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The new styles of ring mountings, in the white gold effects, have made the smaller diamonds decidedly attractive. The rings themselves are beautiful to look at.

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We have an excellent display of these new models. The diamonds are white and snappy—showing to good advantage in the new settings.

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LABOR IS ALL RIGHT DECLARES EMPLOYER OF LONG EXPERIENCE

There is nothing to worry about in the present industrial situation, in the opinion of Samuel M. Vancin, president of the Baldwin locomotive works, who addressed the Bond Club of New York.

"Many people think that the country is menaced on account of Labor," he said. "Forget it and labor will forget it, too. Get busy attending to your own business and Labor will attend to Labor's business."

"If some of us who can afford to ride in autos were as prompt in getting to work as the workman and stuck on the job as faithfully the worker would not have as much cause for complaint. If you want peace with Labor it must be pie for pie or gall for gall. I have had many years' experience, and I tell you that Labor is all right and will prove it is all right."

THE GROCETERIA

Week-end Specials

Good for Friday and Saturday

Starch—Silver Gloss. Per pkt. 14c
Soap—White Knight, 12 for \$1.00
Ammonia Powder—3 pkts. for 25c
Salmon—"Sockeye" 1 lb. tall. 42c
Catsup—16 oz. bottle, each. 25c

Jello—Assorted, 6 pkts. for. 72c
Nor West Biscuits—In packets
2 pkts. for. 29c
Pork & Beans—Del Monte, 1 lb.
2 for. 37c

Extra Special
45c Rolled Oats, in Sacks **45c**

THE GROCETERIA

No. 1—10294 JASPER AVENUE PHONE 2748
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RAILROAD WORK OFFERS DISTINCT FUTURE FOR WOMEN

Outstanding Feature of Year Has
Been Continued Employment of
Women in the Service.

That a distinct future for women is offered in railroad work was the conclusion of Miss Pauline Goldmark, manager of the Women's Service Section of the Division of Labor of the United States Railroad Administration, in her annual report for the year 1919 to W. S. Carter, director of the Division of Labor, and Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads.

"Testimony from their superiors indicates that women will undoubtedly progress further in all forms of work," said Miss Goldmark. "While in some offices there is hesitation in encouraging them to advance into the more responsible positions, in other offices there is instinctive effort to put no obstacle in their path, in fact they are being urged to bid on the higher positions. While some officials are still testing out the capacities of their women employees, others are emphasizing the need of training as the only requisite for further advancement. As one official put it, 'If women have a desire to advance and get a well-rounded background, as a young man must do in order to secure promotion, they can do any class of work.' Another official stated, 'We used to hire women in positions set aside for them, such as stenographers. Of course, they never had a chance to develop. We start the boy in at the bottom as office boy and give him a long ladder to climb. Things are changing now. If the women are started at the bottom like the boys and given the chance, they will climb too.'"

"The outstanding feature of the year has been the continued employment of women in the service. While the number has decreased 20 per cent since the highest point reached in October 1, 1918, it still remains two and one-half times larger than before the entrance of the United States into the war. Recently, moreover, there has been an increase again in the total number employed by certain roads."

"An important development during the last 12 months has been the final discontinuance of certain forms of railroad work which women performed under unsuitable conditions, or which involved too great muscular effort and undoubted danger to their health."

Miss Goldmark stated that in her opinion it would be unfortunate for the women railroad employees should the work of the Women's Service Section be discontinued with the end of government control of railroads.

Miss Goldmark reported that on January 1, 1917, there were 31,400 women employed on class I railroads in the United States; that this number had increased to 61,162 on January 1, 1918, and to 101,785 on October 1, 1918, and had dropped on October 1, 1919, to 81,803.

"The reasons for the total decrease must be carefully considered for an understanding of the present status of the women employees," said Miss Goldmark. "Two important factors were in part responsible—first, the return of men from service with the army and navy who were reinstated by the railroads according to their seniority, and, second, the drastic reduction of labor force on the railroads of the country made by the administration early in the year in order to effect necessary economies. In both cases, on account of their lower seniority rights, women were properly laid off."

"Beginning early in the year the eight-hour day has been put increasingly into effect in all the railroad occupations in which women are employed."

TEACHERS ABANDON PROFESSION BECAUSE WAGE IS TOO LOW

The number of school teachers who have abandoned the profession because of low wages has increased 40 per cent. in the last three years, according to a survey of trade conditions in Chicago by teachers.

"School teachers work under a twenty-five-year contract on the basis of a lifetime's earnings," the report says.

"The average teacher will have to live to be seventy before her total earnings amount to as much as a plumber can make by the time he is forty. She will have to teach until she is fifty-eight to earn as much as the pattern maker, electrician or pressman has earned at forty."

STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY IS STILL PROMINENT

U.S. Gov't Continues To Give Attention To Standards of Employment of Women.

The question of the proper status of women in industry continues to receive the attention of the United States government as well as of private organizations.

The work of the Woman in Industry Service of the Department of Labor, the first report of which, covering the year ending June 30, 1919, has just been made public, appears to have been in the main advisory.

In the formation of standards governing the employment of women, the spread of information regarding occupations or localities in which women might properly be employed, the grouping of industries known to be more injurious to women than to men and from which women should be excluded, the treatment of labor shortage as a local rather than as a national problem, the study of conditions in typical industries which employ women, and the educational presentation of facts regarding women's work, the service seems to have proceeded with good sense and to have accomplished encouraging results. Particularly commendable is the successful resistance of the service to wide spread demands for a lifting of restrictions upon night work for women.

The opportunities for women in the Federal classified service have been greatly widened by the ruling, made on November 5 by the Civil Service Commission, opening all examinations to both men and women, the specification of sex being left to the discretion of appointing officers when requesting the certification of eligibles.

The National Women's Trade Union League, on the other hand, has asked Republican and Democratic leaders to urge upon their respective parties support for the work of the Joint Commission of Congress on the Reclassification of the Civil Service, whose recommendations, shortly to be laid before Congress, include a standardization of women's wages on the same basis as those of men.

The standards adopted by the League go further than either classification or standardization, however, and include a minimum wage for government service, as well as the appointment of women as members of the civil service commission.

THE FIRELESS COOKER

The fireless cook is always home;
She never gets about;
No week's vacation does she ask,
No days nor evenings out.

No union claims her for a strike;
She never suffragettes;
She never assess back, nor
Causes you to have regrets.

She has no hours; she'll work all day;
She needs no rest at night;
And home at midnight from the play,
Your supper's cooked just right.

At morn the man no longer fumes,
With watch and spoon in hand;
His oatmeal's cooked, his coffee's hot,
His smile is sweet and bland.

She saves on fuel and on food;
Economy's her forte.
Meanwhile your appetite's increased—
Digestion is mere sport.

Her wages? Just her board and room.
(And standing room at that);
She's fond of stuffing, but a small
Amount will keep her fat.

Now, if you find a fireless cook
You'll get her name is true.
You'll never wish to fire her, and
Likewise she won't fire you.
—Harriet Hawley.

The inspectors of the Women's Service Section show that of a total of 12,908 women employed in all classes of work 60 per cent were working 48 hours or less—that is, a day of eight hours or less, compared with a total of 70 per cent working these hours in 1918. The number of women employed more than 60 hours amounted to 2.2 per cent as compared with 8 per cent in this group in 1918.

INTERNATIONALISM AMONG WOMEN IS AN ASSURED FACT

Events of First International Congress of Working Women Is Proof.

Internationalism among women is assured and the children of the world are to reap its benefits, says an article in "Life and Labor." The First International Congress of Working Women is proof.

This loyal band of women who assembled in Washington from all parts of the world to talk over their common problems had one aim—to find an effective means of safe-guarding the children of the world from the conditions under which they themselves had suffered. Though they used seven languages to express it, their hearts spoke a common tongue in their desire to guarantee to every child a chance to happiness, to a full development of himself, both in his work and in his leisure.

Interpreters were not really necessary when Mme. Louise Landova-Stehova, one of the seven members of the new Czechoslovak National Assembly, explained in her musical Czech tongue that women had taken an active part in the Czech-Slovak revolution, so that as active participants, they might have a voice in the new government and be able to protect their children. Everyone was watching her small expressive face and her eyes, in which burned the light of ancestors who for centuries have fought for the right, regardless of the cost to themselves, and the idealism and poetry of her race. The passion in Mme. Landova-Stehova's voice carried her meaning to all the delegates when she said: "During the war the children were victims of all those who sought labor of whatever kind they could get in order to accomplish their tasks. We women are going to guard against this in the future."

And Mrs. Betty Kjelsberg of Christiansia proclaimed her statement that women must take the responsibility of deciding upon and enforcing an international minimum age for child labor by saying, "My English is bad. But you all know what my heart says." And everyone did. It was the motherhood of Mrs. Kjelsberg, a large, forceful woman with a merry twinkle in her blue eyes, which told her fellow delegates how she and the women of Norway felt on this question.

No, it was not to gain for themselves a few free hours each day, a few cents more each week, that the National Women's Trade Union League of America made the stupendous effort necessary to bring the Congress into being, or that five strong-hearted women of Poland started on the long trip to Washington, without funds, but with the sincere conviction that America would provide for them in some way.

The delegates were bound together in a spirit of sympathy and understanding which tore down barriers, seemingly overwhelming to the small band of workers charged with making the Congress an actuality. This sympathy carried to successful completion in a few limited days a volume of business which would ordinarily have taken weeks to accomplish. It disregarded differences in language. It overcame all obstacles.

From the moment that Mrs. Raymond Robins, at the very beginning of things said: "Wherever there is a child not getting a fair chance, it is up to the working women of the world to give that child its chance; wherever there is

The Easy Washer

—an excellent example of the vacuum type all metal electric washing machine.

—equipped with powerful metal caps constantly plunging up and down and rotating, water is forced in a continuous stream through the stationary clothes.

—dirt is rapidly washed away hot without injury or wear and tear to the most delicate fabrics.

LIGHTEN LABOR IN YOUR HOME WITH AN UP-TO-DATE ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINE.

—At—
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New Spring Wash House Dresses

In Smart Practical Styles at \$2.50 to \$5.75

We want you to come and see these smart and practical new House Dresses before giving a thought to looking elsewhere. For we firmly believe they'll meet with your approval in every detail. The styles are designed for appearance and comfort, while the materials, percales, gingham and chambrays, are of good serviceable and washable qualities.

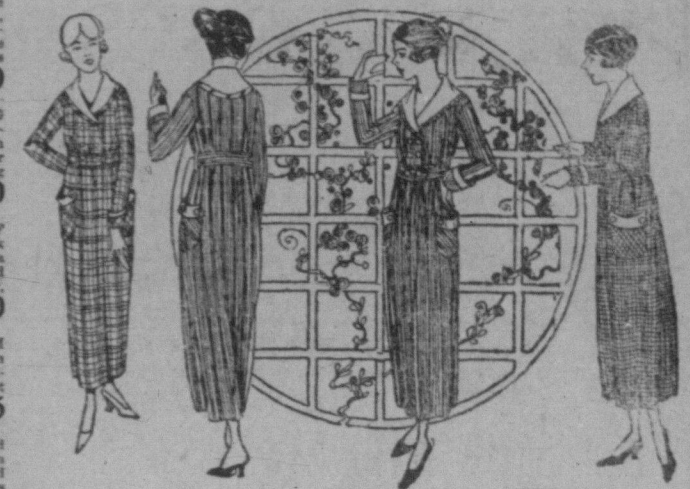
AT \$2.50 we are showing some splendid values in percales, in most stripe or plain solid colors. Both the loose straight effects, with all around belt, and those with fitted waist lines. Trimmed with contrasting color around the collar, collarless necks and on cuffs and pockets. All sizes. Priced at. **\$2.50**

DARK SERVICEABLE MORNING DRESSES of grey, navy or black percales in best small patterns, with fitted waist lines and low flat collar and cuffs, trimmed with contrasting material, in shades to harmonize. Price **\$3.00**

ANOTHER SPLENDID LOT OF MORNING DRESSES, of small check gingham, blue, black and pink, in a very neat fitted waist style, piped with contrasting color around collar, cuffs and pockets. Priced at. **\$3.50**

PRETTY STRIPED GINGHAM DRESSES, blue, pink or grey, in fitted lines, trimmed with plain colored chambray, deep collar, cuffs and pockets. Priced at. **\$5.75**

IN "OUT SIZE" sizes we have a good assortment of "HOT" "HOT" "HOT" in light or dark serviceable prints and gingham, in best fitted lines. Prices \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and. **\$3.75**



Extra Special Values in Towels

If for no OTHER reason you should pay a visit Friday or Saturday to see these splendid import values in English, Turkish Towels. Having been bought many months ago when prices were much lower than they are today, it places this store in a most fortunate position, for we are fully convinced the values are not to be duplicated elsewhere in the city today.

Colored Turkish Towels at \$1.00 and \$1.50 Pair

White Turkish Towels at \$1.00 and \$1.50 Pair

A good popular size for general use or bath. Closely woven, cream or natural ground with red stripes. Sizes 18 by 36 inches. Priced, pair. **\$1.00 and \$1.50**

Another splendid line in plain white, thick and absorbent, with plain hemmed or fringed ends. A good medium size. Priced, pair. **\$1.00 and \$1.50**

Heavy Bath Towels at \$2.00 to \$3.00 Pair

Three wonderfully good values in a good Bath Towel, large size, 24 by 48 inches. They are of a good heavy close weave thick and absorbent, in natural ground with red stripe, with plain or fringed ends. Priced, per pair. **\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00**

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Shoes
for Men

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"Dorothy Dodd"
Shoes
for Women

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Carpets and Furniture
Most Important in a Home

a woman suffering because she has not had a fair chance in life, the working women of the world must see to it that no other woman suffers from the same reason, because the position of women is finally tested by the woman who has the least," these women from nineteen nations worked together in fullest cooperation to effect ways and means by which this could be accomplished.

They were looking into the future always, to the time when through their efforts no child might be forced to enter industry before the age of 16 years, and then to work short hours and only during the daytime, to the time when babies might have a fair start in life because their mothers had been granted a sufficient maternity endowment; to the time when no worker, save in cases of public necessity, labors at night or for more than forty-four hours in one week; to the time when free employment bureaus are established and an unemployment insurance is granted to men and women who cannot find work that they and their families need not suffer.

And because they were mothers, and women, they discussed all practical angles of the questions, even delving into problems of food. Right in the midst of her discussion of the eight-hour day for women workers, four foot high little Dr. Tomo Inouye of Japan, stopped to give a recipe for the pickles which Japanese girls have with their bowl of rice three times each day and to explain that this food was not nourishing enough for girls of 12 and 14 years, who work on twelve hour shifts or longer.

Mme. Marie Majerova, an alderman of the City of Prague, was thinking of women who work in their own homes and are as surely wage-earners as factory workers when she suggested community laundries and bakeries, with perhaps community kitchens as a way in which women could be relieved of many household duties and have more time to devote to their children. It is accepted in Czechoslovakia that every mature person spend a certain part of his or her time at tasks useful to mankind, to provide against children working their lives out.

From the moment that the first delegates, Mme. Victoire Cappe and Mme. Berthe de Lathuys of Belgium, arrived in the terminal at Washington, there was no thought of self among the delegates. Everyone's energies were absorbed in working for the women of the world and for the future generations. The world, an ideal world in which everyone will have a fair chance, was

the only boundary, for their thoughts and plans. Demarcation according to trade or to country was not recognized, nor would it have been tolerated in such a group of internationally thinking women.

They pooled their knowledge and their experiences to lay a solid foundation for a great pyramid. The women of the future must complete the structure. It is a sacred trust. The pyramid must be made a thing of beauty, for human lives will be the stones and the mortar.

In the words of Mme. Cappe: "This congress means the beginning of a real fraternity among women. We must make it live." It does live—to meet again in 1920.

BELGIAN WORKERS RESTLESS BECAUSE OF INCREASED LIVING COSTS

Belgium workers are restless because of increased living costs. Employees of the government have declared a "state of strike." This does not mean that a strike will ensue, but it is an expression of the question, even delving into their dissatisfaction with present conditions. The coal miners recently received substantial wage gains and this has affected the entire nation.

REPORTS FROM TREASURY DEPARTMENT SHOW MINE OWNERS' PROFITS

At hearings before the president's miners' wage commission officers of the United Mine Workers presented statistics obtained from the treasury department and financial reports showing that in 1917 there were 335 mining companies that made 15 per cent on their capital stock, 311 made 20 per cent, 295 made 25 per cent, 270 made 30 per cent, 232 made 40 per cent or more, 197, 50 per cent or more; 105, 100 per cent or more, and eight companies made over 1,000 per cent.

Regardless of all increases, it was stated, mine labor is receiving today fewer cents out of every dollar paid to operators for coal than in 1913 and 1914.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY OFFICIALS CALL STRIKE FOR TUESDAY

It is reported that a strike of 300,000 members of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees and railway shop laborers was called for Tuesday, February 17th, at a meeting of the general chairman of the Brotherhood at Detroit, Mich., Monday.

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IT will add to your comfort,
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