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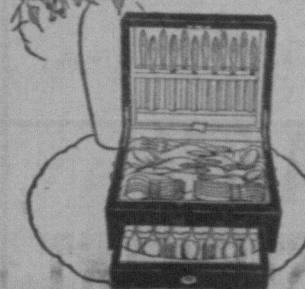
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Shoulders of Lamb, half or whole, per lb. 25c
Legs of Lamb, per lb. 38c
Shoulders Roasts of Veal, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. 18c
Legs and Loins of Veal, lb. 25c
Choice Corned Beef, per lb. 20c
Choice Pickle Pork, per lb. 38c
Fresh Ox Hearts, per lb. 15c
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The Woman's Page

DOMESTIC SERVICE QUESTION GIVEN ATTENTION IN ENG.

Conditions of Domestic Service
Should Be Made More Attractive to Get Results

Shortly after the signing of the armistice the Women's Advisory Committee, of Great Britain, was asked to consider and report upon the question of domestic service; the terms of the reference being as follows:

"To consider the general conditions in regard to domestic service as affected by the employment of women on war work, and to indicate the general lines on which the available supply of labor for this purpose may be utilized in the best interests of the nation."

The advisory committee formed four subcommittees to deal, respectively, with training, home help, machinery of distribution, and organization and conditions. The subcommittee on home help soon found its work so closely connected with health problems that it seemed better to turn it over to another committee already established, and to go out of existence. The three remaining committees handed in reports which have recently been published.

The reports show that it would appear difficult to get together a body of desirable workers unless the conditions of domestic service were made more attractive than at present. As a means for regulating conditions it is suggested that local joint committees of employers and workers with impartial, elected chairmen, be formed, and that these be co-ordinated throughout the country. If the centers recommended are generally formed, the committee thinks there should be no difficulty in eventually applying the Whitley scheme of councils, and in co-ordinating the work of the centers with that of the public authorities. Trade unions should be recognized and workers given facilities for joining them.

Pending the formation of joint committees or other bodies for regulating conditions, the committee suggests that a substantial reduction be made in the hours during which domestic workers are on duty; that definite time for meals be allowed; that, in addition, free time amounting to at least two hours daily be given during which the worker should be free to come or go as she chooses; and that a fortnight's holiday with board wages be given annually. For workers not living in the house the weekly hours should not exceed 48, not including meal time. An eight-hour day with pay for overtime is also urged.

MISS BAUSLAUGH RESIGNS POSITION BUREAU OF LABOR

Miss Ida H. Bauslaugh, who has been inspector of Bureau of Labor since its inception has resigned to accept a position as service manager of the Bennis Bag Co., at Winnipeg. Miss Bauslaugh was appointed as factory inspector in 1914 after strenuous efforts of organized labor and the women organizations of Winnipeg. There is no doubt that her work has had a beneficial effect upon the working conditions of the women of the province. She worked untiringly for the minimum wage bill for women and girls from 1915 till its adoption in 1918.

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Specials for Friday and Saturday, September 5 and 6

30c Fruitatives, Special. 30c
30c Gin Pills, Special. 30c
75c Nettle's Food, Special. 69c
60c Chase's Ointment, Special. 45c
Heath's Syrup White Pine with Menthol, Eucalyptol and Honey 50c
Palm Olive Soap, Special, 3 for 25c
25c Freebrie for Corns, Special. 27c
25c Beecham's Pills, Special. 21c
25c Steadman's Teething Powders, Special. 21c
Whitania, quart bottles. \$1.75
35c Writing Tablets, Special. 27c
40c Sal. Hegalico, Special. 30c
Colgate's Tooth Paste. 25c
25c Nyl's Violet Tablets, Special. 15c
15c Oatmeal Bath Soap, Special. 10c
\$1.00 Nyl's Vegetable Preserver, 50c
Woodbury Shaving Stick. 35c
30c Glass for Cough, Special. 35c
Garden Court Face Powder (assort. of colors), Special. 75c
Try our Special Chocolate Assortment at 45c lb.

MISS MacADAMS IS APPOINTED DIST. DIRECTOR

Miss Roberta MacAdams, soldier representative in the Alberta legislature, has been appointed District Director of the Home Branch of the Soldier Settlement Board for Edmonton. Miss MacAdams was elected at the general election of 1917, and with Mrs. Louise McKinney shares the honor of being the first woman to be elected to a Canadian legislature. She was born in Sarnia, Ont., where her father was a prominent newspaper man. The late Hon. W. J. Hanna was her brother-in-law. Miss MacAdams went overseas in 1915, and was on the staff of the Orpington hospital; and, after her election in 1917, she made a tour, at the invitation of the Red Cross Society, of the hospitals of France. She took a very active part, both at home and overseas, in the welfare of the soldier.

FEMALE LABOR IN SWITZERLAND ONE HALF MEN'S SCALE

Female labor in Switzerland has not yet been accredited an equal footing with the male labor even where men and women are doing the same amount, kind and quality of work in the same concern.

According to reports the rates of pay before the war for female labor were practically one-half of those for male labor; during the war this proportion remained fairly constant. Female labor in stores and factories was very poorly paid before the war, a maximum wage of 60 to 100 francs (\$11.58 to \$19.30) prevailing. However, at that time the cost of living was generally low and there appears to have been little dissatisfaction with the wages received, a condition which materially changed when the war sent up the prices of food and clothing.

EMPLOYERS TRY STARVING PLAN TO WIN STRIKES

Close Plant Indefinitely When
Workers Demand Living
Wage.

Employers representing large concerns have adopted new tactics dealing with their employees. To a man "up a tree" it is a plain attempt to starve out the working man and force him into submission through that method of warfare.

Employees in large concerns in and around Chicago very recently made demands on the employers for an increase in wages, pointing out the necessity of receiving same to meet the cost of living. In many of the plants in question the day rates of pay were miserably low. If piece work was in vogue, the worker would have to work hard and fast to bring his day's pay to where he might have a living and put aside a dollar or two for future old age. Piece work is graveyard work.

If the demands were refused, and which happened in every case known to the writer, the men concluded it would be better to be starved on the outside of the plant walking the streets than to starve inside the shops working themselves to a mere shadow. Their weapon of enforcing the price of sale of labor to a reasonable figure was "walk out" because the employers would not treat with them collectively but emphasized they would be dealt with as individuals.

It now transpires that the big trusts, the gigantic money interests back of all of this, has formed a combine to meet the demands of labor and Chicago has been selected as the place to make the first test. When employees make demands they are to be refused, knowing they will suspend work, the employers are to close down their plants and serve notice that "This plant will remain closed indefinitely." The employers are backed and financially reimbursed for losses sustained by the gigantic money trust of manufacturers. In the meantime, the meat trust is brought into play.

The trust informs the jobber or butcher that "on account of the unsettled financial condition in this country" credit is to be extended not longer than thirty days. The dealer so informed the wage earner who is on strike, that his credit is stopped, and in time it is the aim of the employer to force a settlement through the starvation process. Such is the case relative to other necessities of life, for it is well understood that the Beef Trust controls the output of many other items that make up the foodstuffs for the home. It is to be hoped that the employers will not attempt to carry out such a program. They may say that such is far from being their intent, but you cannot say that coal is white. It is black, so is the closing down of the plants a verification of threatened action of the Money Trust to "bust" the strength of organized labor.

A man's enemies never kick him when he is down—they kick him when he is down—let his friends do the kicking—Woodmen News.

STUDY OF WOMEN WHO REPLACED MEN DURING THE WAR

Most of Them Unorganized Because
Some Unions Didn't
Admit Women

The bureau of Women in Industry of New York has issued a study of women who replaced men in industry during the war, with special reference to what they are likely to do now that hostilities are over. The industrial employment of women in New York was of course no new thing; over 300,000 were so employed before the war, filling a wide variety of positions. The change introduced by the war was the passage of women directly into occupations which had theretofore been reserved for men.

In England, with its longer war experience, there was time to make the substitution indirectly, to adapt machinery and buildings to the needs of women, to divide processes and to standardize products. In the United States it was necessary to replace the men directly, without delaying to change processes, alter machinery, and split up skilled or semi-skilled processes into a series of simple repetitive operations.

While the war was on, women were employed of necessity, whether or not they could do the work satisfactorily; when the war ended, there was need to find out how they had acquitted themselves in the new occupations, and whether or not they were likely to remain in them.

Women were found taking men's places in all industries and in a surprisingly wide range of occupations. In general substitution was greater in industries in which women had not previously been employed. Except in very heavy processes, no particular difference was found between occupations as to the amount of substitution or the success of the women in their new work.

Women were employed on power and non-power processes in about equal proportion and after the armistice no well-defined movement can be traced toward dismissing either form in preference to the other. Women have been found equally successful on machine tools and non-power processes.

In some cases it was found that substitution of processes had taken place when women were introduced, not because women could not perform the whole process, but because, for one reason or another a division of labor was needed by the shop organization. Sometimes this division worked out oddly.

By way of illustration could be cited a certain plant in which women were introduced to operate a cable armor machine. The women performed a skilled 10-minute operation of shaping and soldering a broken end of steel tapping across the floor, while a man was called on to assist them in starting the machine, which required merely the lifting of a light lever. Women performed the skilled and the heavy work; the man completed the circuit and started the machine.

It is evident from statistics compiled that the women replacing men have not reaped phenomenal advantages from their experience. Fifty-six per cent of the women who replaced men received from two-thirds to three-fourths of the wages formerly paid the men for the same work, and 11 per cent received less than two-thirds as much as the men.

R. R. SHOPMEN OF CHICAGO AGAINST 4-CENT INCREASE

Railroad shopmen of the Chicago district voted against acceptance of the four-cent an hour wage increase announced last week by President Wilson and Director General Hines, according to an announcement made Monday night by J. D. Bakers, district secretary. He said the vote checked showed 96 per cent of the men opposed to acceptance.

With 200,000 workers idle because of strikes and lockouts, Chicago observed Labor Day without the usual demonstrations. There was no parade of workers and but two labor picnics.

Lovely New Hand Embroidered MADEIRA LINENS

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Where price is not the governing factor there is never any question as to what a woman's choice is when buying fancy linens.

These lovely hand embroidered Madeira Linens possess an irresistible charm in their strikingly effective new designs and are shown in endless variety in all sizes and shapes, from a 6-inch plate doyle to a 72-inch luncheon cover.

They are of a fine quality grass bleached Irish Linen, hand embroidered by the natives of Madeira Islands in an inimitable way—and best of all is the fact, that they are moderately priced.

Plate Doilies, in sizes 6 to 10 inches round. Priced at 50c to \$2.25
Table Centres, in size 18 and 24 inches round. Priced at \$2.00 to \$7.50
Tea Covers, in size 18x27. Priced at \$3.00 to \$6.50
Napkins to match, 12-inch and 13-inch. Priced at, per dozen \$8.50 to \$10.50
Buffet Covers, in sizes 18x45, 18x54. Priced at \$3.50 to \$12.50
Afternoon Tea Cloths, in sizes 36x36, 45x45. Priced at \$7.50 to \$12.50
Luncheon Covers, in sizes 54x54, 72x72. Priced at \$12.50 to \$20.00

Men and Young Men's Separate Pants

For Matching Up an Old Suit or Saving the New One!

It matters little for what purpose they are intended—matching up an old suit or for wearing with a dark coat—whether for business or strenuous wear, men have only to spend a very few minutes looking over the range to come to the conclusion that they have made no mistake by coming here for them. In these splendid stocks there are pants for men in all walks of life, and at very moderate prices, too!

Men's Worsted Trousers at \$5.50 to \$9.50
They are in stripes, neat patterns on dark grounds. Just the thing for wearing out that coat. All well finished; 2 side, 2 hip and watch pockets, belt loops and side strap. Size 32 to 48. Priced \$5.50 to \$9.50

Men's Wear-Resisting Tweed Pants
A special value in Men's Odd Pants in large sizes only. In brown diagonal tweed. Splendid working pants. Are well finished. Every pair guaranteed. Sizes 40 to 46. Per pair \$5.50

Smart Grey Worsted Pants at \$9.50
Men's Dress Pants in fine quality grey worsted. A very serviceable pant; will wear well. Always a popular seller. Sizes 32 to 36 only. Special. \$9.50 per pair.

Youths' and Young Men's Pants at \$4.95 to \$7.50
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Men's Serviceable Whipcord Pants at \$8.50 and \$9.50
Our famous Whipcord Pants for men, in fawn or dark grey shade. The best wearing Pant on the market. Cannot be repeated at anything like our present price. All well finished. Size 27 to 46. Priced at \$8.50 and \$9.50

Fine Serge Pants at \$8.50 to \$10.50
Men's fine quality Navy Blue or Black Serge Pants in good hard finished serge. Splendid wear. Sizes 34 to 48. Priced from \$8.50 to \$10.00

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SIX MILLION CHILDREN HUNGRY IN UNITED STATES

According to a statement issued by the children's bureau of the department of labor in Washington, D.C., on the third of August, 6,000,000 school children in the United States are hungry.

The profiteering class will express themselves as horrified to hear this and begin to say it isn't true, but we who do the world's work know only too well how true it is. We didn't need to have the government investigators tell us what we realize by our every day experience and observation.

And it is this downright hunger on the part of their little children that has driven the workers thousands upon thousands strong, to walk out and declare strikes on at the places where they were laboring.

Looking back in after years on the summer of 1919, and recalling the long, hot days when the toilers of the city met in crowded halls and refused to return to work until the employers would give them a living wage, the thinking men and women will know then that it was the starving children that drove the fathers and mothers to take the courageous stand they took, but today, unless we are one of them, or one with them, we listen to the stories told us by a lying press and wonder what the trouble is all about.

Close your eyes and put your ear to the wall and you will hear the cry of 6,000,000 children who are hungry.—M. T.J. in the New Majority.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS GLASGOW, SEPT. 3

The British Trades' Union Congress will be held at Glasgow on September 8th. It promises to be the largest ever held, 848 delegates having been already appointed to attend, representing more than 2,225,000 workers.

It is believed that the controversy between the alternatives of direct action and constitution agitation will be fought out during the coming fortnight in discussions by the coal miners' conference and the triple alliance—the transport workers, miners, and railway men—and finally by the Glasgow conference. The belief is expressed generally that the decision will be against direct action.

A suggestion has been made that King George, who is at Balmoral, should be invited to attend the opening session, some of the labor leaders believing that a personal appeal from the sovereign to the workers to make a special effort in the national interest would have a great effect. The parliamentary committee of the congress have considered a request for representation at the international labor congress at Washington, in October.

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