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block, 101st street.

President—R. McCreath, 9619 103rd
avenue. Phone 4059.
Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phones: Office,
4018; residence, 72277.

Vice President—Geo. Perkins, 124th
street.

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

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kness.

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Credentials—J. A. Kinney, T. Davidson,
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LOCAL UNIONS

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

Journeyman Barbers Local 227—Secre-
tary, J. W. Heron, Box 433; meets
4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

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

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

Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H.
Regan, 10014 80th avenue; meets in
Labor Hall.

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

Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secre-
tary, W. C. Connors; meets in Sand-
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—Sec-
retary E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave.
Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.

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

Plumbers' and 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. A. Malley, Box 2072; meets last
Saturday night each month, room 12,
Sandison Block.

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

Civil 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, Jo-
seph Hutzel, 9531 109A avenue; meets
in Bellamy Bldg.

Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secre-
tary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street;
meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.

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

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

Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secre-
tary, W. C. 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.

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 re-
sult 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 ra-
ther have a few men like Smillie,
Snowdon, Ramsey MacDonald and Ar-
thur 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 gov-
ernment 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 gov-
ernment 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-op-
erative 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 Colvyn's
committee showed that the steady suc-
cession of bank amalgamations was bring-
ing us to the verge of a financial trust
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 £130.
No one need be afraid of the capital
levy now. It has received the blessing
of university professors. Many busi-
ness men have backed it. All who believe
that there is substantial gain in the re-
covery 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 Fed-
eration 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
cigar-maker 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 pro-
test 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 loy-
alty 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 Ac-
tors' 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 nec-
essary 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 un-
equal 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 unevilled.—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 contradistinction to the op-
eration 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
unknownable. 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 great-
er 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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Ladies' Fine Black Kid Laced Boots, with plain toe and high heel. Sizes 2½ to 7. Price	\$4.95
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.	\$4.95

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