIKE DID CAUSE OF LABOR HARM

Unfortunate Affair Ended in Complete Failure to Accomplish Desired Purpose

The general strike in support of the railway workers in France, which came officially to an end on May 21st, was a most unfortunate affair, and one which did inestimable harm to the Labor movement in France.

From its very inception, the strike seems to have been a series of misjudgments and blunders. Until almost the last moment there was a general impression abroad that May Day would be celebrated, this year, in France only by a twenty-four hour strike at the very utmost. Over night, however, a new council, appointed by the railway men's congress some time ago, decided on a dramatic move. The congress had conferred upon this council the right to fix the day of any railway strike that might be called in conjunction with the General Confederation of Labor. The council decided, however, to act on its own initiative. A general railway strike for the purpose of obtaining the nationalization of public services, was called for May Day, and strike notices affecting some 350,000 men were sent out before the confederation was informed as to what was proposed.

At first, it was thought that the confederation would simply repudiate the action of the new council, which had clearly acted beyond its powers, and if this course had been taken, all would have been well. The confederation, however, although with evident reluctance, decided to "take over" the strike, and on May 2 called out the miners, sailors, dockers, and transport service workers in support of the railway men. Nowhere, however, was the response really complete. Enormous numbers of men came out, but from the first the press, which was largely against the movement, asserted that the response to the strike call had been comparatively very small. As a consequence, the strikers took alarm, and many of them returned to work, after having been out only a very short time.

So matters dragged on from day to day. The work of the country was everywhere seriously interrupted, but nowhere actually brought to a standstill, and every call issued by the confederation for fresh strikers seems to have had much the same results. The response was hesitating and incomplete. At last, on the tenth day, the confederation, faced with the fact that unless some drastic measures were taken, defeat was certain, made a tremendous effort to revive the strike. It threatened that unless the government granted "a minimum satisfaction," in the form of a commission to study the question of nationalization, the confederation would "broaden the movement still further." This threat was understood to mean the calling out of the gas and electrical workers, which would have left Paris in darkness, closed most of the factories, and rendered the re-ventilating of the city a matter of great difficulty. The government replied by announcing the dissolution of the confederation. The confederation rejoined by issuing fresh strike calls; but, in spite of orders, the majority of the men remained at their work. A week later, although no formal order for resumption of work at the docks, mines, or on the railways had been given, the strike was over.

Thus, from first to last, the General Confederation of Labor had been unable to exercise any effective authority over the situation, and as a consequence, it is held in certain quarters that the power of the confederation is broken. This, however, the future alone can show. The government dissolution order does not, of course, amount to anything. Dissolved tomorrow, as the General Confederation of Labor, it would re-appear next day under a new name.

PRINTING PRESS FUND BOOSTED BY DETROIT WORKERS

Detroit, Mich.—Eleven thousand dollars has been advanced by local unions toward the printing press fund for which a campaign has been started by the Federation of Labor. Many out of town labor organizations are sending in donations to assist Detroit labor.

It is planned to raise at least twenty thousand from among unions in this city. The plant will be in operation within four or five months. A large press, capable of printing a 12 page paper, has already been purchased, and contracts for other machinery and print paper are being negotiated.

The operation of a labor owned and controlled printing plant is the opening gun in the campaign to make the week by "Labor News" a daily organ. John Deutelbaum, its editor, is directing the campaign for labor's printing plant.

MACHINISTS REACHING SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT INDUSTRIAL STRIKE

Representatives of the Machinists locals in Toronto are reaching settlements with the employers without industrial strike, and during the past week the Hawdon Wood and Machine Co. and the Banfield & Sons Co. have agreed to pay the new rate of wages. Negotiations with the Baldwin Locomotive are progressing favorably.

BITTER CONFLICT BETWEEN CAPITAL, LABOR TO CEASE

Dr. Bland Says Capital Will Cease to be Factor in Affairs of Men

"The bitter conflict between capital and labor will cease to be a factor in the affairs of men and only labor in the broadly inclusive sense of the term will remain," says Dr. Salem G. Bland, pastor of Broadway Methodist tabernacle of Toronto.

Dr. Bland, whose advanced labor views brought him into collision with some members of the quarterly official board of Broadway tabernacle last year, who vainly tried to have him removed from the pastorate of that church, has published a book entitled "The New Christianity."

"Capitalistic control," says Dr. Bland in his book, "has, no doubt, played a necessary and useful part in the social evolution. It has shown courage and enterprise, but it has been, on the whole, rapacious and heartless and its sense of moral responsibility has been condemnatory. When the managers, on whom it depends, desert to the side of the workers, it will be patent how little capacity or service it is in capitalism and how little it deserves the immense gains it wrings from exploited labor and skill."

TORONTO PAINTERS APPOINT THREE MORE ORGANIZERS

The Toronto Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union, with its six hundred members now enrolled has decided to make another big drive upon the ranks of the unorganized fraternity, and with that purpose in view have appointed three more organizers. The big drive will not cease until the membership has reached the one thousand mark. The initiation has been raised to \$20.

The Ontario Provincial Conference of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, held in Brantford on May 24, was a pronounced success, and much important business in the interest of the craft was transacted.

The University of the People

BY PROFESSOR ALBERT E. OTTEWELL, M.A.
Director Department of Extension in the University of Alberta

As indicated in the concluding sentence of the preceding article of this series, the Workmen's Educational Association of Great Britain originated because of the suspicion which some of the working men had of the motives actuating University Extension Work of the regular type. This suspicion was voiced in the quotation from the speech of Mr. MacTavish, the dock-worker.

This new organization grew very rapidly, so that in four years time it had 1541 branches including Trade Unions, Trades Councils, Co-operative Committees, and many other kindred organizations.

Its purpose is to stimulate the demand for education and to organize the supply in the interests of those who are largely occupied by manual labor. It is non-political and non-sectarian and through its organization consisting of a Central Council, eight District Committees, and more than 150 branches, it has exerted and is exerting a profound influence in freeing the minds of the people from suspicion of each other and other influences which retard true educational progress. Its proud boast is that it has brought together on its platform men of every position and calling in life, from the agnostic to the Salvation Army Officer and from the student to the day laborer.

Its chief accomplishment, however, is so far as the purpose of this discussion is concerned has been the initiation of the Tutorial Class Movement. At a Conference held at Oxford in August, 1907, between representatives of the University and the working classes the establishment of Tutorial classes beyond the limits of the University was recommended.

The Tutorial Class, while retaining many of the characteristics of the ordinary Extension Class, has some pec-

INVESTIGATION BOARD APPOINTED BY MIN. OF LABOR

To Deal With Demands of Toronto Hydro-Electric Employees

A Board of Investigation and Conciliation has been appointed by the Minister of Labor to deal with the demands of the Electrical Workers in the employ of the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission. Fred Bancroft is representing the men on the board, and A. R. Ewart the Commission.

Negotiations are also being conducted with Mr. R. J. Fleming, representing the Niagara Power Company and the Toronto Electric Light Company with a view to the new schedule for the men employed by these companies. James T. Gunn was in Niagara Falls last week conferring with representatives of the Electrical Workers.

RETAILERS MAKE 500 TO 1,000 PER CENT ON SUGAR INVESTMENTS

Seattle.—Twenty-eight cents a pound is the retail price for sugar set by the Fair Price committee here. The retailer is supplied at 27 cents. Sugar wholesalers pay 23.2. On the basis of turning their supplies over once each week, the wholesalers and retailers can make 500 to 1,000 per cent per annum their sugar investment—this under government sanction. The increase to the consumer is two cents a pound.

CARPENTERS' LOCALS IN TORONTO ARE PROGRESSING NICELY

Toronto and immediate vicinity now has eleven branches of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with a total membership of 2500. The intensions at recent meetings of the branches have exceeded all expectations, owing chiefly to the fact that the Brotherhood have a signed agreement with the employers for the first time in many years. Foremen and superintendents are applying direct to the business agents and secretaries of the branches for men, and the stewards on the buildings are making sure that all the men who work belong to the union. The District Council of Carpenters has now a membership of twenty-four, and is the largest in the history of the Brotherhood.

TORONTO SHEET METAL WORKERS STRIKE SETTLED

After having put up a strenuous fight since May 1st to enforce a minimum wage of 90 cents an hour, the Toronto Sheet Metal Workers have arrived at an amicable settlement with the employers, and the strike was called off with the union having practically gained the object for which the strike was declared.

Under the new agreement the strikers will receive 85 cents an hour, until September 30th, after which the minimum will be raised to 90 cents an hour. The former scale was 65 cents an hour.

TWO PRINTING TRADE UNIONS MEET IN "HAT"

The Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions met in convention at Medicine Hat on Wednesday of this week and will continue in session until tomorrow. The Western Conference of Printing Pressmen are also meeting in the Hat at the same time. Both organizations are dealing with very important questions affecting the printing industry west of the Great Lakes, one of the chief matters before the conference being the adoption of a uniform scale of wages for the entire west.

J. H. Acheson, D. K. Knott and A. N. Wright are representing the local Typographical union, while Leon Mercer, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, represents the local Pressmen.

STREET CAR MEN OF DETROIT ASK LIBERAL RAISE

Demand Flat Minimum of 95c, 98c and \$1 an Hour and Eight Hour Day

Detroit, Mich.—A street car tie-up is threatened unless the local traction company is willing to grant the men a liberal pay raise. An ultimatum has been forwarded to the company.

The street car men are demanding a flat minimum of 95c, 98c and \$1 an hour over the prevailing scale, an eight hour day and time and a half for overtime. The present wage scale ranges from 65 to 85 cents an hour, which compels many men to work overtime to eke out a living.

The company offers to arbitrate the men's wage demands, and it is believed the street car corporation will meet the men half way. But the company will make the public pay for the additional pay by increasing the fare from 5 to 6 cents. This fare raise has been anticipated and the company has seized upon the present situation as the best excuse to put the fare boost into effect.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE ASKS FOR SPECIAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS

A meeting on Monday of the "triple alliance," made up of the railwaymen, miners and transport workers, passed a resolution which was referred to the laborite parliamentary committee, urgently requesting the convening of a special trades union congress to decide on what the attitude of labor shall be toward the production and handling of munitions for Ireland and Poland.

LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

- MEETINGS IN LABOR HALL
Sunday, June 6th
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employers No. 99.
Monday, June 7th
Trades and Labor Council.
Tuesday, June 8th
Dominion Labor Party.
Bookbinders No. 188.
Wednesday, June 9th
Garment Workers No. 120.
Electrical Workers No. 544.
Thursday, June 10th
Civic Employees No. 30.
Stationery Engineers and Firemen.
Friday, June 11th
Machinists No. 817.
Civic Service Union No. 52.
Saturday, June 12th
Typographical Union No. 604.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAYMEN ASK NEW AGREEMENT

Ask Union Recognition, Eight Hour Day and 86c Per Hour Schedule

The Toronto Street Railway Employees' Union is negotiating a new agreement with the officials of the Toronto Railway Company. This agreement provides for the recognition of the committee of the union to deal with all matters of grievance or dispute which may arise from time to time, and guarantees protection to the union by compelling all employees to join the union if kept in the service of the company at the end of six weeks' probationary period.

The Street Railway Employees claim that the cost of living for a family of five has reached the high mark of \$1,919.92 and they are now asking union recognition with an eight hour day with time and a half rate for overtime. The wages asked in the agreement are 85 cents an hour.

The Toronto Street Railway Co., through R. J. Fleming, general manager, has declared that they cannot pay the wage increase demanded by the men and has applied for a Board of Investigation and Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act, to consider the terms of the new agreement submitted by the Union.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE WILL MAKE INQUIRY INTO H.C.L. CAUSE

London.—The Triple Alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers, have passed a resolution calling upon the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Labor party and the Co-operative movement to join with the Triple Alliance in making an exhaustive inquiry into the reasons for the high cost of living and to work out a plan for its substantial reduction. This plan, it was proposed should be submitted to the government as soon as possible.

EDITOR SELLS HIS OWN NEWSPAPER ON STREET CORNER

Seattle.—Frank Turco, local president of the Plumb Plan League and delegate to the Central Labor Council, is declared in local liberal circles to be the only newspaper director in America who believes in industrial democracy to the extent that he will sell his own newspaper on the streets.

Turco, who is one of the trustees of the Seattle Union Record, holds down one of the busiest corners in the downtown district where he meets circulation problems at first hand, later to bring actual knowledge of these problems before directors' meetings.

NEW TAX ON SHOES AFFECTING ADVERSELY PRODUCTION OF SAME

The new tax imposed upon boots and shoes sold for \$9.00 a pair and over is affecting adversely the production of that very necessary commodity, declares Walter Brown, business agent of the Toronto Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The classification of boots and shoes with luxuries is recognized as an absurdity, and the manufacturers and consumers are both dissatisfied.

SEATTLE MAYOR MAKES STAND FOR ORGANIZED LABOR

Plays Associated Industries For Their Fight on the Unions

Seattle.—Mayor Hugh Caldwell has issued a statement flaying the Associated Industries for their fight on the unions.

Caldwell declares that as a result of their anti-union activities and senseless rage against the unions he has been unable to effect a conciliation between the master builders and executives of the international building trades unions who have been meeting with him for several days.

Caldwell asserts that the Associated Industries refused to consider a tentative agreement arrived at in spite of the fact that a compulsory arbitration clause was inserted which in the mayor's belief would put an end to industrial strife.

"Under the proposed agreement," said the mayor, "the employers would have been dealing with responsible organizations instead of with whoever comes along looking for a job."

"I don't blame the unions for not accepting an agreement with an open shop clause in it. Such a system only means that the employer could get out from under by discharging his employees and hiring non-union men."

NATIONALIZATION OF MEDICAL PROFESSION IS BEING ADVOCATED

A series of articles advocating the nationalization of the medical profession is being carried in the Toronto Industrial Banner, by Dr. J. E. Hett, ex-mayor of Kitchener, Ont. Dr. Hett, who has had twenty-nine years of active service as a physician and specialist, claims the profession has become commercialized. Thousands of unnecessary operations are performed simply because they pay, charges are exorbitant, hospital service should be free to all patients, and maternity benefits should be paid to mothers. Under nationalization, fifty per cent of existing diseases would be wiped out, declares Dr. Hett.

Legislation Asked by Alta. Labor

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

AN "ACT RESPECTING INJUNCTIONS IN TRADE DISPUTES"

What Was Asked

1. In this Act the expression "trade dispute" means any dispute,
(1) Between employers and workmen;
(2) Between workmen and workmen, which is connected either directly or indirectly (a) with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment, or with the conditions of labor, of any person, or with the refusal by any person or persons to do or perform any particular work or service, (b) and the expression "workmen" means all persons ordinarily (c) employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises.
2. No restraining order or injunction, whether interlocutory or permanent, shall, in any case of a trade dispute, be issued or granted by any Court or Judge thereof, to restrain or prohibit any person or persons, or trade union, whether singly or in concert:
(1) From terminating any relation of employment; or
(2) From ceasing to perform any work or labor; or
(3) From recommending, advising or persuading others, by peaceful means to do or refrain from doing anything mentioned in clauses (1) or (2); or
(4) From attending at or near a house or place where any such person or persons may lawfully be for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person or persons to work or to abstain from working or for any other purpose enumerated in this section; or
(5) From ceasing to patronize or to employ any person, persons, company or corporation, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or
(6) From paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person or persons any strike benefits or other moneys, or things of value; or
(7) From peacefully assembling in a lawful manner and for lawful purposes; or
(8) From doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; (a) nor shall any of the acts specified in this section (b) nor the agreement by two or more persons to do or perform or to refrain from doing any such acts, be considered or held to be contrary to law.
3. An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with trade, business or employment of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

What Was Passed

We were informed that in so far as the Government was concerned they did not believe it good business to interfere with the jurisdiction of the courts, that the judges were placed there to enforce the laws and that it could not be considered in the interests of the community that restrictions be placed on their jurisdiction.

How this interpretation could be placed on our request one is at a loss to know, for in paragraph 8 it distinctly sets out that we desire to restrain judges from granting injunctions forbidding the doing in times of dispute that which at other times might law-

CONFERENCE ON CO-ORDINATION OF LABOR LAWS

Proceedings of the Sittings of the Conference Given In Brief

Report of Committee on Factory Laws

1. In view of the limitation, in certain provinces, of the operations of the Factories Act to the industrial establishments where not less than a certain number of persons are employed, we would recommend:
"All industrial establishments in which one or more persons are employed where articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, shall be subject to inspection."
2. Employment of boys and girls.
No boy under 14 years of age or girl under 15 years shall be employed in an industrial establishment.
3. Hours of employment for boys, girls and women.
In keeping with the draft convention of the Washington Conference limiting the hours of labor, we recommend that women, girls and boys shall not be employed for more than 48 hours in any one week, nor before six o'clock in the morning nor later than ten o'clock in the evening, nor more than ten hours in any one day, including overtime.
4. Boy shall mean a male person between the ages of 11 and 16 years.
5. That all laws at present existing in any Province dealing with the improvement of sanitation or the protection of life should be made general to such other industries as may be possible throughout the Dominion.

Report of Committee on Mines and Mining Laws

Your Committee, appointed to investigate the regulations of mines in Canada, and keeping in mind P.C. 722, being our guidance, have investigated the folio on mining laws, item by item for each and every Province, and after very extended deliberations, and considering the interests of all concerned, beg leave to report the results of our investigations and deliberations.

We find that many minor provisions exist in the various Acts throughout Canada which are made necessary by local conditions and concerning which no practicable uniformity is possible. The Committee have, therefore, directed their attention to those principles or provisions of a general character which are applicable to all Provinces.

We are pleased to report that we have been unanimous in all finds with the exception of one, and also pray that the Commission may approve of our work.

That we recommend that the mining laws be unified as follows:

1. That the age of 14 be the minimum age for boys working around mines (above ground), and that no boy be allowed to work beneath the surface unless he has attained the age of 16.
2. That we recommend:
That no boy under 18 years of age shall be in charge of or operating any power machinery used for moving material in a mine, and no person other than a man of 21 years of age or over shall operate any power machinery used for raising or lowering persons in a mine.
3. In order to bring uniformity in mining laws, we recommend that all provinces should insert regulations in mining laws providing for not more than 8 hours as a legal day's limit of the work, as incorporated already wholly or partly in the existing laws of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Yukon.
4. That your Committee recommends:
That payment of wages at least semi-monthly be made compulsory by law in all provinces where such legislation is not already in existence, such payment to be made by cheque or currency. Payment of wages on hotel premises and the cashing of pay-cheques in or at a hotel or bar where intoxicating liquors are sold to be prohibited by law in all provinces.
5. That your Committee recommends:
That legislation providing for miners' liens be enacted in all provinces where such legislation is not already in existence, applying to mines, mining claims, mining lands or work connected therewith, and that every person who performs labor for wages shall have a lien thereon.
6. That your Committee recommends:
That legislation be enacted in all provinces where legislation is not already in existence, providing that no amount may be retained from wages of an employee except sums due for powder, coal, oil, rent, and such doctors' and hospital fees as may be approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board, and supplies necessary to the execution of the work carried on by such employee, nor shall an employer apply the wages of an employee to payment of

(Continued on Page 8)

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Who repay the firm that has treated
them well
By the best work they can do.

O women of this fair land, O men who
love your wives,
Here is a vision close to your hand
Of other people's lives;
Of joys you may multiply, in the lives
of women and men,
If you, too, catch the vision aright,
And follow the path made plain.
Canadian homes that are built by work-
ers such as these.

Will never bring shame to the land we
love,
But only strength and peace;
Where every standard is fair, where
the wage is ample, too
But the men and women who ought to
care,
And be proud of these things, are few.

Another Picture
Stitch! Stitch! From tenement,
hovel and shack,
The lives of the sweated mutely plead
For the things of life they lack;
Lack—while the work they do, enriches
them not again,
As they pour their labors and health
away,
For a race of alien men.

Alien not in their birth,
But from aims that are high and true;
And as long as you buy the goods they
sell,

You are wronging these workers, too—
here or there,
Or imported goods at a fancy price,
What is your country's share?
Where is your patriot's pledge, to an-
swer your home land's call,
If you spend your money without a
thought
Of how it may rise or fall?

You may buy things marked with
shame, or of evil production or good,
But you have the right to know whence
they came,
As every true Patriot should;
In the light of your country's need,
that its children may prosper and
grow,
O men and women who care, take heed
That you buy the things you know!

BLACKSMITHS AT TORONTO GET 44-HOUR WEEK AND INCREASES

A 44 hour week and arbitration provisions feature an agreement signed by the Dominion Shipbuilding Company and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers at Toronto. Wages are increased and night rates will be one-fourth above the scale, with double time for Sundays and holidays. Extra pay will be allowed where work is done after the regular day's work.

SOLUTION OF HOUSING AND RENT PROBLEMS

Plans Outlined at N.Y. Civic Club by Representatives of Labor Groups

New York.—A solution of housing and rent problems has been outlined in the plans for a co-operative building association, which were formulated at a recent conference at the Civic Club by representatives of a number of labor and other groups interested in co-operative enterprises.

The association plans to purchase sites, and to build single and two-family houses as well as apartment houses, according to the desire of members.

Capital will be raised by the sale of shares. Members may purchase from \$10 to several thousand dollars worth of stock, but each member will have but one vote, in accordance with the rules of the co-operative movement.

The apartments planned by the association, will contain from one to seven rooms and each will have a bath and a kitchenette. There will be a common diningroom, kitchen and laundry, a roof garden and a children's playground.

Under the plans, the occupant will pay rent which will be gradually diminished until it amounts to a sum just sufficient to cover the cost of upkeep, interest, etc., and a small profit for the association.

GARMENT WORKERS ESTABLISH SYSTEM OF UNITY CENTRES

Are Operated Without Cost to Members of Their Organizations

EIGHT HOUR DAY MORE EFFICIENT THAN TEN HOURS

U.S. Public Health Service Report Vindicates Labor's Position

The eight hour day is not only more efficient than the 10 hour day in industrial plants, but is more economical, is the verdict of the United States public health service, whose experts have made a three years' study of conditions and production in standard factories of both classes.

The report is a complete vindication of organized labor's position on this question.

The plants surveyed were selected after a great deal of care. Each is a modern factory, employing such a large number of workers as to make any conclusions reached apply to industry in general. The other consideration was that the machinery, manufactured product and processes in the 10 hour should be sufficiently similar to the 8 hour plant to make a fair comparison.

The advantages are all in favor of eight hour days, or shifts, as compared with the 10 hour day, and relate to maintenance of output, to lost time and to industrial accidents.

What has become of the old fashioned girl who, when a love affair went wrong pined away and died?

Probably it is because the earth is round that so few people act on the square.

RAILWAYMEN WANT \$2500 MINIMUM WAGE

Unless Board Grants Just and Prompt Increase Men Will Leave R. R. Work

U. S. Railwaymen will not consider just any award made by the Railway Labor Board not including a minimum wage of \$2500 a year for common labor in the railroad crafts and not establishing differentials taking into consideration the hazard, experience and responsibility, declared D. M. Jewell, acting president of the railroad shopmen's department.

Mr. Jewell said officials of the railroad men's organizations will not only feel compelled to refrain from trying to prevent the men from leaving railroad service, but will acquiesce in such action if taken, unless the railroad labor board grants a just and prompt wage increase.

Judge R. M. Barton, chairman of the board, asked whether labor in demanding a "just and prompt" decision by the board, was issuing an ultimatum or trying to indicate the decision to be rendered.

Jewell replied that there was no intention of issuing an ultimatum. The employees, however, wanted the board to understand that a limit had been reached, and that unless fair increases in wages were granted the men, the situation might get beyond the control of the union executives.

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UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL (1920)

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

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

Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 7277.

Assistant Secretary—J. J. McCormack, 102 Northern Bldg. Phone 4790.

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

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

Sergeant-at-arms—P. Daly.

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

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

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

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

LOCAL UNIONS

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

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

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

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 129, International Association of—Sec. B. Philip. Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

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

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

Civic Employees, No. 90—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 9504 100A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.

Cable Service Local 62—C. M. Small, 10527 127th street; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.

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

Electrical Workers of America, No. 544—International Brotherhood of—Secretary, Jas. McGregor, 9632 101st street. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.

International Association of Firefighters, No. 209—Secretary, C. E. Merritt, No. 1 Fire Hall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809—Brotherhood of—Pres. W. Smith, West Edmonton. Sec. E. Smith, West Edmonton.

Molders' Union of North America, International, Local No. 372—President, Wm. Sturdy; Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th Avenue; meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

Machinists, Old Fort Lodge, No. 1286—Secretary, J. S. King, 10244 108th street; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Labor Hall.

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

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

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95—United Brotherhood of—Pres. C. P. Dunston, 12320 Stony Plain Road. Secretary, E. Jones, 12917 132nd street; meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Irma, Alta.

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

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

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 386—Amalgamated—Sec. J. Barclay, 10656 98th street.

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

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 360—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2972; meets last Saturday night each month, room 201 Sandison Block.

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

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

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 572—Operative—Secretary, J. H. Davey, 11442 82nd street. Meets 4th Monday in Labor Hall.

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

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Brannan, 11438 96th street. Phone 7220.

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

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

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

Railway Carmen, Local No. 530—Meets third Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, R. Cuthbertson, 10739 84th avenue.

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

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of—Chief Conductor, J. F. Pierce, 10728 106th avenue. Sec. J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106a avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

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

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

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

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

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

Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9046 107th avenue; meets over Express Theatre.

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

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

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 129—International—Pres. Wm. Hayter, c/o Edmonton Bulletin. Sec. James Curtis, 10411 92nd street.

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

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

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

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers No. 514—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Labor Hall. Secretary, B. C. Brown, 11324 80th street.

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

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

CARPENTERS GET \$1.12 AN HOUR IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—The strike of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Philadelphia, Camden and vicinity has been settled. The carpenters have been granted an increase from 80 cents to \$1.12 an hour, double time instead of time and a half for overtime, and ten cents an hour extra for night work. The demand for a full Saturday holiday was dropped upon the request of National President Hudson, who declared that there is a shortage of carpenters.

SOCIALISM IS A REFUTATION OF ITS OWN CLAIMS

Organization and Centralization Is the Necessity of the Times.

Socialism is the living refutation of its own professions. The claim that it is merely following the same routine of civilization as the French Revolution, the Boston Tea Party, or other reformations, is a subtle ruse and not a parallel. Organization and centralization is the necessity of the times, that the prodigious problems of the day—economic, social, financial and political—may be worked out with precision and economy.

The Socialist school of philosophy is a hidebound, copper-riveted negative view of the times, and is officered and governed by a spirit of intolerance the equal, if not the superior, of any hierarchy, monarchy, or king of savagery the world has ever known.

Our own government was conceived and founded in a spirit of concession guaranteeing the widest range of individuality, intended to equalize freedom. It does not meet the requirements of the radical, however, who believes in the widest personal liberty for himself at the expense of some one else.

A sane man would not care to place his future welfare in the hands of the advocate of force and sabotage. If such measures are necessary to obtain socialistic advancement, what guaranty is given that the same force will not be the same under a Socialistic form of government as it is now? There will be the same differences of opinion and the same amount of dissent among those who have a real or imaginary cause for dissatisfaction. Who will be the judge of what is pure Socialism and what is not?

The theory of Socialism is entrancing in its allurement, but the radical methods advocated by its extremist supporters rob it of its ethereal dreams and cause one to wonder why such a beautiful theory should need such drastic methods to secure its adoption.—Geo. K. Knott of Chicago Typographical Union.

GIVE FARM WORKERS DIRECT CONTROL OF AGRICULTURE

PARIS—Only by giving the farm workers direct control of agriculture can France's problem of production be solved, declares a resolution adopted by the Agricultural Workers Congress held at Limoges, the text of which follows: The first Congress of Agricultural Workers, after examining the root causes of the deficiency in agricultural production, which is striking the workers and producers alike, declaring that individual production is in great measure the cause of defective production, demands that practical steps be taken immediately toward two main aims: (1) The introduction of collective production in the districts devastated by the war, since individual production has been both holdless and unwilling. This must be entrusted to groups, the members of which are not landlords, but workers; (2) The redistribution of land in France. This should involve not an aggregation of individual portions of land, but the introduction of similar culture throughout great stretches of territory, according to their situation and their nature.

SOLIDARITY OF THE BRITISH TRANSPORT WORKERS WINS STRIKE

LONDON—The solidarity of the British transport workers was one of the chief factors in the winning of the Dutch port strike, according to Harry Gosling, president of the International Transport Workers' Federation. During the latter part of the strike Gosling went with J. Doering of the German Transport Workers' Union and Edo Finnen of the International Transport Workers' Federation to confer with the employers in Rotterdam.

"They realized," he said, "that even if they could get strike-breakers, it would be of little avail while the strike remained solid in Great Britain. No Dutch ship could be used without British bunker coal, and in the cooling areas the men were strong enough and eager to give them assistance. Less than five per cent of the usual number required were acting as strike-breakers, and these were not trade-unionists, but were recruited from the agricultural areas."

Detroit, Mich.—Newsboys are striking against the Detroit News and Journal for a more equitable adjustment of the wholesale price of these papers. Recently all Detroit papers raised their price from two to three cents per copy.

AUSTRALIA HAS ROYAL COMMISSION TO DECIDE WAGES

Prospect For Big Increase In Wages Paid Workers In Near Future

By W. Francis Ahern

SIDNEY, N.S.W.—There is now sitting in Australia a Royal Commission which is engaged in the task of defining what is a decent weekly-wage for workers. If the decisions of the commission are made law—and the Australian Government has pledged itself to that—then there will be a big increase in the wages paid to Australian workers in the near future.

From time to time in Australia, Arbitration Court judges have asked for the appointment of some qualified commission to inquire into the whole question of a basic wage. Commissions have been appointed before, but their work has mainly been along lines of fixing "existent" wages, and it has been on this basis that awards have been made by the arbitration courts. These awards have been fallacious and inadequate, and should have long since been abandoned. They never at any rate satisfied the workers.

But the present commission is entirely different. On it there are three representatives of the workers, while in addition the workers' case is presented by a working-class lawyer, whose case and detail matter is prepared by a competent staff of economists and working-class people. Instead of fixing the standard at one "frugal comfort" as in the past, this commission had, as its first business, the fixing of a reasonable standard of comfort, and then ascertaining its cost. That cost will be the new basic wage.

So far the work of the Commission has been all that the unions could have hoped for. It has been laid down by the commission that the old basic standards are ignored, and a standard of comfort compatible with Australian standards, the dignity of labor and the welfare of the individual and of society is now being fixed. The Commission has taken the position that no standard should be regarded as reasonable which merely takes cognizance of the physical needs of the worker, that is, his need for food, clothing and shelter, and the bare minimum upon which he can exist, that the commission should inquire into the needs of the "humblest worker," but that this commission has refused to do, taking the attitude that the commodity they are assessing is human labor, and that, whether humblest or highest, the standard to be fixed is a human standard—the full needs of a fully developed man or woman.

It sounds like strange reading, but this commission is laying down the precedent that men are something more than machines to be kept stoked and repaired, and to grind out profits for a Boss. It is recognizing, perhaps for the first time in any of our Australian courts, that there is a spiritual side of man's nature that has to be considered not less than the physical, and that the workers are entitled to such a wage as will enable them to give the fullest and freest development of their whole character and that of their wives and families.

Former commissions in Australia have fixed wages on a family of four—man, wife and two children. This commission assumes a family to consist of man, wife and three children. There is an added wage extension there right away.

As regards homes, former commissions took no account—it being largely a question of the workers going down into the slums to get the cheapest and the smallest house for his family. This commission has stated that the worker has a right to a decent home, and has fixed as a standard home a five roomed house in a decent locality, consisting of three bedrooms, living room, kitchen, with bath room, laundry, copper and wash troughs, and a yard.

For clothing, the commission is not investigating how little a family can live on, or how long clothing can last, but is determining what is a fair and square clothing bill for a family irrespective of their standing in life. The same applies to food.

The Commission has great possibilities, and though it will not give the workers all they want, it will give them a higher standard. They—too, future negotiations in the Arbitration Courts will be on a higher starting basis, and naturally future results should be better.

BRITISH LABOR PROPOSES RADICAL REMEDIES FOR H.C.L.

BRITISH LABOR proposes radical remedies to solve the high cost of living. One of the big remedies to be applied will be the nationalization of the great services of transport and electricity, and of essential industries, such as coal mining, and control of foods and limitation of profits. Food control has not yet been assured, and the threatened rise in the cost of bread is a menace to every worker's family.

Still more alarming is the continued scarcity of houses and the prospect of a new Rent Act, allowing the landlord to double his rent. The only effective method of dealing with this problem is a progressive national scheme of house building and a temporary system of rationing of rooms in unoccupied or partially occupied houses. The women of Great Britain, through the Women's Labor Clubs, have taken this matter up and will strive to arrive at a solution to the housing evil.

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ALL UNDESIRABLES TO BE EXCLUDED FROM AUSTRALIA

Sydney, N.S.W.—The Australian anti-labor government is framing a bill with the object of excluding from admission to Australia all anarchists, bolsheviks, and "other undesirables."

Presumably, anti-labor judges will decide who are bolsheviks, anarchists, and "other undesirables," so that any militant from overseas will have as much hope of getting into Australia as a profiteer has of getting into heaven.

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COMMUNISTS WILL TAKE PART IN COMING GERMAN ELECTIONS

New York.—By a unanimous vote the fourth national convention of the German Communist Party (Spartacus League) held in Berlin April 14-15 decided to take part in the coming elections for the Reichstag, says a dispatch from the Koelnische Zeitung. This would indicate that all German parties, with the probable exception of the newly formed Communist Labor Party (a group of extremists that left the Spartacus League early in April because of the latter's alleged moderate tendencies), will have candidates in the field.

LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE IS ENDORSED BY DISTRICT COUNCIL

Seattle.—The Pacific Coast district council of the International Longshoremen's Association concluding its thirteenth annual session here endorsed the local strike of 3,000 longshoremen who walked off the job as their answer to the anti-union fight undertaken by the employing interests on the waterfront.

CONFERENCE OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS HELD IN LONDON

London.—A professional workers' conference was recently held here at which the National Federation of Professional, Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Workers was organized. Thirty-six societies representing journalists, actors, variety artists, law clerks, women clerks and secretaries' organizations, as well as clerical, technical and supervisory workers participated.

FARMER-TO-CONSUMER PLAN AT MILWAUKEE ALREADY SHOWS RESULT

Milwaukee.—The farmer-to-consumer plan instituted by the Milwaukee post office to help reduce the cost of living is already beginning to show result. Heavy shipments of early vegetables and other farm produce were received at the local postoffice in response to Milwaukeeans' orders placed with farmers since inauguration of the postal buying scheme. The produce was immediately carried via the package wagons.

FIRE FIGHTERS' LOCAL No. 209.

At a regular meeting of the above local the following resolution of condolence was passed:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom to call to her home Mary S. Wilson, esteemed wife of Bro. Henry H. Wilson, be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of local 209 is hereby extended to Bro. Henry H. Wilson in this time of deep bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records, a copy sent to The Free Press and a copy forwarded to Bro. Wilson.

The remains of Mary S. Wilson, beloved wife of Bro. Henry H. Wilson, No. 1 Hall, were shipped Tuesday morning, June 1st, from McCoppin's undertaking parlors by C.N.R. to Round Hill, Alta., where her aged parents reside, and where interment takes place Wednesday 2nd inst. The late Mrs. Wilson was taken suddenly ill Sunday 29th ult. and despite all that human skill could do passed suddenly away Sunday night at the General Hospital. Beside a sorrowing husband, she leaves a boy, Joe, two years old, and an infant baby.

Mrs. Wilson was an unassuming, retiring woman whose ideal in life was the happiness of her home and family, and was a model wife and mother. A cortege from No. 1 Hall escorted the remains to the depot.

Toilsome life is fled forever,
Scraph splendors light her face;
Choicest blooms of Eden's bowers
Shed for her their sweetest grace;
Blushing rose and lilies drooping,
For her temples weave a crown,
From her golden throne of glory,
Earthward looks she, smiling down.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS' LOCAL

The regular monthly meeting was held Friday, May 28th, in Labor Hall, with good attendance recorded and lots of business to deal with, and lots of correspondence from outside members, whom we are always glad to hear from and always willing to correspond with. Brother Albert Esmer was initiated and took the obligation in the usual manner.

We would like to see all of our members turn out to their lodge meeting, it only comes once a month. Surely they can spare one night, so come forward, brothers, it is for your own interest.

CAPTAIN OF NO. 8 FIRE HALL TAKES BRIDE

Newly Weds Feted With Much
Pomp and Ceremony By
Local Firemen

It is not good that man should live alone; marriage will smoothen a thousand obstacles, and take the sharp edge from many miseries. It may solve the problem of existence. So reasoned the captain of No. 8 Fire Hall.

Thus on the royal road to happiness, he proceeded with his eler, to the McDonald Baptist Church at 9 a.m. June 3, and presented to the Rev. Mr. Thompson the marriage certificate with the names Jesse David Henry Jamison and Minnie Fairbank legibly inscribed. Then and there that prelate solemnized one of the most charming weddings of the season in the presence of a small party of friends.

The bride was given in marriage by Mr. E. Dickinson of the Bulletin, and was daintily gowned in white georgette crepe, with white satin trimmings, and carried a beautiful bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Dickinson of 10420 106th avenue made a charming bridesmaid gowned in white voile.

After the signing of the register, they proceeded to wind their way towards home, and were met at the church door by showers of rice and confetti.

The shrill noise of the siren of No. 1 pump in charge of District Chief Dutton, accompanied by desperadoes such as Proudfoot, Connolly, Graham, Lucas, Monaghan and Bowes hurried the bridal party to take shelter in their waiting auto.

Accompanied by the pump the bridal party proceeded to 10420 106th avenue where an informal reception was held. The bridegroom, having received permission from the chief, proceeded to paint the department red, and go as far as he liked, did so with a vengeance till train time.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamison left the city at 1 p.m. Thursday for Calgary, Banff and the Pacific Coast, and on their return will take up their residence at 10604 122nd street.

Local 209 wishes that the new couple may live and make their mark upon their generation, and that happiness may journey by their side along the unchartered road that leads from the present to the future.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Continued dilly-dallying over a new contract with the Cabinet Makers' union on the part of the Minneapolis Woodworkers' Association, and the attempted lockout of a number of cabinet makers has resulted in a strike of all the organized cabinet makers of the city.

MILLIONS OF POUNDS OF SUGAR IN STORE HOUSES

In Minneapolis 6,000 Barrels of
Sugar Are Held in One
Warehouse

Minneapolis, Minn.—That there are millions of pounds of sugar in the storage houses of Minneapolis is the information which has come to the Labor Review of this city.

In the Central warehouse, located in the Midway district it is declared that there are 6,000 barrels of sugar now held. Ordinarily there are about 335 pounds of sugar in a barrel, and this would mean that in this single storage plant there are 2,010,000 pounds of sugar.

With all this great store of this necessity of life in the city, the people are forced to pay 30 cents a pound or more for it, and the cry goes up from all dealers that there is a sugar shortage.

Meanwhile the government investigators and arrests a retailer here and there when in five minutes, by demanding the great banks of Minneapolis to produce the warehouse receipts they are holding as collateral for loans made on sugar it would be easy to determine just how much sugar there is in the city and who owns it.

WHEAT FARMERS OF AUSTRALIA SUFFERED LOSS

Sold Wheat At Lower Price Than
World-Parity At That
Time

By W. Francis Ahern

Sydney, N.S.W.—The wheat farmers of Australia have suffered a total loss of \$250,000,000 in the sale of their grain to Great Britain during the war. Thanks to the censor, this fact has not been available to the people of Australia until now.

Speaking in the British House of Commons of February 7, 1917, Mr. Prothero, President of the British Board of Agriculture, told how "the Australian farmers had sacrificed their profits to feed Britain" by selling their wheat at a lower price than the world-parity at that time. Mr. R. W. Outhwaite, also speaking in the House of Commons on March 16, 1917, said that the "Australian farmers were paid 96 cents a bushel, or \$7.68 per quarter for their wheat, while British farmers were guaranteed from \$15.36 to \$19.20 per quarter, or from \$1.92 to \$2.04 per bushel." But the situation was really worse than this because in 1917, the price of British wheat was fixed at \$2.24 per bushel while the price of Australian wheat landed in Great Britain was 72 cents per bushel less. It has never been explained who got this enormous rake-off on the Australian wheat.

And all the time the Australian wheat farmers, whose grain was sold by the Australian anti-Labor government under the "pool system" were told that the prices they were getting (96 cents per bushel) were the highest obtainable. A kindly censor saw to it that they did not know what were the prices paid by the British Government for wheat in other parts of the world.

Summed up, the plain fact of the situation is that, comparing the price paid to the Australian wheat farmers for their wheat by the Australian government with that paid to farmers in other parts of the world, and after making due allowance for the freight charges, the Australian wheat farmers were compelled to sell at least 200,000 bushels of wheat abroad at about half its true market price. In other words, the Australian wheat farmers are the poorer by around \$250,000,000.

PENN. FED. OF LABOR ENTERS INTO U.S. POLITICAL MOVEMENT

New York.—The entrance of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, representing the "most important industrial section of the United States, into the political movement of the workers marks a significant advance of organized labor," declared a congratulatory telegram sent the Pennsylvania Labor party by the American Labor party of Greater New York.

According to William Kohn, chairman of the New York party, the choice of James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, as the new party's campaign leader, will do much to bring the labor and Socialist forces together in Pennsylvania. Maurer is a leader in the Socialist party, and was tendered the vice-presidential nomination during its recent convention. The telegram urging him to accept the candidacy was signed by representatives of every group within the Socialist party.

BUILDING WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA HAVE SUCCESSFUL STRIKE

East London, South Africa.—A successful strike of the Building Workers' International union here has had two interesting developments. The strikers were offered by the master builders a wage of one shilling three pence for colored workers and one shilling nine pence for white labor. But so averse were the workers to any system of grading that they demanded a flat rate of one shilling six pence for all rather than have the system introduced.

A further development was the supplying of labor direct from the union to large contract work. On the successful conclusion of the strike the union supplied its best craftsmen on several large uncompleted jobs at the union rate of wages, the customer supplying the materials.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE AT CINCINNATI GOES MERRILY ON

Cincinnati, O.—The machinists strike is growing by leaps and bounds. Eighty seven shops are out and 7,802 strikers are registered at the Machinists' office at 1214 Vine street. To date 33 shops have granted the union demands, affecting 3,796 men. About 600 men are still working, mainly at the Oakley shops, but the union is after these also. Joseph C. Herring, the business agent of the union, is confident that the strike will be won.

Seattle.—Control of finance by the workers will launch the bloodless revolution resulting in a new social order, according to the belief of Robert Harlin, president of District 10, United Mine Workers of America, in a statement endorsing the Producers Bank being organized here. The district executive board voted to buy \$1,500 worth of stock in the bank which will be placed in operation as soon as \$250,000 is raised. Money is coming in at the rate of \$1,000 to \$3,000 daily although the campaign to raise funds has been organized only partially.

TIMBER WORKERS ASK EIGHT HOUR DAY AND 20 PER CENT INCREASE

Minneapolis, Minn.—Members of the Timber Workers' union are waging a vigorous fight for the eight-hour day, and the same pay as received for ten hours work which means an increase in wages of 20 per cent.

Although the lumber interests of the Northwest have increased their profits 240 per cent they have locked out the workers rather than grant the small wage increase and give the workers a working day of decent length.

The North American Lumber company is the only firm which so far has agreed to the new conditions.

ORGANIZED AUTO DRIVERS TAKE THEIR FIGHT INTO COURT

Seattle.—Organized automobile drivers of Seattle are preparing to carry their fight into court against the emergency ordinance regulating jitneys passed by the city council. The bill gives the superintendent of the municipal street railway system the power to dictate the routes to be covered by the jitneys, the hours of their operation and the fare charged. The union auto drivers contend this means practical annihilation of their means of livelihood and that the courts will throw the ordinance out as unconstitutional.

N.Y. CLOTH CUTTERS GET CHARTER FROM BANKING DEPARTMENT

New York.—The New York Clothing Cutters' Union, Big Four of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has received a charter from the Banking Department of the State of New York for the operation of the first credit union in the clothing industry of America. The credit union, or people's bank, is expected to be the beginning of co-operative banking on an extensive scale by the Amalgamated and other progressive organizations in the labor movement.

My First Clearance Sale

My Sale will last this week and then your chance of buying suits with a real reputation at sacrifice prices will be gone.



Of course you can buy other suits cheap, but you can't buy CAMPBELL'S CLOTHING, which is known nationally as the best clothing made in Canada. This may sound big to you yet the fact remains that you can count the firms on the fingers of one hand who are recognized by retail clothiers as makers of real honest clothing and if you ask any one who knows they will tell you that Campbell's suits are made not in quantity but in quality.

Most of Campbell's
Clothing is Made From
Imported Cloths

This fact alone is worth your attention.

When You Can Buy

Suits of the Campbell and Sanford make at Cost Price you should not lose any time in doing so. I have sold dozens of these Suits in the past few days and I'm sure we made steady customers of all who bought. I'll be frank and tell you that if it were not for the fact that I need the money badly you could not buy the Suits I have on sale for at least fifty per cent. more than I'm asking you today. But I'm caught with a big stock, and I simply must sell. So, for the balance of this week you will find Real Bargains in High-grade Men's and Young Men's Clothing at Sacrifice Prices at my Store.



If You Need Raincoats, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Shirts,
Ties or Furnishings for Men and Young Men, Come
to My First Clearance Sale. I'll Save You Money



CLOCK REPAIRING

We have recently secured the services of an expert clockmaker from one of the English factories and one who is capable of repairing any style or make of clock.

We will be pleased to examine your clocks and give estimates.

ASH BROS.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRERS
C.P.R. Watch Inspectors
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.

PRODUCTION NOT FALLING OFF AS IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED

Washington.—The cry for greater production is heard throughout the land, although government reports show that production is far in excess of domestic needs and is smashing all records.

In March of this year raw materials to the value of \$225,000,000 were shipped abroad. This is an increase of \$125,000,000 over the same period a year ago.

Manufactured articles to the value of \$389,000,000 were exported during March of this year. This is an increase of \$131,000,000 over March of

The Woman's Page

ALL WOMEN SHOULD TAKE INTEREST IN DOM. POLITICS

To This End They Must Organize Industrially and Politically

The time has arrived for the women of Canada to be interested in the political movement. To this end they must organize industrially and politically. The Labor Party is the party of the workers, and so it realizes the needs of women, for who are workers to such an extent as they? Women need shorter hours in the workshop and the factory, but still more do they need shorter hours and less anxiety at home. Women can only achieve these ends by doing away with the curse of unemployment, the evils of profiteering and the system of private landlordism.

In Great Britain the Labor Party demands a national scheme of housing financed from public funds, the house plans being in accordance with the wishes of the women, who are to live in them, and let at a rent which the working woman can pay.

The committee appointed by Lloyd George to investigate the housing conditions of England said that 300,000 new houses were needed at once in Britain. The British Labor Party said at least 1,000,000 new houses were needed. After a year of Coalition housing activity, all the government could show was a total of 124 new houses.

The Labor woman says: "The working woman is no profiteer; she gives the best of her services, not for the sake of private gain, but for the welfare of her family. The British Labor Party believes that every worker would produce more and produce better if they could feel that they were working, not to amass private profits for a few persons, but for the good of the whole community, and it is for the sake of that community that we ask women to take every opportunity of voting for Labor, and so help in building a new world for their children."

Co-operative wholesalers are now in operation in Seattle and in San Francisco and plans are on hand to organize a wholesale in Southern California to supply the retailers in this district. The new retail store in Pasadena is to serve 3,000 people.

ENGLISH WOMEN PRESSING CLAIMS TO SEX EQUALITY

London.—Women are busily pressing forward their claims to sex equality. A body of over 2,000 members of the Federation of Civil Servants marched through the streets of London the other evening, demanding equality of pay, treatment and opportunity for women. The employer need no longer look to women for a supply of "cheap and docile" labor. Women are beginning to resent being used to keep down the wages of their men.

BRITISH WOMEN DECLARE WISHES IN HOUSING INQUIRY

Questionnaire Shows What Women Desire in Construction of the House

A British Labor woman in the north of England has tabulated results of a housing inquiry conducted by her in her district. The inquiry was founded on the plans of the questionnaire. The attitude of the women regarding housing conditions showed the following standards: 131 women complained of general inconveniences and no sanitary arrangements; 44 had not enough bedrooms, and, while all had some complaint to make, two of those consulted were obliged to give up enumerating the defects of their houses, owing, as they said, to "insufficiency of space."

On the question of a bathroom, 175 out of 183 women wished for a bathroom upstairs. All were unanimous in their wish for a parlor, though some wished for a living room and parlor about the same size, and others for a large living room and a small parlor.

On the subject of cupboards many ideas were put forward, and the result seems to show that all rooms, including the bath room and scullery, should have at least one good cupboard.

Co-operative wholesalers are now in operation in Seattle and in San Francisco and plans are on hand to organize a wholesale in Southern California to supply the retailers in this district. The new retail store in Pasadena is to serve 3,000 people.

The Sporting Season

IS NOW ON

Medals, Cups, Shields and Trophies

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

Jackson Bros.

LEADING JEWELERS
PHONE 1747
9962 Jasper Avenue
Marriage Licenses Issued

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN OPPOSED BY W. C. T. U.

Delegate to Meeting of National Council of Women Gives Views on Subject

Equal pay for equal work for both men and women was opposed by Mrs. T. Taylor at the special meeting of the Local Council of Women on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Taylor will attend the meeting of the National Council at St. Johns, N.B. next month as representative of the W.C.T.U.

Mrs. Taylor gave as her reason for being opposed to the equal pay standard was that "if girls were to earn a good salary, as good as the boys do, they would not want to take the responsibility of getting married and looking after a home." She said "that many girls as they are now do not expect to work very long, say possibly until they are twenty-four and then look out for some one to keep them, and if they are paid big salaries they will not want a home of their own. If the girls continue to get increases in salaries, the boys will be afraid to get married—they will be afraid to take the responsibility of supporting a wife and home. A man should get a bigger salary so he can make a home. When a boy goes to board he has to pay \$10 more than a girl and his expenses are higher than a girl's."

It seems almost too much to ask a girl who is forced to go to work to earn her own living, say at the age of eighteen, although many of them are at work before that time, to live on starvation wages until she is twenty-four. By that time she will be ready and willing to marry somebody that comes along. It is possible that some girls look forward to getting married as a means of getting some one to keep them, but we feel sure that the majority of our girls have a higher conception of marriage.

Mrs. Taylor states that "if girls were to earn as good a salary as the boys do, they would not want to take the responsibility of getting married." It seems as though there was some doubt of the girl's ability to earn as much money as a boy. But the question is "equal pay for equal work" which means just what it says. If she does exactly the same work as he does, there is no reason why she should not receive the same pay. Otherwise the girl is being exploited for the employers' profit. Furthermore the responsibility of getting married is just as great, no matter what the girl's salary was before she married. And large salaries will never keep a girl from wanting a home of her own.

Miss Kells replied to Mrs. Taylor's argument by saying that a girl could not live one cent cheaper than a boy, and the only reason she can live on her salary is that she stays at home and sews and mends, and works nights, to do this work, while the boys go out and amuse themselves.

Mrs. R. J. Russel, president of the Women's Canadian Club, made an earnest appeal for equal pay for men and women. Mrs. Bell of the Housewife's League, stated that very soon the mother's pension bill would be in force and the work of a mother in the home would be considered as valuable to the state as her work in an office or other occupations. Mrs. Bell asserted that measures would be passed much sooner than any one has expected and the work of a mother in rearing her children would be recognized as of much value as men's work. For this reason it would not be dangerous to give the

Placing Emphasis On FRIDAY, the Week End Shopping Day, With Many Remarkable Saving Opportunities

For FRIDAY Only

NO PHONE ORDERS

Children's 75c Black Silk Hose at 49c

A saving of 25c per pair or more on Children's Silk Hosiery will bring scores of mothers here for Friday afternoon. They are of a good quality pure silk thread with double silk soles, heels and toes. Fast black. Sizes 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6 and 6 1/2. Regularly 75c. Friday Special—49c

Women's 75c Silk Boot Hose Reduced to 55c

Another notable Friday special from the Hosiery Section for which there is sure to be a big rush. A Silk Boot Hose with double silk soles, heels and toes. White, Palm Beach, tan, pink, pearl cordovan. All sizes 6 1/2 to 10 1/2. Regularly 75c. Friday Special—55c

Women's Cool Knitted Summer Vests, 39c

Women's Vests of this quality and finish at 39c each assure the Underwear Section of a busy day Friday. They are of fine knitted cotton. Comes with or without short sleeves and plain or fancy tops. Sizes 36 to 40. Friday Special—39c

Women's Fine Knitted Combinations, 79c

Those who have been looking around will search no further after meeting with such values as these. A well shaped and nicely finished garment. Women's Combinations of fine knitted cotton. Comes in light or dark lines and no sleeves. Sizes 36 to 42. Friday Special—79c

Women's Smart New Oxfords, Special at \$8.95

Such smart and stylish Oxfords as these at \$8.95 would be entirely out of the question except for the fact that they were bought when prices were lower than they are today. Choice of black or brown kid, black or brown calf, also patent leather in several smart styles, with high, medium and low heels. Different widths and all sizes. Friday at—\$8.95

Womens Comfortable Cushion Sole Boots, \$5.85

Those who are troubled with tender feet will welcome an opportunity to buy these comfortable boots at so low a price. They are made of fine kid leather in lace style, flexible turn soles, wide fitting, cushion sense rubber heels with kid or patent leather tops, also in plain toe style. All sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Special Friday—\$5.85

Dainty White Curtain Materials at 42c Yd.

These dainty White Curtain Mullias will fly over the yard measure Friday at a lively rate at so temptingly low a price. They are in a good firm weave that will withstand laundering; in dainty small figured designs specially suitable for bedroom, kitchen windows or transoms; 36 inches wide. Special Friday—42c per yard

Friday Specials in Toilet Articles

Esco's Fruit Salts, Regular \$1.00, for—85c

Ponds' Vanishing Cream, Regular 50c, Friday for—39c

Naxated Iron, Regular \$1.00, for—75c

Freemore Corn Cure, Regular 35c, for—29c

Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower, Regular 50c, Friday for—39c

Seven Sutherland Sisters' Scalp Clean for Shampoo, Regular 50c, for—39c

Pure Castile Soap, Reg. 5 for 25c, Friday, 6 for—25c

Colgate's Toilet Powders, all odors, Regular 25c, Friday for—20c

Mail Orders from this advertisement will be promptly shipped.

Store Closes Every Saturday at 1 P.M.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

608 JASPER & 2ND ST. ESTABLISHED 1888. GLEN, SUTHERLAND & DIST. CAN.

GRAHAM & REID, LTD. HOME FURNISHERS

Carpets and Furniture

Most Important in a Home



Edmonton's Children's Shelter

Children's Aid Society Doing Good Work In Edmonton

Love children! Of course, who does not love them? And immediately a picture of rosy-cheeked little folk with flying curls and dainty dresses or small sturdy limbs and shining eyes, is presented to the mind's eye.

Yes, but do you love children, pale, puny, uncared for little beings who, because they have had no chance, either physical or mental, appear even as degenerates. But children, just the same, to be developed by environment, to be brought up to the normal by love and care. Little souls, with the spark divine only waiting to be kindled by the sympathetic human touch.

That is the way they come to the Children's Shelter only too often. Poor, miserable, neglected, sometimes afraid of their elders, for no love has ever come their way. What tact, sympathy insight into character is needed to take these little ones and make them happy and healthy. To fit them, in other words to be good citizens, which is the object of the Children's Aid Society.

Have you seen them as they come into the Shelter, and then again after a few weeks' sojourn? What a change! A visitor walking through the pleasant rooms and corridors and listening to the merry voices at work or at play would fail to recognize the little delinquents of a short time before.

For children grow and blossom in an atmosphere of love. They turn to it as a plant to the sun. They have no stiff-necked opinions, or deep-rooted vices to exterminate. All they want is a chance. And what greater work than to bring the sunshine to these little lives. All honor to the faithful workers in the Children's Aid Society in all its branches in Edmonton.

The Children's Aid Society has been in active working order since 1908. In 1912 a new shelter was built and equipped at a cost of \$53,000. Between 700 and 800 children annually are brought into the Shelter and dealt with as circumstances require. The city supports the work under the provisions of the Children's Protection Act, and is operated in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Neglected Children.

The matter of uniform divorce law was touched upon, but no specific instructions voted on to guide the delegate at the National meeting.

Pasadena, Cal.—A consumers' co-operative society on the Rosedale plan is being organized. The Pacific coast now has 100 co-operative stores.

There is talk already of such a mother's pension law in New Zealand.

Other ladies spoke in favor of the measure, while Mrs. Taylor defended the position taken by herself in the matter, and finally a vote was taken with the result that seventeen voted for equal pay, while two voted against it, others not voting at all. The vote was taken merely to satisfy the delegates who will vote in the convention

OHIO LABOR PRESS ASSO. FAVOR INCREASE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Columbus, O.—Resolutions favoring wage increases for postal employees and asserting that the "marked decline in the efficiency and dependability of the postal service can be directly attributed to the lowering of postal wage and working standards," were adopted at a meeting of the Ohio Labor Press Association on May 22.

The association also went on record condemning the activities of the Ohio state board of commerce, which is soliciting funds for the purpose of securing the enactment of a law compelling labor unions to incorporate under the laws of Ohio, without any suggestion that employers' associations be compelled to do likewise.

During the past year the application for membership were more than double

There would be a lot more silence in this world if we talked only about the things we know.

Every Day a Bargain Day at BARNES' GROCERY
10828 107th Avenue Phone 5055
Canadian Food Control License No. 8-22192

Saturday Meat Specials

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

See windows for choice cuts of meat.

Beef Roasts, Veal Roast, Legs of Lamb, Shoulders of Lamb, Loins Roasts Pork, Shoulder Roasts Pork, Boiling Beef, Stewing Veal, Lamb Stew, Sausage

COOKED MEATS
Roast Pork with Dressing, Veal Loaf, Boiled Ham, Head Cheese, Jellied Ox Tongue, Fry Bentos Corned Beef.

P. Burns & Co. Ltd. MARKETS

FREE PANTS On Saturday, June 5

to every purchaser of a Suit at my store

Take Advantage! This is Your Last Chance

I am doing this to introduce my new selling policy



Buy your Suit by the yard, direct from the mill, saving middlemen's profits and surcharges. Pay \$2.00 a yard and up and get exactly what you want in patterns, Dye and Wool.

Suit or Overcoat will be tailored to your individual measure, any style you desire, with a guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

We are now fully organized to give you the best possible service.

Scotland Woolen Mills

CO., LTD.

VINCE ZACZKOWSKI, Manager

10045 Jasper Avenue East (Opp. Bank of Toronto)

SALE SPECIALS

50 pairs Men's Shoes, brown or black, recede or round toe, all sizes. Reg. to \$10.00. Sale Price **\$7.95**

25 pairs Boys' Shoes, sizes 1 to 5. Regular to \$7.50. Sale Price **\$4.95**

Boys' Suits, sizes 26 to 36. Reg. to \$20.00. Special **\$14.95**

The **H. C. MacDonald Stores**

9610-9614 JASPER AVENUE

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

GLASS BEVELERS AT TORONTO ARE STANDING FIRM

Employer Threatens To Bring Workers From England To Break Strike

The Toronto Industrial Banner indicates that the glass bevelers of that city who are out on strike for a minimum wage of 90 cents an hour, are still standing firm. The strikers say their bitterest opponent is one of the officials of the Consolidated firm, who, they allege, threatened to bring glass bevelers from England to Canada.

This individual it is stated has just returned from a trip to the old country, however, the strike committee, is in close touch with the National Federation of Glass Workers and kindred trades unions in Great Britain, and this organization has taken active steps to prevent men coming to Canada, and there is no fear any will come when they learn of the existing situation in the Dominion, for conditions in this trade in Britain are far more satisfactory than they are in Canada, and strange though it may sound, wages there are higher there than here.

The same may be said of the United States also, for south of the line wages in the craft range from 10 to 35 cents an hour more than the minimum the Toronto men have struck to enforce. It is stated that unless the employers hasten to secure a settlement they may be entirely unable to replace the men who have left their employ, as many of them are accepting situations in the States where they are getting 30 cents an hour more than they are asking for in Toronto.

The Sixth International vice-President, Joe Hunter, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, is on the job, and is giving advice and assistance to the strikers. They have been assured of financial assistance from the headquarters of the organization.

There must be something wrong with the vision of some people who do their duty as they see it.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN FIGHTING FOR BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS

Sydney, N.S.W.—Having been successful in getting many of their grievances rectified recently, the Australian seamen are making it plain that they intend to harass their employers until they are granted conditions in keeping with modern requirements.

The men are now dealing individually with the steamship companies, and are refusing to sail in any vessels which do not come up to their requirements as regards accommodation. Action is not taken until the last minute, when the owners are politely told that unless the complaints are made good, there will be no sailing. This new form of dealing with employers has had a good effect so far, and the men are succeeding beyond their expectations.

The owners have offered to comply with the provisions of the Navigation Act which was made law prior to the war, but not put into effect till recently. But the men point out that what was made law before 1914 is no good now, as a war has been fought for world-wide democracy since that date. They assert that they want some of the democracy in the form of better accommodations on board ship. The men's slogan is "Treatment for human beings instead of for pigs," and as above noted, they are successfully enforcing their demands.

INDIA'S FIRST LABOR PAPER HAS MADE ITS APPEARANCE

ALLAHABAD, INDIA.—The "Democrat," India's first labor paper, has made its appearance here.

According to an editorial announcement the paper will stand for real democratic ideals in every walk and relation of life. Socially it will advocate the elimination of all special privileges due to class, caste or sex.

In economics and industry it will urge the removal of every law or arrangement that deprives labor—whether manual or mental—of its right to that which it produces; and will demand the fullest recognition of the first claim of labor on all produce.

CONFERENCE ON CO-ORDINATION OF LABOR LAWS

(Continued from Page One)

a debt without the written consent of the employee given individually or by collective agreement.

7. That where, in any Province, examinations are required for certificates of competency for mine managers, pit-bosses, and other working officials, such examinations shall be conducted by a board composed of a government inspector, a working miner and a mine manager.

8. We would recommend that all candidates for certificates as mine managers, pit-bosses, etc., shall have at least five years' mining experience, produce evidence of ability, sobriety and good conduct, and be at least 23 years of age.

9. Mine inspectors shall be holders of mine manager's certificates, with at least seven years' mining experience in the class of mines of which he is made inspector. He shall not be interested in mines in his district, either directly or indirectly.

10. We recommend that, without limiting the powers of inspectors, an inspector shall have power to enter, inspect and examine any mine or any part thereof at all reasonable times by day or night, to examine into and make enquiry respecting the state and condition of the mine, the ventilation and safety of mines, to give notice in writing of any matter, thing or practice which he considers dangerous or defective, and of its immediate remedy. If disagreement follows, the defect shall be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of a judge and representatives of interested parties, the decision of this tribunal to be final.

11. Resolved, that all mines shall have an adequate amount of ventilation passing therein, and that all mines be examined before the workmen enter the mine, and that a report of such inspection be made in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and such report shall be available to any workman employed in mine.

12. The question of health of employees in mining camps is now being examined into by the different provinces concerned, with a view to fully protect the workers and as far as possible unify the laws, and we submit that this matter be referred to this tribunal for action.

13. Resolved, that the present laws with reference to special investigations which are in existence in several provinces be continued, and that the same provisions be made to extend to provinces where such laws are not in operation.

14. Resolved, that the Workmen's Compensation Board in each province where such board exists shall make provision for the administration of first aid and mine rescue work, and that where no boards are in existence, special provisions be made.

Minimum Wages for Women and Girls

We approve the principle of a minimum wage for women and girls, and recommend that a competent authority be created in each province in the Dominion to establish a minimum wage adequate to maintain self-support for women and girls, and such authority shall be empowered to fix the hours of employment for such women and girls not already provided for by legislation, and further recommend that such hours of employment should not exceed 48 per week except of employees engaged in domestic or agricultural employment.

Report of Committee on Industrial Disputes Legislation

The committee has examined the existing legislation of the Dominion and provinces with respect to industrial disputes, and is of the view that to secure a reasonable degree of uniformity with regard to the same it is desirable the following principles should be observed:

1. That disputes in mines and public utilities should be dealt with exclusively by federal legislation.

2. That federal legislation should be held to apply to public utilities under the control of a province or municipality or other public or private authority.

3. That, whereas, in some cases provincial legislation has been enacted respecting industrial disputes which applies to all occupations giving rise to the relations of employer and employee and, which therefore includes policemen and firemen, it should be provided that all disputes affecting policemen or firemen in all parts of Canada should come within the jurisdiction of the federal law.

4. The committee lacks information enabling it to decide upon the advisability of the extension of the present federal law to other industries, and therefore makes no recommendation.

(Concluded)

SEAFARERS' JOINT COUNCIL PRESSING FOR 48 HOUR WEEK

London.—The Seafarers' Joint Council, representing twelve trade unions, which have members employed on board ship, is pressing for the 48-hour week recommended by the Washington Industrial Labor Conference.

At present sailors work on an average something like 96 hours a week. The death rate among them is nearly double that for all classes.

The ship owners declare that they cannot afford the change. These same ship owners in the first two years of war, before they were controlled, made a clear profit of about \$1,500,000,000.

Tremendous Money Savings Saturday IN SUMMER FOOTWEAR

For the week-end selling we have selected a number of new styles, hundreds of pairs, and at just about any price you want to pay.

240 pairs of Men's Shoes, in black or brown calfskin, styles in the wide or narrow toe. Values to \$14.00. Wonderfully priced Saturday at

\$8.45

160 pairs Women's White Canvas Shoes, high or low heels, nearly all sizes. Values to \$8.00. Specially priced for Sat'y

\$2.95

Men's Oxfords, in black kid and brown calfskin; welted sewn soles, stylish and comfortable lasts. Saturday Special

\$8.25



Women's black kid oxfords, walking heels, good fitters; all sizes. Saturday Special

\$7.45

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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 Receipts.

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To the Edmonton Branch of the G.W.V.A. of Canada

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Regimental Number..... Unit.....
Age..... Occupation.....
Date of Enlistment..... Date of Discharge.....
Rank..... Place of Discharge.....
Where Served.....

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LABOR ORGANIZATION IS GREATEST INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

The organization of labor is the greatest international movement and influence in the world today. The great fraternity of those who work belts the globe. There are, admittedly, differences which separate American labor, for example, from British, French, or German labor, but there are nevertheless differences of detail and incident rather than of fundamental characteristics of principle. The same demands for reasonable hours, living wages and proper working conditions that are voiced in one country are heard in all the others. The desire for education and enjoyment for public health and civic beauty, for freedom of speech and organization, for a share in the control of government and industry, knows no national bounds or limits of language, race or creed.

Labor has the humanitarian view point in its organization. It is more concerned with peace and happiness and a higher standard of living for every human creature than it is with the selfish and mercenary affairs of national trade protection, or trade discrimination between states. The program on which labor stands represents social advances and benefits that are greater than the confines of nationalism. It expresses universal needs and desires. The interests of labor are one and the province of labor is the world. Writing editorially, The Nation (New York) says: "It is to the solidarity of labor rather than to any formal union of governments that we must look today for liberty, international understanding, and peace."

MACHINISTS ASSO. CHALLENGE GOVERNOR SLEEPER'S STATEMENT

Detroit, Mich.—A challenge to Governor Sleeper has been sent out by the International Association of Machinists, district 60, to appear before a mass meeting of machine and auto shop workers scheduled to be held shortly in one of the largest halls in this city, and to answer for the statements made by the governor recently that the wages of men employed in the machine shop industry are too high and ought to be cut as a means of reducing the cost of living.

Eugene Brock, International Organizer of the Machinists' Association, forwarded the letter in reply to the governor's statements relative to wages.

INCREASING PROSPECT OF RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Moscow.—Increasing prospect of a complete resumption of trade with the European countries by summer has stimulated the opening up of sea traffic. The repairing of the merchant marine has been emphasized by the government. The Commissariat for foreign trade at Petrograd and the Council for National Economy are actively at work fitting vessels and furnishing equipment for commerce.

It is said that married men make the most satisfactory workmen; they can be bossed.

MACHINISTS OF CINCINNATI ARE GAINING DEMANDS

48-Hour Week With Maximum of 75 Cents Per Hour Has Been Granted to Some

Cincinnati, O.—The strike of the organized machinists for the 48-hour week and a maximum of 75 cents per hour has already resulted in the granting of these demands to 4,000 men. About ten thousand men are out and the number is being increased, according to Wm. Ross Knudson, international organizer for the Machinists union, as shop after shop is being pulled through mass demonstrations of picketing union men.

Such plants as Laneksholmer's, the American Tool Worker and others in the western part of the city are practically shut down. In the Oakley section the Cincinnati Milling Machine Tool Co. is the most stubborn opponent. The president, Fred Geier, is the president of the Metal Trades Association which is probably the strongest in the country. A large number of thugs and gun men are on duty at this plant and two strikers were shot by one of them in a provoked scuffle. The gun man was left with a charge of carrying concealed weapons. The police, with the exception of the lieutenants and high officers are showing a fair attitude toward the strikers.

The auto mechanics in five truck manufacturing plants and in practically every garage in the city who were locked out by the employers on their refusal to sign individual contracts abrogating their rights to membership in a labor union are standing solid. There are about 1,000 men involved.

The machinists organization has had a phenomenal growth here during the past 18 months, jumping from 600 to 15,000. The men are digging in for a long fight. Many of them are leaving the city to secure employment at the trade.

One of the biggest assets in their fight is the Cincinnati News, owned by the union, with a circulation of 30,000 each week. Copies are being sold on the streets by the strikers. There is talk of changing it into a daily soon.

CO-OPERATORS HOLD SCHOOL FOR MEMBERS

Manchester, Eng.—The co-operators of this city have just held a week-end school for members of co-operative committees, which was followed by a week's school for secretaries and organizers. Both aroused a vast deal of enthusiasm, questions piling on to the leaders to the burying point.

MOVEMENT FOR DAILY LABOR PRESS REACHING BIG PROPORTIONS

The movement for a daily Labor Press is reaching big proportions. That the workers are thoroughly dissatisfied with the private owned and capitalistically controlled press is evident to every one who reads the signs of the times.

In Australia a movement is on foot for the boycotting of all the business owned press of the country by Labor organizations. Disgust at the anti-Labor attitude of the big papers during the elections and recent strikes has set in motion a wave of enthusiasm for the building up of strong Labor dailies in every industrial centre.

TWO TERMS SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED

Difference Between "Industrial Democracy" and "Democracy In Industry"

"There is a clear difference between 'industrial democracy' and 'democracy in industry,'" says the president of the Cigar Makers' International Union. He insists that the two terms should not be confused.

"Speaking of democracy in industry," he says, "the term should not be misunderstood, and when once understood and defined clearly, should not be abused."

"The day has gone by when an arrogant, autocratic employer or a dyspeptic superintendent or foreman can abuse workmen under him simply to gratify a whim or a dislike, or for some fancied offense, which in the final analysis under square dealing is not an offense."

"The kind of democracy in industry that applies only to the workroom and working rules and not to the board of directors or the commercial management should not be questioned."

"If we go beyond working rules and the working room proper, we must assume responsibility for the successful conduct of the business, and by the rules of fairness stand a proportionate share of the losses."

London.—A new scheme of working-class education has been worked out by the Confederation of Iron and Steel Trades. Arrangements have been made with the Workers' Educational Trade Union committee for the establishment of week-end schools for members of the union. Trade union problems will be studied chiefly.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY ISSUES A MANIFESTO

Asks For Economic Commission To Supercede Economic Council

The national executive of the British Labor Party has issued a manifesto on the international economic situation, calling for the appointment of an economic commission under the League of Nations which shall take over the functions now exercised by the Supreme Economic Council and the Reparations Commission.

They point out that the present economic paralysis which is creeping over Europe can only be remedied by concerted action. Credit has got to be restored. The rigidity of the new frontiers in Central Europe must be modified so as to permit free economic intercourse. Coal and raw material must be equitably allocated to the various states.

There is grave danger that the present distress, and the collapse of the exchanges in Central Europe will, in default of international governmental action be exploited by private capitalists in Western Europe and America.

There are already schemes on foot for sending raw material to Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria, manufacturing them there by labor, which at the present rate of exchange, is as cheap as the cheapest Asiatic labor, and then dumping them on the world market. The workers of Central Europe, faced by the alternative of starvation, will be powerless to resist this new form of slavery, the repercussion of which in western Europe and America will be disastrous to Labor there.

In fact unless those schemes are brought under effective control, Central Europe, exhausted by the war, will be turned into an area of sweated labor, engaging in competition with Western Labor for the benefit of the big international financiers.

DINNER PAIL EPIC IN U.S.A.

By Bill Lloyd

This is the year when ballots fall and country savers scream their call; when rain'll come if you vote one way; and vice versa, the others say. There's General Wood who says you must stick out your chest until you bust, and drill and train for half your life, after we've fought to end all strife. Then Palmer feels he has a claim because he quered the Bolshevik's game, by shipping two or three away and making new ones every day. Lowden has a hold on fate because he hails from Abe's old state, and can be trusted with the books of business' safe deposit boxes; while Mr. Adcox, the son-in-law of his daddy has no awe, but says that he also can smile and sell bond issues by the mile. There's lots of other loafing around, to draw the lightning to the ground, but I am blasted dumb to see what it's all got to do with me. It doesn't touch the price of bread or bring the rent down overhead; it doesn't fill the dinner-pail or drag old Gene Debs out of jail. Meanwhile our jobs we must not quit because some judge will have a fit and Cossacks will come on a run and get damned careless with a gun. Two years ago they used to say Labor in war would win the day, but if we try to win things now, Gosh Dang, there is an awful row!—we're Anarchists and Bolshevik and jingo papers yell and shriek, for fear they've nearly had their fill of coin-a-jingling in the till. If I should really vote with sense for those who're on my side the fence, they'll say I should be shot, and hung, electrocuted, drawn and strung. However, I have stood the gaff these last few years and learned to laugh. I think I'll drop a vote or two the way I really feel. Will you?

REPORTS OF MEETING RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS WERE MISLEADING

New York.—Comparison of the reports of the meeting of the executive committee of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland held April 17-18, in Bern, found in Swiss papers just received here with the misleading cablegram (presumably sent out by the Associated Press) of April 18 printed in the American press shows that the committee did not "decide to adhere" to the Third (Moscow) Socialist International, but did vote, 20 to 18, to recommend such action to the coming national convention. The resolution adopted was presented by Robert Grimm, a veteran Swiss Socialist, and, while affirming agreement with the basic principles of the Moscow International, it emphasized the necessity of each national organization using the tactics best adapted to its country. Another resolution was adopted calling for an early conference of representatives of all the Socialist and Labor Parties that have left the Second International.

REPORTS OF MEETING RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS WERE MISLEADING

Speaking of skin games, the beauty specialist has the rest of the bunch skinned a block.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One)

103 classes were at work with 2,500 students, 75 per cent of whom attended at least fourteen of the lectures.

The last development in connection with the Tutorial Classes is the organization of summer classes, the first of which was held at Oxford in July and August of 1919. The object of these is to give intensive instruction for a short period to groups of picked students. It is confidently expected that these Summer Classes will be a permanent institution.

The results so far from the Tutorial Class Movement seem to justify the predictions of those responsible for their establishment. During 1911 a special inspection was made of some 14 classes by the Board of Education and the report prepared in this connection was nothing but commendation for the quality of work being done, which the inspectors agreed was in many cases quite equal to work of a similar character done by regular students in attendance at the Universities. As a matter of fact some of the essays produced by students in Tutorial Classes are collected and given to students reading for degrees in the Universities.

One of the most remarkable features of this latest development in University Extension Work in England is the spirit and zeal developed among the members of the classes. From some of the older classes missionaries are sent into villages and smaller centres which cannot support a regular class. These men give their services free, simply animated by the desire to share the light which they have received with their less fortunate fellow workmen.

A concluding paragraph from the report of H. M. Inspectors on the Tutorial Classes sums up the general impression made on all who have seen them at work.

"We have only to add, in conclusion, that no one could attend these classes without being struck by the zeal and earnestness of the students, their happy relations with the lecturer, the general atmosphere of comradeship and good feeling in the classes, and the strong appreciation by the students of the benefits which they are deriving from the work. These impressions are not derived from any single class or type of classes. They are common to the diverse and widely scattered centres which we have visited, and they indicate the possibility of a very wide extension of teaching of this type."

While overseas, in connection with the work of the Khaki University of Canada, the writer had the privilege of meeting and talking with leaders in the Labor Movement, and also in the Workers' Educational Association, and the conclusion which forced itself upon one's mind was that the present status of Labor organizations in the Old Land is largely due to the educational work of the Workers' Educational Association. A very large proportion of the leaders of the Labor Party are either University men or men trained in the Tutorial Classes, while the rank and file of the Labor Unions have, to a great extent, been trained in History and Economics by the Movement, so that they are able to judge intelligently the merits of any proposal which may be made. Anyone who addresses an audience of working men in the Old Land needs to be very careful in any state-

LEGISLATION ASKED BY ALBERTA LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

fully be done. Our laws are open to a number of interpretations, which is demonstrated by the number of appeals that are taken to decisions granted, but the legal procedure to take an appeal is costly and slow, and very often all the damage possible is done to the workers before the appeal can be heard. What advantage would be gained from the winning of an appeal against an injunction that had been granted when as a result of the restraint placed on the workers or their representatives by the injunction the strike had been lost, some of our employers would not be at all concerned about the losing of the appeal if as a result of the injunction they had been able to break the strike and thereby gain their own ends.

The measure presented was drafted by the solicitor for the Congress who made an exhaustive study of the various pieces of legislation of this character on the statutes of other countries and had used those sections that might be deemed applicable to this country.

The demand for legislation of this character came because restraining injunctions had been granted in various localities during strikes, forbidding certain persons to perform duties that were absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the dispute, and because it was recognized that if this continued the potency of Labor's only weapon of offence and defence would be taken away. It should be possible for members of the organized movement to perform acts during times of dispute that they would be permitted to perform during other times without the possibility of interference.

Model License Law of Barbers will be considered next week.

Des Moines, Ia.—Impatient with the long drawn out delay in securing increased wages, the Street Railway Employees union has launched a campaign for the organization of a Rochdale Co-operative store to be established here soon. The carmen are turning to the co-operative movement for relief in their wage problem.

ments concerning History or Economics or he is likely to be tripped up before getting very far.

The interest and enthusiasm for education is keener in the Old Land at the present time than it has ever been before, and the new Educational Act, commonly known as the Fisher Bill, is generally considered to be one of the most progressive pieces of educational legislation on the statute books of any country. It is of course too soon to express any opinion as to what its results will be. It will take at least ten or fifteen years to realize them sufficiently for an intelligent judgement to be formed.

In turning from the discussion of conditions in the Old Land the conclusion is that we need to look well to our furnals in this new country, unless we wish to be distanced by the Mother Country along educational lines, and more particularly along the lines of adult education.

The next article will deal briefly with the University Extension Movement in the United States, and the article following will deal with the situation in Alberta.

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NEW INTERNATIONAL UNION IS FORMED AT BOSTON, MASS

Boston.—A new union, to be known as the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, was formed here during a two-days' convention of delegates from the 29 locals of mechanical workers employed by the New England and Providence Telephone companies. This action was reported to result from the demand of mechanical telephone workers in New England for an organization dealing specifically with their craft, as opposed to the general union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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THE PACKERS' BOGUS DOLLAR

Readers of popular magazines have become very familiar with full-page advertisements purporting to show the infinitesimal profits enjoyed by the great meat packing interests of the United States and Canada. Everybody is familiar with that diagram of the packer dollar, with the tiny segment marked 1.6 per cent profit. Many who are familiar with it have obviously gained the impression that all packers' profits are measured by the figure there indicated. Remembering this dollar these people should read the statement of the United States Federal Trade Commission in that body's latest report: "Such a rate on sales in an industry like meat packing, which rapidly turns over its product, is the equivalent of a high rate of return on net worth (15 per cent or more). Rate on investment, not rate on sales, nor rate per head or per pound, furnishes the correct method whereby the reasonableness of profits may be determined."

It would appear, then, that the packers in spreading that 1.6 per cent dollar before the newspapers and magazine readers of the country, were deliberately attempting to deceive the public. And if there is any doubt on this point, listen to this further statement of the Trade Commission's report: "The advertisements of the great packers in respect of profits per head or per pound of beef are not based on accepted methods of determining costs, and dependence cannot be placed upon them. The whole accounting system of the packers must be revised before dependable figures can be found showing costs and profits by specific products or even for the business as a whole."

All of which brings to mind the observation that "figures never lie but liars sometimes figure."

WORKING CLASS READING

One of the most significant signs of the times in which we live is the class of literature that is being read today, especially by the workpeople of the world. Commenting on this the Christian Science Monitor says: "Quite quietly, like the silent rising of a river, there has set in an element of education in England not tabulated in the educational curriculum: it is education by reading, and therefore depends upon what is read." Mr. A. Bain Irvine, managing director of a large book concern in the Old Country, has given the public some idea of what books the working classes in the Old Land are buying. The great book-buying centers he gives as the Lanarkshire pit regions, the Lancashire pits, the Midlands and South Wales. It is the class of books that are being bought that is interesting, books that the average middle class or upper class reader outside the professional classes would never dream of buying—books which are stiff reading, books requiring close reasoning and courage to tackle them. They are being read by tens of thousands of workmen.

It is not only in England, however, that the workers are reading solid material. While the sale of books of that nature may not be as large in this country, the workers, and especially trade unionists, are taking full advantage of the splendid array of economic and sociological literature to be found in our public libraries. The Free Press has enquired at the local library as to the patronage received by that part of the institution catering to the reader of "heavy" material, and finds that there is a good demand for that class of books. To the trade unionist that has not heretofore taken advantage of the library we can only say that he is overlooking a very great privilege. Without any expense and only the effort required to take one to the library, the prospective reader has an unlimited choice of literature at his disposal. The local institution is well patronized, but we feel sure that there are still those who do not yet realize that they have at their very door a wealth of the world's best literature.

LET EDMONTON BE WELL REPRESENTED

In about three months' time the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in Windsor, Ontario in annual convention. To what extent will Edmonton Labor be represented?

The Dominion organization is recognized as the mouthpiece of organized Labor in Canada, and its pronouncements on questions affecting the workers are accepted, by those outside the movement at any rate, as the voice of Canadian trade unionism. Each affiliated organization, therefore, has more than a passing interest in the affairs of the Congress, and every individual member should feel a responsibility for the actions and expressed views of the Dominion body. There is only one way in which this responsibility can be exercised, and that is by representation at the annual conventions where the general policy of the organization is laid down. There never was a time when more momentous and complex problems engaged the interest of Labor in Canada. For that reason it is particularly desirable that the Congress convention this year should be thoroughly representative of all sections of Canada, as well as all shades of opinion contained within the international trade union movement in this Dominion.

Edmonton locals should be well represented. Now is the time to prepare and it is to be hoped that this important matter will receive the immediate attention of Edmonton unions. The Congress has met in the East for a number of years and an effort should be made to have the convention come west next year. Edmonton has never had the privilege of entertaining the Dominion body, and the Free Press would like to see this city make a strong bid for the 1921 gathering. At any rate, let us plan to be well represented in Windsor in September of this year.

LABOR AND THE WELFARE OF INDUSTRY

"Remember," said Mr. Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, speaking at the convention of his union in Boston last month, "remember, we cannot defeat the industry. Labor can never defeat an industry. When it tries to defeat it, it defeats itself."

Mr. Hillman's is not an isolated view. It is a very concise expression of the attitude of all progressive Labor men. The welfare of an industry is just as much the concern of the worker engaged therein as it is the concern of the capitalist whose money is invested therein—and much more so. The living of not only the worker himself but of his family—their home comforts, education and all material interests—depends on the economic soundness of the particular industry in which the breadwinner is engaged. An industry that cannot maintain the workers employed therein in decency and comfort is not economically sound and the capital and energy invested in it are misplaced. It is sometimes said that an industry has gone to the wall because of high wages. But the place to prove such an assertion is not on the books of the company but in the homes of the workers. Have they received more than their share of the necessities of life? If not the assertion that they were responsible for the failure of the industry is groundless.

The workers' all is invested in industry. Humanly speaking they are the industry. The individual owner of today might withdraw from the industry. The workers remain. They are abidingly and inescapably of the industry for without their labor power it cannot exist. And yet the workers have no direct voice in the conduct of the means of their livelihood. Capital has complete control. The individual owner may conduct an industry, in which scores of workers have invested their lives, in any manner that his particular ideas may dictate, without any consideration of the interests of the workpeople. Not only is the welfare of industry the concern of Labor, but Labor's interest in industry is so vital that the workers are entitled to a voice in the conduct of it. Students of the industrial problem are almost unanimous in agreeing with this view. Not the least emphatic statement of the case being that of Hon. Wm. McKenzie

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We have just opened up several new lines of Footwear which we know will appeal to you. The styles are decidedly smart and out of the ordinary. See these tomorrow.

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS

A very dainty little Shoe which will create much interest with smartly dressed Women. Hand turned soles. All sizes and all widths. The very smartest Footwear for the street. Priced at. **\$14.50**

WOMEN'S BLACK SATIN OXFORDS

A full range of White Canvas Oxfords with Cuban, military and sport heels. There are styles for street and sport wear. All sizes and all widths. Priced at. **\$3.50**

WOMEN'S FINE PUMPS, EXTRA SPECIAL \$8.50

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WOMEN'S BLACK VELVET OXFORDS

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A selection of handsome papers in plain, tapestry and verdure patterns showing rich colorings of brown, grey, green and rose, at. **75c** per single roll.

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BOYS' CANVAS RUNNING BOOTS in tan, white or black. Rubber soles. Sizes 11 to 13. Special. **\$1.49**

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King, whose book "Humanity in Industry" contains a chapter on "Democracy in Industry," which chapter, by the way, is an oasis in a desert of tiresome platitudes.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AND GROUPS

Politics is the business of the people. The interests of a people are many, but they all depend to a very large extent upon an economic basis. Economic interests, therefore, should have a greater bearing on politics than should any other interests. It would then appear that representative government would mean the representation of the economic interests of all the people. If that be so it would seem that such representative government can only be obtained through economic groups having representation proportionately according to their numbers.

In Canada there are three distinct economic groups. First, there is the wage-worker. The employee in the bank and in the mill; the worker in office and shop; the wage-earner in the school and on the construction of the building itself; all have a common economic interest. An interest that influences, and to a great extent regulates all their other interests, thus creating a common social interest. Then come the capitalists and business men; the owners of the means of production. Allied with them to a very large extent are the professional classes, especially the legal element. This makes another distinct economic group whose interests economically, and because of that socially, are identical. The third group is that of the farmers, whose interests might be said to be a combination of both of the other groups. The Farmers nevertheless, compose an economic group, separate and distinct from either of the others.

It has been shown that economic interests influence and regulate other interests. The social status of a man or woman depends almost entirely on their economic status. The opportunity which they may have to enjoy education, esthetics and the necessities of a comfortable living, almost entirely depends upon their economic status. These things being so, is it not natural that economic interests should assert themselves in politics? The time may come when economic differences will be removed—indeed that must be the ultimate goal—but it would seem that for the present the logical political development of a country like our own, must be along the lines of economic group representation.

EDITOR'S NOTES

The Trades and Labor Council meets on Monday evening. Every delegate should make it a point to have a permanent engagement at Labor Headquarters on the first and third Monday of each month.

There is no room for any kind of compromise with individuals or groups who are determined to disrupt and impair the solidarity of the workers' organizations.

The Financial Post puts up an editorial whine to the effect that housing schemes and "cheap" money being loaned by the government is unfair competition that is putting the mortgage companies out of business. We would like to see such "unfair competition" extended to some other lines of business.

Complaints of a large section of the employer group in the United States that the demands of Labor are exorbitant, and that employees should show more moderation in wage scales, now that they are in an advantageous position, come strangely from those employers who are showing not the slightest mercy to the great mass of consumers, from whom they are extracting unconscionable profits. Employees should not be blamed by employers as long as the latter set such a wretched example before them.—Christian Science Monitor.

BUILDING TRADES CONFERENCE WITH MAYOR TO END STRIFE

Seattle.—Representatives of the international building trades unions are holding conferences with Mayor Hugh Caldwell in an effort to end the strife, existing between the local building trades and the master builders who have endeavored to make all building jobs in the city non-union. The international labor men are Joseph Duffy, bricklayers; A. Muir, carpenters; Ed. Brady, sheet metal workers; Thomas Lee, electrical workers, and James H. Sheehy, plumbers and steam fitters.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS STRONGEST GROUP IN LITHUANIA

New York.—Incomplete results of the April election for a Constituent Assembly in Lithuania found in German papers indicate that the Christian Democrats (The Clerical Party) will form the strongest group in the assembly, with the Social Democrats second and the "Popular Socialists" third. The Poles and Jews will have four or five delegates. No elections will be held in the Lithuanian territory occupied by Polish troops until these are withdrawn, says a message from Kovno.

DEBS NOTIFIED OF NOMINATION BY STRANGE CEREMONY

Chicago.—Eugene Victor Debs will be formally notified of his nomination for President by the Socialist party in the strangest notification ceremony in American history.

On May 29, five Socialist party members, each one a close personal friend of many years' standing, will be admitted to the reception room of the Atlanta penitentiary, and there they will tell Convict Number 9653 of his nomination.

The notification committee will consist of James O Neal, for many years a resident of Terre Haute, Debs' home town; Seymour Stedman, Debs' running mate and close friend of the candidate since the A.R.U. strike; Julius Gerber, executive secretary of Local New York; Otto Branstetter, present national secretary, and Dr. Madge Patten Stephens, member of Debs' home party branch and likewise a close personal friend of the Debs family for many years. After the ceremony at the prison, there will be a mass meeting in Atlanta to demand amnesty of all political prisoners.

Don't wait until it begins to sprinkle before starting to buy in something for a rainy day.

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