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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 4959.

Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 72277.

Vice President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.

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

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

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

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

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

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, Box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

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

Boilermakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10335 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.

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

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

Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Sander-son block.

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

Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall; 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. Sakhen, 10607 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Plumbers & Steamfitters Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.

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

Railway Carmen Local 298—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10658 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary, F. Gathercole; meets in West Edmon-ton.

Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, Alf. 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 Em-ployees—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 Em-press 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—George Tom-linson, P. O. Box 4061; 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—Sec-etary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.

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

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Sec-etary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Amalgamated Postal Workers—Sec-etary, W. Cuttop, P.O., Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.

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

AMALGAMATION OF VARIOUS UNIONS IS RECOMMENDED

(Continued from page 1).

was cited by the speaker as one of the great strides that had been made in eliminating the line of demarkation as between unions.

The agitation for closer affiliation started some fifteen years ago but it was not until five years ago that amal-gamation began to be realized. In the last five years, the railwaymen of Britain have made greater gains than in the previous twenty years. This ad-vance claimed the speaker was the result of the amalgamation of the rail-way unions, thus bringing about the formation of the National Union of Railwaymen. Mr. Richardson appealed to Canadian Labor to follow the lead of the Old Land in the removing of the line of demarkation.

Mr. Richardson spoke in glowing terms of Robert Smillie, with whom he had been associated in the Miners' Union for twenty years. "I would rather have a few men like Smillie, Snowden, Ramsey MacDonald and Arthur Henderson in the House of Com-mons, than 350 'safe' men," said Mr. Richardson. The speaker defended Mr. Smillie's attitude with respect to direct action to force the nationalization of mines. Speaking of the Royal Coal Commission, Mr. Richardson said that one of the essential conditions under which the miners had agreed to the commission was the promise of the government that it would honor the report of the commission. The speaker pointed out that when ten out of the thirteen members of the commission had, in what is known as the Sankey report, recommended the nationalization of the mines with democratic control, the government had turned down the majority report and adopted the recommenda-tions of one member of the commis-sion. This, believed Mr. Richardson, was ample justification for the stand taken by Mr. Smillie in favor of direct action to force the hand of the govern-ment.

Mr. Richardson eulogized the co-oper-ative movement and characterized it as one of the great agencies that was helping to bring in a better day.

Referring to politics in the Old Coun-try, Mr. Richardson deplored the fact that the Labor Party had been drawn into the coalition in Britain during the war. "If the party had retained its independence," said the speaker, "there would be a different complexion to politics in the old land at this time. Mr. Richardson warned the Canadian party to beware of entanglements and stated that to be effective Labor must stand on its own feet.

In answer to a query, Mr. Richard-son stated that the growth of organiza-tion among so-called brain workers dur-ing the past few years, was nothing short of marvelous. He referred espe-cially to the teachers' organizations which were becoming part of the Labor movement.

HOW LABOR IN ENGLAND WOULD MAKE ENDS MEET

William Graham Would National-ize Banks and Make a Levy on Capital
(William Graham, L.L.B., M.P., in Lon-don Daily Herald)

A war debt of between seven and eight thousand million pounds. Every-where a demand for the revival of trade and the earliest possible removal of the burden now weighing it down. And a monopolists' Budget plodding wearily through a deserted House of Commons in the dead of night! What would Labor do?

We can do very little if we allow the existing monopoly in the mechanism of finance to remain. Lord Colwyn's com-mittee showed that the steady suc-cess of bank amalgamations was bring-ing us to the verge of a financial trap in this country. There has been a great fall in the ratio of deposits to the paid-up capital of the banks, a fact which must make the public think. Banking is largely automatic. In the sphere of finance there is no real competition in the terms on which money is supplied.

Nationalize the Banks
Even on the arguments of many in-dividualists there is thus a strong case for public ownership and public control in finance. It would give the people a chance to understand what credit meant, how credit is manufactured, how inflation commences, and what is the effect of it all on prices and on the cost of living. Banking is highly lucrative. Everybody needs the bank, directly or indirectly. The enterprise would, there-fore, pay the people.

Make a Levy on Capital
And for the dead-weight debt now round the necks of the people we should have had a capital levy. People of minor possessions would have been ex-cluded, to make certain that no inroad was made on a fair and reasonable standard of life. For the same reason we suggested that the income-tax limit should be £250 at least, and not £150. No one need be afraid of the capital levy now. It has received the blessing of university professors. Many business men have backed it. All who believe that there is substantial gain in the recovery of trade, commerce, employment and the removal of the annual load of

SAUL GOMPERS DIES AT 94 YEARS OF AGE

Saul Gompers, father of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federa-tion of Labor, died recently at his home in Dorchester, Mass. The funeral was in New York.

Mr. Gompers was 94 years of age. Several years ago his eyesight began failing and for two years he has been totally blind. He was born in Holland, removing to England, where Samuel was born. He came to the United States about 57 years ago. He was a cigarmaker by trade. Three sons and a daughter survive.

During the past ten months President Gompers has suffered the loss of his daughter, Sadie, his wife was stricken with an illness, that has become per-manent and he himself met with an accident from which he had a narrow escape from death.

PRESIDENT TIGHE'S MESSAGE TO THE STEEL WORKERS

(Continued from page 1).

ing to the extreme measure of calling on the members to cease work as a protest against such autocratic actions. After exhausting every resource, find-ing no relief could be obtained which would insure protection or redress to those who were made the innocent vic-tims of this industrial despotism, it was finally decided by unanimous vote of the 24 international representatives present as a measure of last resort, for the National Committee to call on all those members who came under these conditions to cease work on September 22nd.

In so far as our organization was concerned, there was no other recourse left as the vote taken by our member-ship showed over 98 per cent in favor of stopping work, if their request for a conference was refused. Therefore, the above is in compliance with their de-cision.

In accord with the call issued by the National Committee, all members of our association coming under this call will cease work on the above date. But be-fore leaving their respective positions they will see that everything is left in proper shape so that no damage to the company's property will be done. This is the rule and custom of our organ-ization at all times when such stoppages become necessary.

In case of any change in the situa-tion between the time set for work to cease proper notification will be given at once.

Trusting these instructions will be sufficient to guide our membership, and urging upon them faithfulness and loyalty to the cause of industrial emanci-pation and the advancement of human liberty, I am,

Yours fraternally,
M. F. TIGHE, President.

The above is the message to the mem-bers of the Steel Workers' Union af-fected by the action of the steel organ-ization committee's call to cease work on September 22nd, by M. F. Tighe, president of the organization, and ex-plains why the steel workers are now on strike.

NOTED ACTOR SAYS THEATRE MANAGERS DRUNK ON POWER

While Irvin S. Cobb is best known as a humorist, there was nothing funny in his address to striking actors at New York.

"I came here as an American who believes in justice," he said, "to con-gratulate you on your wonderful fight. When a man refuses to arbitrate it shows he is in the wrong. Men don't get drunk on rum, alone, but on power as well, and today the managers are drunk on power."

Frank Gilmore, secretary of the Act-ors' Equity Association, said: "If the managers' interest in the theatre had been as sincere as they claim they would not have helped to degrade it to the condition against which not only the press but a long-suffering and indulgent public has mur-mured, or even shown its disgust by staying away. Many a time an actor has protested against objectionable things he had to do or say on the stage—things that were never planned by the playwright, but interpolated by the insistent authority of the manager. He often usurps the position of a producer, playwright and actor in the exercise of his powers within his realm, his theatre, and in his misleading claim that he must give the public what it wants."

some hundreds of millions which is necessary for interest for the people who have lent the debt, have concluded that a capital levy is the soundest propo-sition.

A real post-war Budget would have done these things. But there is no real-ity in this Budget, because there is lit-tle or no reality in the House of Com-mons which accepted it. Some day finance will be popular. Then the Budget will be used as a great instrument to redress the wrongs of an economic sys-tem which has loaded monopolists with wealth and left millions of workers and salaried men and women to fight an unequal battle against appalling odds. In the last resort it is not the cash that matters. What is most pathetic is the waste of enterprise, intellect, heart and soul, in this unnecessary conflict of a civilization that is uncivilized.—London Daily Herald.

CORRESPONDENCE

EVERYBODY'S VIEWS

(The Free Press takes no responsibil-ity for any opinions expressed in letters to the editor. No letters can be accept-ed for publication, and will not be printed unless accompanied by name and address of writer).

Editor Free Press:
The possible influence of an ethical system in contradicting to the oper-ation of totality of religious dogmas and ideals upon the evolutionary devel-opment of civilization is rapidly gain-ing the attention of men who are not content with existent conditions. The term or work Ethics is defined by our best thinkers to be:

"The doctrines of morality or social manners, the science of moral philoso-phy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it."

"A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the ac-tions of men in society."

Since the birth of the religious sys-tem now dominating the greater por-tion of the so-called civilized world various influences have crept in, large-ly nullifying its effects as a source of moral uplift. Thinking men never re-garded this or any other system of re-ligion as a finality in man's evolution-ary progress—if perfection were attain-able all progress would perforce cease.

When we lay prejudice and superstition aside and thoughtfully compare the records of peoples who have adopted a system of ethics as, the basis upon which to build, we can only answer that they have not made material progress known to be the product of our age. The reason for this gain in possessions has undoubtedly been the discovery of virgin soil making the struggle for ex-istence less strenuous, thereby giving man more leisure and time to acquire education—for inventive genius seems to have made rapid strides from about the time the new world was discovered. As ages of time come and go, man is more and more convinced that he is here upon this planet a product of nat-ural law, absolutely the architect of his own destiny in totality, no man has or ever will see the future; only as reason may teach him from experience (what probably may occur) fortunately unknowable. Natural laws are perfect. Man-made laws imperfect. Civiliza-tions come and go, ebb and flow, some-times improving and again retrograd-ing. The thinking man hides his face in shame, deploring conditions, but un-able to materially change them so long as the present commercial system based upon a fictitious standard of value con-trols, compels and forces him to con-form if he would exist.

ANON.

BASIC 8-HOUR DAY WILL NOT SATISFY LABOR

Pres. Gompers Says Steel Mills Must Go the Way the World Goes, Toward Liberty

A basic eight-hour day does not es-tablish the shorter work day, says Pres-ident Gompers, writing in the Ameri-can Federationist recently on the ac-ceptance of the basic eight-hour day by the steel trust.

"The A. F. of L. and a number of its affiliated international unions had under way a campaign of organization among the steel workers to end the industrial autocracy of the steel corporation," says President Gompers. "It was to be expected that some counter move would be made. The announcement of a basic eight-hour day was a counter move."

"Some two months have passed since the announcement was made by Judge Gary. If there was any doubt then about what the basic eight-hour day meant in the steel industry, there is none now. It meant and means a basis for figuring wages—and it can be man-ipulated to suit steel corporation re-quirements until the workers in the steel industry organize sufficiently to exercise an influence in the ordering of their lives."

"When labor speaks of the eight-hour day it means a work day of eight hours' duration. It means an actual eight-hour day. It is that kind of an eight-hour day that organized labor is striving for, not only in the steel indus-try, but in every industry in which it has not already been secured."

The campaign of organization among the steel workers will continue. The movement will go on. No specious pleas, no diplomatic announcements, will stop it. The time required to or-ganize and free the steel workers of America may be long, or it may be short. But, soon or late, it will be done. All things move toward freedom today. All men, all elements, move toward liberty. All society moves toward greater consideration for humanity. The steel mills must go the way the world goes, toward liberty!"

BOILER MAKERS WIN VICTORY IN 3-MONTHS' STRIKE

Boiler makers at Omaha, Neb., have scored an important victory in their three-months' strike by signing an agreement with the Drake Williams and Mount company. The minimum rate for boiler makers will be 80 cents an hour and for experienced helpers, 60 cents. Helpers with less than 30 days' expe-rience will be paid 50 cents. Provision is made for the settlement of future differences without resorting to a sus-pension of work.

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Men's Black Box Calf Boots—Blucher shape, full round toe; good weight sewn soles. Sizes 6 to 10. Saturday Special \$4.95
Men's Gunmetal Calf, with dull calf top, recede toe, Goodyear welted sewn soles and low heel. A shoe easily worth \$10.00. Selling Saturday for \$4.95

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