

MAHAR COAL CO.

Reliability and Service

PHONE 4446

MAHAR COAL CO.

Edmonton's Leading Coal Merchants

Office: Rossum Building, Jasper Avenue and 102nd Street

Attention!!! Children.

During this week we will give to every child purchasing 25 cents' worth or upwards of school supplies or other stationery, one Prince of Wales Button with Flag.

The ESDALE PRESS Ltd.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
Factory: Corner Jasper and Rice. Phones 6501-02-05
Store: 10349 Jasper Avenue. Phone 6503

Ambulance Service

PHONE 1525

Connelly-McKinley Co., Ltd.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
10012 Rice Street

"HOME OF ELECTRICAL MERCHANDISE"

BURNHAM-FRITH ELECTRIC CO. LTD.
JASPER AVE. & 104 ST.
PHONE 6135

ADVERTISE IN THE EDMONTON FREE PRESS

UNION DIRECTORY

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 ave. Phone 4959.
 Secretary—A. Farmilo. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 7237.
 Vice-President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.
 Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, care A. Farmilo.
 Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. A. Campbell.
 Legislative Committee—E. E. Roper, W. Heron, T. Russell, W. Porter, J. Harkness.
 Organization Committee—A. Cairns, J. J. McCormack, J. Gardner, W. Floyd.
 Creditentials—J. A. Kinney, T. Davidson, J. Rankin.
 Press Committee—J. Yule, R. McCreath, G. Deeton.

LOCAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, R. Roe, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
 Journeymen 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.
 Bootmakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 16338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.
 Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H. Rogan, 10914 80th avenue; meets in Labor Hall.
 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Thos. Gordon; Treasurer, 9645 103rd Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
 Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Labor Hall.
 Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. L. McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.
 Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall.
 Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, room 215, Armstrong Bldg.; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
 General Electric Workers 685—Secretary, E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave. meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.
 Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Sathen, 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 398—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10638 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
 Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary, F. Gathercole; meets in West Edmonton.
 Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2073; 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 62—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 Employees—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 Empire 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—W. Tomlinson, Barry Sheetmetal Works; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
 Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farmilo; meets in Labor Hall.
 U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Huizal, 9511 109A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.
 Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10651 109th street.
 Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, J. Wylie, Box 2073; meets 1st Sundays, in Labor Hall.
 Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
 Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secretary, W. 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.

MINIMUM WAGE PRINCIPLE IN CAN. PROVINCES

Originated in Australia-Alberta First Province to Adopt It in Canada.

One of the many achievements in the progressive march of Organized Labor is the enactment of legislation governing minimum wages. The following interesting article deals with features of this important subject.

The minimum wage principle has been introduced through legislative action into the industrial life of various countries. Wherever minimum wages are paid, although they may be fixed by different methods, they have two characteristics in common. In the first place, as their name would imply, they form a basic level of remuneration; that is, they are the lowest rate which can be paid to the wage-earner in any given trade. Secondly, they are legally protected rates. The employer of labor who pays less than the minimum scale is subject to penalties imposed by the law. Occasionally the plan of a government has been to pass legislation authorizing a certain minimum wage throughout the entire field of industry under its jurisdiction. More frequently, however, power to fix wages has been delegated to an independent body, a board, or a commission, which represents in its personnel both the employed and the employing class.

The minimum wage principle had its origin in 1896, in the Australian colony of Victoria (the Factories and Shops Act). At first, four trades were singled out and an experiment made with reference to these. Then, by subsequent legislation the system was gradually extended in that state until now more than one hundred trades are affected. According to the plan adopted by Victoria, minimum wages are fixed for both male and female workers in the various employments by tribunals, known as wage boards. Upon these boards both employers of labor and employees in the particular trade are represented.

The plan inaugurated by Victoria has spread with variation of detail throughout the whole Commonwealth of Australia and into the Dominion of New Zealand. In fact, the minimum wage system—having passed completely beyond the experimental stage—is a well-tried and much favored phenomenon of industrial life in the Antipodes.

A minimum wage law (Trade Boards Act) was first written upon the statute books of Great Britain in 1909. The object of this legislation was to apply the minimum wage principle wherever, for either male or female employees, the wage scale was "exceptionally low as compared with that in other employments." Trade boards were set up under the law which already have fixed minimum wages in a great number of employments. Recently, in August, 1918, the original act was amended (passed upon the advice of the Reconstruction Committee of Great Britain), with the main purpose of protecting female labor during the period of reconstruction.

The provincial legislature of Alberta was the pioneer governmental body in Canada to authorize a minimum wage scale. In April, 1917, an act (the Factories Act) was passed in this province wherein a general minimum rate of wages was established for all industrial workers, both male and female. No person, according to the act, could be employed in a shop, factory or office in Alberta, for any wage lower than \$1.50 a shift.

On the other hand, the plan of allowing an independent tribunal to fix minimum wages has been adopted in the province of Manitoba. By an act of 1918, a single wage board was authorized for the province, which was to consist of five members (two members of the board must be women) and to have well-defined powers with respect to the fixing of minimum wages for adult female workers and minors. A board was appointed with Dr. J. W. Macmillan, of Manitoba College, as chairman, and commendable progress has been made in regulating wages. When a preliminary survey was made in Manitoba, it was found that some female wage earners were only receiving \$5 per week, which was considered totally inadequate in the face of high living costs. By January 1, 1919, twenty-three employments had been dealt with, and minimum wages for adult females and minors legalized. In the case of fourteen of these the minimum wage for skilled adult females

COAL MINERS NOT TO BLAME FOR NON-PRODUCTION

At the annual conference of the Miners' Federation, President Smillie declared the miners did not believe it necessary to increase the price of coal six shillings. The federation was anxious as anybody to have the fullest possible output of coal and he denied absolutely that the miners were to blame for any decrease in the output, which could be enormously increased if the issue were given an opportunity of producing all they could. If it were found after full inquiry that the miners were to blame, the federation would use its whole power to rectify matters.

President Smillie said the capitalists were combining to endeavor to prevent the present Government carrying out the recommendations of the coal commission. The miners would pledge themselves to strike if necessary, to assist the Government in bringing to light any combination of employers. (Loud cheers.)

The conference adopted a resolution promising the Government its fullest support in carrying out the recommendations in the majority report of the coal commission.

BOSTON UNIONISTS TAKE HAND IN THE POLICE QUESTION

Municipal officials of Boston have denied city policemen the right to form a union and affiliate with the A. F. of L. The policemen have been notified that any one who disobeys orders will be discharged and the Boston Central Labor Union has taken a hand. It gives notice to these officious officials that if they carry out their threat a general strike will result.

HOUSE REFUSES PRESIDENT'S VETO DAYLIGHT SAVING

The house has refused to accept President Wilson's veto of a bill to repeal daylight saving.

The first attempt to repeal daylight saving was blocked by the president when he vetoed the big agricultural appropriation bill because it contained a daylight repeal rider. The repeal was passed as separate legislation, which was vetoed by the president, and the house now rejects the veto.

has been set at \$12 per week; in seven others the rate is \$10 per week, while in two trades only can the employer pay as low as \$9.50 per week. A rate averaging \$10 per week has been arranged for trained minors in thirteen trades; in all other cases it is stipulated that \$8.00-\$9.00 per week must be paid to minors, except where girls of 14 to 15 years of age are employed in stores, when a wage of \$7 per week can be given.

In the province of British Columbia a wage board of three members has been created under statutory authority to regulate the wages of female employees and other matters of industrial concern. The deputy minister of the province is ex-officio the chairman of this board. To assist him there have been appointed a woman judge of the juvenile court in Vancouver and a male school trustee prominent in the educational affairs of the same city. The regulations of the wage board of the Pacific province are awaited with interest.

A bill has been lately introduced in the legislature of Quebec which will permit the fixing of minimum wages in that province. According to its terms, whenever a sufficient number of female workers in a trade make application to the government, a commission will be empowered to conduct an investigation and settle the lowest legal wage in that employment.

Advantages of the System. (1) The prime object of the introduction of this system into industry is to secure a living wage for all such workers as sell their services at the cheapest rates in the labor market. In other words, it aims to deliver a blow at abnormal conditions, whether found among the wage-earning classes. By a living wage is meant, not one which merely applies the subsistence wants of the workers, but will afford as well some of the comforts of life and an opportunity for recreation. It is clearly advisable, then, that the minimum wage scale should be revised at stated intervals in order to keep it attuned to the changing cost of living.

(2) From the foregoing it becomes apparent that the principle of the minimum wage should serve to eliminate the evil of sweating in our industries. In certain employments it is the custom to send out work to be done at home and for such work very often meagre wages are paid. As a rule women and minors form the majority of out-workers in these sweated trades. Several years ago a committee investigating conditions in Great Britain found that in the cotton and linen industries many girls and women were earning less than two cents an hour. Trade boards have since been able to deal with this unhappy situation.

(3) If subnormal conditions can be removed by the minimum wage system, it may be argued that the standard of living of the working classes can be improved against recession. Alien labor, having come in, is no longer able to undersell native labor and drag down the worker's standard. The aim in Ontario, especially with respect to women workers, should be to raise the standard of living rather than to allow it to become depreciated.

—Louis A. Wood, Ph.D., in The Monthly Times.

TRADE UNIONISTS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON WITH O.B.U.

Organized Labor Must Not Permit Itself To Be Used For Furtherance of Lawless Schemes

These are perilous times, and the Bolsheviki will stop at nothing to gain their ends, and to involve decent, law-abiding workmen in their net, and make them seeming supporters of their lawlessness and crime, says the Butter Free Lance. All real unionists know full well that the L.W.V. and the Bolshevists have no sympathy with Organized Labor, and they look upon the organizations as only so many hindrances to the control by radicalism, and the carrying out of their policies of revolution.

They know that the trade unionist is looked upon by the revolutionist as a part of the present industrial system, which is their historic mission to overthrow, and that it is only when he considers he can advance his own special interests that he recognizes the unionist in any way.

The union man has no interests in common with the Bolshevists or L.W.V., whose sole aim is to tear down and destroy, and no union man can consent to be a part of or assist the enemies of our country.

These agitators have nothing at all in common with the ideals and aspirations of loyal workmen, who love their country, their families and their homes.

They would tear down all that the organizations have built up by years of patient progress, and would erect upon the ruins of unionism their own fantastic structure of vague and fallacious theories. Organized Labor has too much at stake to allow itself to be classed with these self-seekers by deserting any of the principles and policies which have enabled it to climb to the heights it has attained, and be dragged down into the abyss of chaotic lawlessness which is the inevitable outcome of Bolsheviki control.

It has taken many years for labor to advance from the state of semi-slavery of the days of the serf and the vassal to its present position of equality with all men, and it cannot afford to jeopardize these generations of progress to advance the interests of any class of irresponsible demagogues.

Organized Labor as a whole has reached a point where it is recognized as a powerful factor for good or evil, and where employers are willing to treat with it with the same trust and confidence that they treat with other business organizations; but one or two experiences like that of Seattle, or Winnipeg, where Organized Labor permits itself to be used to further the schemes of lawless and revolutionary forces, will set Organized Labor back to the time when they were looked upon with doubt and suspicion by the general public.

BOLSHEVISM IS NOT DEMOCRACY; IT IS A SYSTEM

Salvation of Democracy Not on Battlefield, But in Courts of Justice.

Bolshevism is a system. It is not a hazy thing, indefinite in shape, without outline. It is a very definite, concrete proposal, with a thoroughgoing constitution containing many articles of faith. We have got to understand what it is. It is simply the entrenchment of one class at the expense of all the others. It is the antithesis of our kind of government. It does not deserve to be counted even as socialism. It is the violation of every principle of group action and of democracy itself, the rule of class.

In considering the status of a business government, it is necessary to guard against the notion that there will be no just ground for complaint, no evidence of the abuse of government that will hearten anyone in a given instance to have reason in a debate regarding the justification of the strengthening of one class at the expense of the other classes.

We will have a serious period in the future, but in that system of government failure is inherent because its economic fallacy is going to be demonstrated. We are going to have a practical demonstration of its futility and the hope of the world is in resistance of bolshevism.

How shall we guard against it? By incessantly proclaiming what is our idea of a democracy, fair and equal opportunity for all, no abuse of the weak by the strong, and no unjust crippling of the strong by the weak. There is one thing that will disarm the agitator, and that is the application of these principles and the bringing of every one to the meaning of the flag and the demonstration that democracy is not only a name, but a way of life. We call your attention to the fact that force of arms can only preserve the opportunity of democracy. The salvation of a democracy is not on the battlefield, but it is in the courts of justice, in the legislative halls and wherever there is fairness and justice.—Milwaukee Labor News.

Canvassers have put away their Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps to ripen in the dark.

We Pride Ourselves

UPON THE FACT THAT MANY OF OUR NEW CUSTOMERS ARE SENT TO US BY THE OLD ONES. YOU KNOW WHAT THAT MEANS—NO MAN RECOMMENDS WITHOUT REASON—AND BELIEF IN WHAT WE SELL IS AMPLY SHOWN BY OUR STEADILY INCREASING LIST OF PATRONS.

We are sure of the clothes we sell—just as those who buy them can be, because we feature

Hart-Schaffner & Marx Clothes

The highest grade garments that good materials and conscientious tailoring can produce.

CRYSTAL LTD.

THE HOME OF HART-SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES.
10139 JASPER AVENUE

WOODLAND MILK

ALWAYS SWEET
ALWAYS FRESH
ALWAYS PURE

and always to be had when you want it. Such is the supply and such is the service which have been perfected for you by

WOODLAND DAIRY LTD.

Phone 71558

McCLARY HARDWARE LTD.

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE

SPECIALS

4-tine Strapped Handle Spading Fork.....	\$1.75	Hoes, each, from.....	60c to \$1.00
Rakes, each, from.....	40c to \$1.40	Garden Barrows.....	\$3.75
		Seeds, Paints, Oils and Varnishes	

10258 101ST STREET PHONE 2112
Opposite Royal George Hotel

VISITORS

You are invited to take advantage of our splendid facilities for handling all kinds of clothing, curtains, carpets and rugs. Give us an opportunity to show you how much better we can make your garments look.

We employ skilled labor only, which means a great deal to you.

Henningens's Dye Works
9514 110th Avenue 9451 118th Avenue 10147 Jasper 10716 Jasper West

Factory on the premises. We can duplicate any lens at short notice or make you a complete set of glasses specially adapted to your requirements.

IRVING KLINE Optician and Sight Specialist
10025 Jasper Avenue Phone 5264
"Where poor eyes and good glasses meet."

NEW FALL FOOTWEAR

Have you bought your new Fall Shoes?
Our Stock is complete and our prices are right.

Men's Fine Shoes in black or brown, the newest fall shapes.

from \$5.50 to \$11.50

Ladies' Fine Shoes in grey, dark brown and black, with low or high heels. Priced from

\$4.00 to \$12.50

We also have a fine range of Children's Shoes at very reasonable prices.

DOMINION SHOE STORE

A. K. Taylor 10145 JASPER AVENUE B. W. Atkinson