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## LITTLE CHILDREN ARE EMPLOYED IN BEAD STRINGING

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Little children of four and five are regularly employed in bead-stringing in White Plains, New York, according to an investigator of the New York State Industrial Commission. Forty-six hours of the irritating nerve trying work bring less than \$2.00, the investigator calculated.

In direct violation of the child labor law, 90 per cent of the bead-stringing in the Ferris avenue district of White Plains is done by children from 4 to 12 years old, and no mature persons are doing the work, says the report.

A Mrs. M., visited by the investigator, proved to be the distributor for all the bead chains done in this district. She received the beads from a New York firm. In defending her practice, she declared that she was a benefactor to the community in keeping children off the streets where they wear out shoes, and giving them work to "help support" their poverty-stricken parents.

Join the Labor Party.

# The Woman's Page

## GREEK WOMEN DEMANDING THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS

Berlin (N.Y. Bureau).—Greek women will demand that their government grant them full political and economic rights at a gigantic women's congress which will meet in Athens in October. The congress has been organized by Madame C. Patru of Athens, and has issued invitations to women from other countries to attend the conference and discuss the social and economic problems of the various countries of Europe.

The suffrage campaign of the Greek women is being carried through the Lyceum Club, which is an international social organization of European women.

## SUPPORT OF GERMAN WOMEN BEING SOUGHT

21,000,000 Women Eligible to Vote as Against 19,000,000 Men

(By Marie A. Czaplicka, staff correspondent, The Federated Press)  
Berlin, June 22 (By mail) (N. Y. Bureau).—A considerable number of articles and books addressed to women appeared in Germany before the last election, but it is especially during this election that a regular propaganda has been organized by the various parties to secure the support of the women, due to the fact that there are 21,000,000 women eligible to vote in the elections as against 19,000,000 men.

The world outside scarcely realizes the extent to which German women have entered into the privileges and duties of citizenship. The women suffrage movement in Germany was never very strong and attracted very little attention in comparison to the persevering efforts of the women of America. The agitation for women's emancipation in Germany was mainly confined to the Socialist propaganda before the war, and it is the triumph of the Socialists in the revolution that is mainly responsible for the extension to suffrage to women. The radical parties, the majority Socialists, Independents and Communists have lost no time in organizing the education of working women in political matters. Nor do the parties of the Right neglect this work, although their propaganda resembles the advice of an old grandmother to her inexperienced granddaughter.

In many districts it is apparent that the majority of the women are supporting the conservative parties. In Cahtolic Cologne, for instance, 34,000 men and 50,000 women voted for the Catholic Centre Party, while for the Socialists there were 47,000 votes from the men and 29,000 from the women. On the other hand the women leaders of the Socialist parties have an outstanding reputation for their political ability, as for instance Luise Zietz and Clara Zetkin. The latter can be compared to Rosa Luxemburg as a political agitator and is said to have a more fundamental knowledge of political problems.

## TEXTILE WORKERS OF THE SOUTH GET CHARTER

Southern Textile Workers Will Not Be Affiliated With Any Other Union

Charlotte, N.S.—An unaffiliated union planned to take in the 70,000 textile workers in the south has just been granted a charter by the North Carolina secretary of state. The name of the union is the Southern Textile Workers' association, Inc. J. S. Mercer, secretary. In speaking of the plan to make the new association a force among the mill workers of the south, said:

"There are about 70,000 mill employees in North Carolina, with many thousands in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and numbers in Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas. It has seemed to me for a number of years that this great army of mill workers, by far the largest employed class in the south, should be affiliated in some organization, or union, which is officered and directed by Southerners who understand Southern conditions."

"The Southern Textile Workers' association will be composed of white employees only. It will be in charge of southern men entirely. It is not and will not be affiliated with any other union whatsoever."

## MILL WORKERS IN ENGLAND THREATEN STRIKE

New York—A strike of all mill operatives in England is inevitable on August 1, unless their demands for a 40 per cent wage increase are granted, according to J. L. Wilkin, a New York wool merchant, who has just returned from Europe.

## THE GIRL AND THE UNION

(By Miriam Allen De Ford, Staff Writer, The Federated Press)

Sometimes, when I think of all you girls to whom I write these letters, I grow almost bewildered. There are so many of you, and your lives are of so many kinds! Most of you, perhaps, are working; but you are working in so many ways; and some of you are still in school, preparing to work; and a few of you are in higher institutions of learning; and a few more just at home "helping mother"—or perhaps trying patiently and earnestly to fill mother's great, unfillable place. The one thing you all have in common is the finest thing of all—the buoyant, beautiful dreaming spirit of youth. And one of the characteristics of youth is a live and glowing interest in multitudes of problems and ideas.

So today I am going to address myself primarily to the girl "on the job," and mostly the girl in a factory or store or restaurant, or similar work; and you other girls who are doing other things will just try to find something in what I have to say that fits into your lives also.

Most of you, when you take your first position, take a little while to "learn the ropes." At first, everything is confusing; sometimes it is hard even to find your way to your department, or to remember where it was that you were to hang your hat and coat. Then gradually these things become automatic, and there is a new set of details, dependent largely on the state in which you happen to live. Perhaps some day you are asked to work overtime; and the girl at the next table reminds you that it is against the law. Or some question comes up of your age, or of the minimum wage for your occupation. Or you have a slight accident while at work, and someone tells you about the workmen's compensation act, and to what it entitles you.

Now, every one of these safeguards of working women, and many other things as well, which perhaps you take for granted—sanitary wash-rooms, your hour for lunch, the prohibition of night work, even your two weeks' vacation—came to be for just one reason. They were not given voluntarily by grateful employers to their meek and uncomplaining employees. They were gained by the employees' banding together for their mutual protection and benefit until they were strong enough in numbers to demand the things they needed. And they were granted because, and only because, the employers knew how strong—and how necessary—the workers were.

Every step upward in the condition of the working-class has been won with blood and sweat and tears. It has come from long, exhausting strikes, from men and women and children who went without sufficient food for weeks and months, who endured exposure and hardship for the sake of freeing themselves and other workers from intolerable circumstances. Here and there perhaps may be found a philanthropic employer—like the "good masters of slavery days—who likes to see his employees comfortable, who is wise enough to know that rest rooms and hot lunches mean increased output, and are a fine advertisement as well, but these things are merely masked charity; the things that matter are the things that the working-class gained for itself.

The unions themselves are very far from perfect; but that makes it all the more necessary for all of us to get into them and help make them so. If you are in an organized trade, join your union; pay your dues and attend the meetings and take an intelligent interest in them. If your trade is unorganized, help organize it. And never, never, under any circumstances, let yourself become that lowest and meanest of creatures, a "scab." The girl who would take a job where the workers are on strike is doing something far worse than helping to starve her sisters, holding back the solidarity of labor, making bad conditions worse. She is deliberately destroying in her own soul the one thing that differentiates her from any other beast of burden. Don't be a strike-breaker!

## INCREASE IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT

Reports from over 5,100 employees to the Dominion headquarters of the department of labor employment service indicate that, disregarding loss of time due to strikes, there was another increase in the volume of employment during the week ending June 26th. For the following week, however, these firms estimated that they would have a net decrease in staffs of 1,140 per cent of two per cent. The anticipated decline was attributed mainly to estimated curtailment of operations in the iron and steel group of industries because of a shortage of fuel. In comparison with the returns for six months earlier in the year, the firms reporting stated that they had made very considerable additions to the number of persons on their payrolls.

Join the Labor Party.

## GERMAN UNION WOMEN POSTAL EMPLOYEES GAINS

Berlin (N. Y. Bureau).—The union of women postal employees has increased in membership from 25,636 to 31,000, according to data made public by Miss Elsie Kolshorn, the president, at the union's recent convention in Hamburg. At a meeting of the union's members in charge of the affiliated co-operative for founding recreation homes for women postal and telegraph workers, was reported the purchase of the first sanatorium, the Thuringia House in Bad Liebenstein.

## MISSOURI WOMEN'S H.C.L. BUREAU BOOSTS PALMER

Campaigning Evidence May Result in Repeal of Appropriations to Bureau

(By the Federated Press)  
St. Louis, Mo.—Evidence to the effect that the Missouri Women's High Cost of Living Bureau, one of eighteen bureaus maintained in various parts of the country by the United States government under the supervision of the Department of Justice, was used to boost the presidential candidacy of Attorney General Palmer and to undermine the influence of Senator James A. Reed who opposed Palmer and the Wilson administration, was brought out at the hearing before the United States Senate committee investigating the campaign expenditures of presidential candidates.

Employees of the bureau admitted that Mrs. John R. Leighty, chairman of the bureau, and Mary Sample Scott, publicity director, attended the democratic convention at Joplin, Mo., and at Kansas City partly at the expense of the government and that they went not to campaign against the H.C.L. but for A. Mitchell Palmer.

Senator Kenyon of the investigating committee said that the revelations warranted the repeal of the appropriations for the high cost of living bureaus.

## TWO MILLION RAILROAD MEN DISCUSS AWARDS

Finding of U.S. Labor Board Current Topic in American R.R. Unions

(By the Federated Press)  
Chicago.—Decision whether there shall be an authorized walkout of railroad workers—the greatest in history—which would paralyze transportation, hinges upon conferences of the railway workers now in session to discuss the award announced by the United States railway labor wage board.

Assertion of the tremendous strength of the massed rail workers, in secret sessions at seven meeting places here, is causing great uneasiness in the business world. For the portentous threat of a complete tie-up of the transport lines lays heavy upon all Chicago.

According to estimates, the award to the 1,894,287 employees in the sixteen railway crafts will amount to approximately 600,000,000. This is an increase of about 20 to 27 per cent. The total amount is only a little more than one-half of the maximum asked by the men. One of the outstanding features of the report is a change in the basis from a flat percentage increase as demanded by the brotherhoods to increases based on hourly rates for the 182 classifications. The percentage basis was discarded by the board.

Fourteen hundred labor leaders, representing the recognized brotherhoods, met yesterday on the north side, while one thousand "outlaw" leaders gathered on the west side. Federated shop crafts met in the Masonic Temple. Two million workers were spoken for by all these groups.

They had gathered in anticipation of the official award, certain local newspapers having obtained advance proofs through some "inside" source and published them in advance. The labor chiefs were thus in a good position to deliberate before the award had been announced.

"We are not ready to say what we will do," said John Grunau, president of the Chicago yardmen's association, "but I don't believe the men will be satisfied with the award. Action taken at our meeting will be telegraphed to all locals for indorsement or rejection. It's not only wages that concern us, but the restoration of seniority privileges which our men lost when they struck."

Grunau was to have appeared before Federal Commissioner Mason yesterday to answer a conspiracy charge, but the hearing was continued until August 23.

"We are not bound to accept the wage board's awards," said S. M. Heberling, international president of the Switchmen's Union. "The Esch-Cummings bill does not make such awards

## Clearing the Remainder of Our Summer Stock of Women's and Misses' SUITS and COATS

FRIDAY and SATURDAY A.M. at Half Marked Price

We are calling a last-minute halt on stocktaking in the Suit and Coat Section in order to make as near a complete clearance as possible. So if for any reason you were unable to take advantage of Wednesday's Half Price Offering, you still have another opportunity Friday and Saturday morning.

Women's and Misses' Suits, Reg. \$45 to \$95, Half-Price



A number of smart tailored styles, very appropriate for medium and stout figures, featured in wool serges, triclotines and gabardines, in navy and black, self and braid trimmed models in large sizes only. Prices \$65.00 to \$95.00.

Light Summer Suits of wool jersey novelty tweeds and silvertone velour in the favored belted sports models, in shades of sand, grey, beige and reindeer. All sizes. Prices \$45.00 to \$85.00. Clearing at

HALF-PRICE

Women's and Misses' \$45.00 to \$75.00 Summer Coats Must Also Go at Half Price

The grouping consists of all our Coats in wool serges, triclotines, gabardines, covert coatings and cravenette tweeds; also silk molras and taffetas. Styles to suit every figure, mostly belted with convertible collars, and pocketed in various ways with button trimmings. All sizes. Regularly \$45.00, \$55.00, \$65.00 to \$75.00. Clearing at



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## Women's Cool Wash Frocks, Special Friday \$5.50

Just such cool and practical styles as women will be needing all through August; styles suitable for outings, street or about home.

They are of plain colored chambrays, check and striped ginghams, in shades of pink, blues and tans, trimmed with white or contrasting color on collar, cuffs and pockets. Regularly \$6.00 to \$7.50. Special Friday, \$5.50.

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## WILL SUICIDE RATHER THAN ACCEPT UNION

So Says Illinois Coal Operator—Men On Strike

Hegeler, Ill.—Declaring that he will commit suicide rather than recognize a labor union, the financier Hegeler who operates a coal mine at La Salle and a coal mine and smelter in this town which bears his name because he operates a store and owns 100 houses, is continuing his fight on the 352 employees of the smelter who are striking for an increase in pay and recognition of the union.

Conditions in Hegeler are unbearable according to Hegeler's employees. Fifty gunmen are guarding the smelter works where forty scabs are working and a large searchlight sweeps the surrounding territory at night. Wages range from \$2.20 to \$4.40 a day and the men are compelled to work ten and twelve hours a day, seven days a week. In organized plants wages would be 5 or 9 a day for like service on the basis of an eight hour day, six days a week.

One of the grievances at Hegeler plants is that employees are laid off for three days if they quit work of their own accord for one day. Hegeler forces employees to pay down all the money they have, say the strikers, and the houses are not paid for in years. The financier severely reprimanded an employee who after several years of economy accumulated \$100 and treated himself to a second-hand Ford. A company house should have been purchased instead, said Hegeler.

compulsory, and neither the workers nor the roads are forced to accept these rulings.

"I should not like to see a general strike called. It would tie up the country in twenty-four hours, and in 48 hours industries would be forced to close."

All the crafts met in secret session, but outside the various halls members vented their opinions freely, evidencing strong sentiment for a general strike in the event of disappointing awards. They talked much, too, of the Plumb plan, weighing it against the more radical plan of having completely socialized ownership of the railroads.

## BANKS AND WARS

(By Max Worth, European Staff Writer The Federated Press)

Paris.—The drama of the Near East continues to unfold. It is the old drama of financial imperialism in a new garb of international mandates.

The French Chamber, by a vote of 478 to 82, approved the policy of the government in its prosecution of the war in Syria. Thus, without the sanction of the League of Nations, and without any necessity for the spreading of democracy in the Near East, the war has recommenced by an official vote in that very nation which took the lead in saving the world from German militarism.

Why is this? A part of the answer is given by Pierre Brizon in the current issue of La Vague. "No sooner was the war finished," he writes, "than on January 2, 1919, there was organized the Bank of Syria. Capital: ten millions. Central office, Paris. Agencies, Marseilles, Beyrouth in the Levant. At the head a banker, Felix Vernes, of the great bank of Vernes and Co., Paris. Among the directors the great catholic banker Lehdeux."

Brizon names some of the other directors, who have their connections with all of the leading banking circles of high finance in Paris. "Do you think," he demands, "that these men will prove to be enemies of colonial expeditions?" "What does it matter," he continues, "if the peasant and the worker pay the bill up into the billions? It is of little consequence that seventy thousand workers are being employed yonder in this new corps factory, as soldiers."

The political connections of the Bank of Syria are no less significant than its economic connections. Brizon shows that it is affiliated, through its directors with powerful influences in the Chamber of Deputies; in the Colonial office; in the senate, and also in the ministry itself. "You see, in Syria," Brizon concludes, "seventy thousand soldiers; in Morocco, eighty-six thousand soldiers; in the great war eleven millions of dead. It is like the exterior boulevard of Paris. At midnight they kill there for money."

Do you realize that every time you buy non-union made goods you become an employer of "scab" labor and therefore a labor oppressor. Buy only union-labeled goods.

## INCREASES MADE BY AWARD OF R.R. LABOR BOARD

(Continued from Page One)

stations, storehouses and warehouses, not otherwise provided for, 8 1/2 cents an hour.

Clerks of less than one year's experience 6 1/2 cents an hour.

Office of less than one year's experience 6 1/2 cents an hour.

Office boys, messengers and other employees under 18 years of age, 5 cents an hour.

Stationary engine and boiler room employees were advanced 13 cents an hour for engineers, firemen and oilers, while water tenders and coal passers received a 10 cent increase.

In the signal department, foremen, inspectors, maintainers, signalmen and their assistants, 13 cents an hour; helpers, 10 cents an hour.

The decision provides that employees in the departments named who are properly before the board and not otherwise provided for shall receive an increase equal to that established for the nearest respective classes. "The intent of this article," the decision says, is to "extend this decision to a miscellaneous class of supervisors and employees, practically impossible of specific classifications, and at the same time insure to them the same consideration and rate increase as provided for analogous service."

**Reception of the Award**  
After the award was handed down the Brotherhood chiefs conferred on its provisions. On the 21st July they appealed to the Board for a rehearing on certain points of the case. The Labor board declined to reopen the case on the ground that its decision represented the conclusions reached after an exhaustive survey in which both sides had been given ample time to present all facts surrounding the case.

It will be some time before the reception of the award by the workers can be gauged with any accuracy.

**Situation in Canada**  
The relations between railroad employees and employers in Canada will be largely governed by this award and proceedings will follow much the same course as those in the United States.

The U.S. Supreme Court in its decision that stock dividends are not liable to the income tax law, has given another evidence that they are owned and controlled by special privilege.