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UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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

President—R. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4950.

Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 7227.

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

Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, care A. Farnilo.

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL UNIONS

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

Bro. Carpenters Local 1325—Secretary, P. Packford, 11418 79th street; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

Journeymen Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, Box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Labor Hall.

Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. L. McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.

Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, room 215, Armstrong Bldg.; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

General Pipefitters Railway 685—Secretary, E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.

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

Plumbers Local 488—Secretary, F. Shaw, Box 1707; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.

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

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

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

Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, A. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.

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

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

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

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

Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 303 Alexander Bldg.; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEACHERS ARE ORGNIZING AT VERY RAPID RATE

New Charter Every Other Day Is Rate of Organization of School Teachers

A new charter every other day under the American Federation of Teachers is the rate at which the organization wave among public school teachers of the United States has been spreading during the past month, according to reports received at the Washington office of the National Women's Trade-Union League. The American Federation of Teachers is affiliated both with the American Federation of Labor and the National Women's Trade-Union League, and has to date chartered a total of 70 local unions from coast to coast. This, it is stated, represents a 100 per cent organization in many localities.

The aims of this vigorous young national trade-union organization of educators are democratization of the schools and fair working conditions for teachers. Various school boards, it is pointed out, have lately exhibited their autocratic, illiberal attitude on public questions to the extent of actual persecution of teachers and the attempted suppression of free discussion in the schools. Accompanying this form of oppression, as a public scandal of years' standing, is the salary scale of teachers, which for the entire United States averages \$600 per year, and there are thousands of teachers receiving only \$300 and \$400 per year.

"We insist," says the national president of the American Federation of Teachers, Charles B. Stillman, of Chicago, "that boards of education have no proprietary right in the schools. They should be proud to consider themselves, with the teachers, fellow-servants of the public. Therefore, we demand a voice in the government of the schools. (1) Through representation on the school boards; (2) Through teachers' councils in every school, consisting of chosen representatives of the teachers who shall be consulted by the authorities on all questions affecting teachers or pupils; and (3) The election of school boards by popular vote. And we demand, in behalf of the children of this land, free discussion of public questions in the class-room. It is impossible to make good citizens without discussing the problems of citizenship."

SEAMEN'S UNION REFUSE TO WORK WITH GERMANS

That the attitude of the British Mercantile Marine to the question of future relations with Germany has in no way weakened during the armistice, was made evident at Cardiff last week, when a mass meeting of the Seamen's Union reaffirmed their previous resolution not to sail with German sailors and to rigorously boycott everything German until the Government of that country has expressed repentance for the horrible crimes against non-combatants and seafaring men pursuing lawful actions at sea.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS FROM LATEST REPORT

Of the 15,559 persons found guilty of indictable offences in 1917, eighty-four in every hundred convicted were sentenced for the first time, nine for the second time, and seven were habitual criminals, as stated in the last report on Canadian criminal statistics, issued by the Dominion Statistician.

The occupation of the offenders, according to classes is thus represented per 100: agricultural, 10; commercial, 17; domestic, 16; industrial, 11; professional, 5; and laborers, 41. Seventy-one per cent of the offenders were unmarried, 28 per cent married, and 1 per cent widowed; 91 per cent had an elementary education, 3 per cent a superior education, and 6 per cent were unable to read or write. Eighty-eight per cent were reported from urban and 12 per cent from rural districts.

Sixty-two in every 100 were born in Canada, 11 in British territory outside of Canada, 7 in the United States, and 20 in other foreign countries.

BOARD OF BISHOPS METHODIST CHURCH ADOPT PROGRAMME

The Methodist federation for social service at New York City has issued a synopsis of the social reconstruction program agreed to at a recent meeting of the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The program includes these declarations: "We favor an equitable wage for laborers, which shall have the right of way over rent, interest and profits. "We favor collective bargaining as an instrument for the attainment of industrial justice and for training in democratic procedure."

BOSTON NEWSPAPER WRITERS' UNION VOTE FOR STRIKE

The Newspaper Writers' Union of Boston voted unanimously Thursday to go on strike unless its demands for wage increases and recognition of the union are granted.

The demands are for a minimum wage of \$38 per week for reporters and \$45 for copy readers. The union claims that the demand for recognition of the union has been refused.

SYDNEY HEARS EX-PRESIDENT OF LABOR CONGRESS

"Any fool can start a strike," J. C. Walters, ex-president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, told an audience of Sydney workmen this week. He advised labor not to strike unless there was a reasonable chance of success.

"If you are going to strike," he said, "then strike, but consider this—that when you go out you paralyze the very life of the nation. You cripple industry—and what results?"

"In a few days comes food shortage, and always it is the worker who goes hungry."

"Before you act, remember this—that the government has to protect the people, the owners of food, and the military must carry out the nation's laws. That means perhaps civil war. What we want is joint control of industry."

PREMIER KOLCHAK'S TASK AND OBJECT

First Task To Re-establish Law and Order Destroyed By Bolshevism

In a public address at Ekaterinburg, recently, Premier Kolchak defined the task and object of his government.

"The first task of the government," he said, "is to re-establish the rule of law and order, the rule destroyed by bolshevism of the left and of the right. The government will fight, without any possibility of compromise, the bolsheviks of the left and of the right, with the purpose of establishing a great, free, democratic Russia."

"The government considers the people of Russia the supreme authority in all problems pertaining to Russia's life. After the menace of bolshevism is destroyed, the people of Russia, through a freely chosen constituent assembly, will express their supreme will and will define the structure of the state."

Such is the man, and such the government, that now asks the recognition and aid of the American people, of their government, and of all who love democracy.

LONG DEPARTURE FROM ACCUSTOMED SYSTEM IN VOGUE

The plan now in operation at the works of Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, England, is rather of an advanced nature on the old system. The general feature is that day workers have two shifts of six hours each. Day and night shift workers have a day of four six-hour shifts with no diminution in the rates of pay.

Light meals are served to the employees at the firm's expense. The directors also propose a new system of payment of wages. Instead of the employees crowding around the pay office each week-end it is proposed that each employee should have a private banking account at a bank of his or her own choice, and the firm instead of handing out the money to the employees individually, will credit each bank with the amount due to each employee every week. This will enable the employees to draw upon their own banking accounts when required for their own expenses. It is hoped to arrange with the bank for a rate of interest which will yield 5 per cent.

Such a system, Lord Leverhulme contends will not only raise the workers' position and dignity, it would assist them in becoming savers.

LAUNDRY WORKERS NOT ALLOWED TO BELONG TO UNION

On the theory that two and two are five, and can't be changed, laundry employers in Nashville, Tenn., announce that a trade union in the laundry industry won't work and all unionists must get out.

A short time ago these employees organized and the bosses posted this notice in their plants:

"It has been proven all over the country that unions are not applicable to the laundry business and to save confusion both to the employer and employee we will not employ any one belonging to the union, and hereby notify all who are now members of the union to either withdraw or turn in their resignations."

For those requiring a chicken for market purposes, the Cornish breed is probably the most profitable, on account of their size and build. They have big thighs and wide, compact breast, and average in weight from six to twelve pounds.

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107th Avenue—Six rooms, fully modern, hot air furnace. Price, \$4,000.

106th Avenue—Eight rooms fully modern house. Good buy at \$2,700.

85th Avenue—Six rooms on one floor, fully modern, two full lots good stable. Price \$1,750.

86th Avenue—7 roomed fully modern house, two full lots. Price \$2,700.

Garneau—seven room fully modern house, fireplace, maple floors. Price, \$3,000.

114th Street—Ten rooms fully modern, new maple floors, steam heat, three fireplaces, stable and garage. Price, \$5,000.

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WHAT OUR UNIONS CAN LEARN FROM BRITISH WORKERS

Labour Unions Need Elected Representative of Workers to Deal With Management

Whatever else the strikes in Great Britain may have done, they have certainly made prominent new developments in the organization of labor in that country and have provided a free object lesson to union labor throughout the world.

In order to get the full benefit of this lesson it is necessary to face a few disagreeable facts in the British situation. The first is that the solidarity of labor was threatened and that the strikes were partly a protest against the war and reconstruction activities of the trades unions.

Since the shop stewards came into power in the 1917 strike at Coventry their hostility to the old union leaders has been bitter, in many places. This was due, perhaps, to personal rivalry in some cases, or to different ideals. But in many instances it rose from this second important fact: When the trades unions won their fight for recognition and were accepted by the Government, they seemed to draw away from their members and become a part of the opposing scheme of capital.

What actually happened was that the trades unions had given their pledge against strikes in war time and whenever the workers determined to strike, the unions naturally were in opposition. As a result the shop steward, who might have been only a union representative in any particular factory, became a distinct power, whose activities nearly always took him into the field against the unions.

The shop steward developed from the "father of the chapel" in the printing trade and is known in the printing trades in this country as well as in the carpentry trades. While the union fights for principles and makes general agreements, the shop steward, or a committee of shop stewards, attends to the application of the agreed rules in each shop. In some of the most successful attempts at workshop committees, such as the Hans Renold experiment in the north of England, the shop stewards are considered as a purely trade union body.

This is of the highest importance because it shows that in England the dangers and the advantages of the shop stewards have been experienced at the same time. It is clear that if the American and Canadian labor unions do not take the first step, they may find themselves facing a bitterly hostile group of radical agitators with all the prestige of the shop steward behind them. The great chance is for the unions to initiate the system, and become the protector of the stewards, co-operating with them and finding a proper place for them in the labor union structure. No one can say exactly what that place shall be; but the unions can say: We recognize the need of an organized, elected representative of the workers to deal with the management, in order to supplement the general work of the unions.

DISRUPTION OF LABOR MOVEMENT IS EXAGGERATED

In her address to the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City, Miss Margaret Bonfield, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, discounted the stories that the British trade union movement is disrupted.

"I hope in this country when you are told tales about the disruption of the labor movement," she said, "you will understand that these disruptive forces are on the figures. Of course we have got them. We have an extreme Right that cannot say foul things enough about the forces that are getting things done. We have an extreme Left that calls us labor fakirs and all that sort of thing—language I think they have developed on this side of the Atlantic. They use a lot of new words we as labor leaders never heard of before."

TIMES ARE CHANGED: WOMEN NOW DOING ONLY 22% OF WORK

Eight million, or 22 per cent, of all persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States are women, according to the women's division of the federal employment service.

Of this 8,000,000 more than 1,000,000 were women and girls employed for non-monetary returns on home farms. Roughly calculated, 19 per cent of all paid employees in 1910 were women and girls who need employment information at some period in their lives.

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