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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 avenue. Phone 4959.

Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phones: 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. Campbell.

Legislative Committee—E. E. Roper, W. Heron, T. Russell, W. Porter, J. Harkness.

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

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

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

LOCAL UNIONS

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

Bro. Carpenters Local 1325—Secretary, P. Packford, 11418 79th street; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 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, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.

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

Firmen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garrison Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, room 215, Armstrong Bldg.; 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. Suthen, 10607 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' & Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72330.

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

Railway Carmen Local 398—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10658 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 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.

Civic Employees Local 30—Secretary, A. K. Neaks, 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 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 Empress 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 1055; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

Sheetmetal Workers 371—W. Tomlinson, Barry Sheetmetal Works; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

Stonecutters—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—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10051 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.

FOREIGN LABOR NOTES.

The Bakers' strike, which has been in progress for some time in England, has ended. The men agreed to resume work on Monday on the understanding that the strikers would not be penalized for refusing to work and that the government introduce a bill at the earliest possible moment abolishing night baking.

The government, at Berlin, announces the discovery of an extensive secret strike movement, which if successful, will lead to a general railroad strike in central, and perhaps all of Germany, on September 1st. Spartacists and communist agitators are charged with being the leaders of the movement which the government is using every means to suppress.

The general strike at Basel, Switzerland, resulted in a complete failure like the one at Zurich. The communist party and extremist labor leaders who hoped to spread the strike over the country, even prophesying the establishment of a Swiss Soviet, has been entirely defeated.

Virtually all the newspapers of Tokyo, Japan, have suspended publication owing to the demands of the printers for higher wages, which the owners refuse to grant. Numerous strikes are in progress elsewhere in Japan, some of the governmental establishments being affected. There have been no disorders.

A committee representing 24,000 workmen in the military arsenals of Tokyo, Japan, have petitioned the government for an increase in wages ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. If their demands are not granted, it was stated that a strike would be called.

Seditious documents were seized by the police in a raid on London's western suburb of Acton, on Monday. The papers captured dealt with a suggested seizure of arms and ammunition from the military stores by revolutionaries and the establishment of a Soviet government in London.

Suits for \$500,000 for damages alleged to have resulted from the strike called by the Actor's Equity Association, were filed by the Winter Garden company in the United States district court, against nearly three hundred of the country's most prominent stage and screen stars.

Three hundred local chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met at Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, it is reported, for the purpose of making a request from the railroad administration for further increase in wages of more than a hundred thousand firemen and hostlers on all non-federal controlled roads in the United States and Canada.

At an open air mass meeting at Minneapolis, 4,500 striking railroad shopmen of that city voted to remain out until the demands for higher wages were granted. Three thousand men in St. Paul also voted to remain out.

Letters to 25,000 striking railroad shopmen in the Northwest with the exception of those employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, asking them to return to work at once, so that negotiations may be begun with Walker D. Hines, director-general of railroads, were sent out Monday, according to an announcement made at Minneapolis. The letters are signed by nine men who have been prominently identified with the strike there, including chairman of six of the Federated Railroad shopmen.

NEW YORK JUDGE RULES THAT PRESS MAY CRITICIZE

Accusation Against Public Official Not Libelous When Based Upon Official Acts.

Newspapers have the right to criticize public officials for their acts and deny them that right would "seriously impair the value and force of a democratic government," according to a decision by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, at New York. The decision was made in the suit for \$25,000 for alleged libel begun by former Congressman Bennett against a local newspaper. The newspaper attacked the methods of feeding immigrants who are detained for investigation on leaving the ship. Bennett was general counsel for the contractors. While in congress he was one of the leaders against any restrictions of immigration.

In dismissing the case, the court said: "Accusation against the public official, whether they be specific or general are not libelous, per se, when they are solely based upon official acts which he may lawfully do."

"The value and force of a representative democratic government would be seriously impaired if its officials, who are merely servants of the people may not be freely criticized in their official acts by those who indirectly employ them. The comments may at times be unwarranted, extreme and unjust, but if they be limited to acts which do not involve illegal action or criminality they are permissible comments."

Government reports show that 12,659,000 persons were engaged in agricultural pursuit during the year of 1917. Of this number over half were hired labor.

Register at the Civic Block.

RED FLAG BILL INTRODUCED IN U.S. CONGRESS

Bill May Interfere With Use of Red Flag On Railroad Trains

Congressman Osborne, of California, has introduced in the House of Representatives, bill H.R. 405, which prohibits the display "in any form whatsoever" of the flag of any nation, society, association "or organized or unorganized effort," which espouses for the Government of the United States, "principles or theories of government antagonistic to the Constitution and laws of the United States, of America, or to the form of the government thereof as now constituted."

The Blacksmith's Journal in commenting on this says: "We surmise that the introducer of this measure had the red flag in mind and we also seem to recall that flags of that nature are generally in use on the rear end of railroad trains. Mr. Osborne must have forgotten about the railroads or he would not have used the words 'in any form whatsoever.'" He did use them, however, and so we commend his measure to the attention of the Director General.

Of course this is a matter of small moment and no doubt Mr. Osborne will wake up before Congress passes his bill, but it does illustrate the danger of rushing into legislation prohibiting folks from letting off steam—whether it be by speech, by writing or by waving flags of various colors. Nobody ought to be permitted to incite his neighbors to blow up public building or to commit any other sort of crime. That goes without saying. But you never can be sure just what you have succeeded in prohibiting along with the thing you meant to knock on the head. Perhaps some day we may discover that a red light on the rear of an automobile is illegal!"

UNIONISTS ASKED BY A.F. OF L. TO SUPPORT LEAGUE

Labor Charter Not Perfect But Is First Real Effort Toward Prevention of War

The A.F. of L. has issued a call to unionists everywhere to urge by resolutions, letters or telegrams their respective United States senators to favor the peace treaty, the covenant of the league of nations and the labor charter. The call is signed by President Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison and is in line with the decision of the last convention of the A.F. of L., which favored the league of nations by a vote of 29,909 to 420.

There are some interested groups and politicians who would undertake to defeat the treaty, the covenant and the labor charter, it is stated. "They are the groups and the politicians who have generally been antagonistic to the labor movement and to the legislation sought by labor."

"There are no people in the United States so vitally interested in the ratification of the treaty as the working people."

If the treaty should be defeated by the failure of the senate to ratify it, it will mean that the whole situation in Europe and America will be reopened. It will mean that each nation will create a large standing army, a large navy, arms and munitions plants; the nations will compete with each other so that the whole world will be armed camps. It will mean that the protection of the rights and interests of the workers of the whole world will receive no international consideration and action. It will mean putting the aspirations and hopes of the workers of the democratic countries of the world back a generation or more.

"All know that the covenant and the labor charter are not perfect. No more is any other human institution perfect, but the covenant and the labor charter are the first real effort made to try and prevent a recurrence of international bitterness and international wholesale slaughter."

Included in the statement to trade unionists is a pamphlet written by President Gompers entitled "Why the Peace Treaty Should Be Ratified."

OPERATING ENGINEERS REQUEST MORE PAY

George Evoy, business agent International Brotherhood Electrical Workers' Union, and Howard Longfellow, secretary Steam and Operating Engineers' Union, Local No. 700, have had an audience with General Manager E. P. Coleman, Dominion Power and Transmission Company. Their mission was to ask in behalf of the eleven employees of the D. & T. Company, who are members of the Steam and Operating Engineers' Union, for a pay advance. Mr. Coleman received the deputation courteously. Another conference will be held later. The men ask as follows: First shift engineers, \$150 per month; boilermen, \$137 per month; pump men, \$112 per month; stokers, \$100 per month. Coaling department, east end plant: Locomotive men, 80 cents per hour; second and elevator men, 55 cents per hour; time and one-half for overtime, and double time for legal holidays and Sundays.

Are you on the Voters' List?

CANADIAN TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP GROWING RAPIDLY

In its annual report on "Labor Organization in Canada" the Dominion Department of Labor says that the marked increase in Canadian trade union membership recorded in 1917 was surpassed in 1918 and indicates a rapidity of growth probably without precedent in the history of organized labor in the Dominion.

"At the end of 1913 trade union members in Canada numbered 175,799. The two following years showed a decline of 35,456, reducing the membership to 140,343. In 1916, although there was a loss of 41 local branches, the membership figures showed a gain of 17,064, increasing the total to 157,407. The year 1917 showed the substantial increase of 44,223 members, bringing the total to 201,630 comprised in 1,974 local branches, a gain in branches for the year of 132. During 1918 the activity of the previous year was continued, nearly all of the trade union organizations increasing their membership."

"At the close of 1918 the membership for all classes of trade unions in Canada was 248,887, comprised in 2,274 branch unions, a total increase for the year of 44,257 in membership and 300 in local branches."

WAGES-BY-LAW THEORY EXPLAINED BY COURT

Justice Edmunds At Sydney 'Spills The Beans' As Regards Wage Setting By Law

Justice Edmunds of the industrial arbitration court at Sydney, N.S.W., has spilled the beans and uncautiously reveals the purposes of setting wages by law. He rules, in effect, that where workers are engaged in something that is not useful—mere "pastime," he says, they must have a wage that will enable them to "live decently." But this theory does not apply to other workers, whose wage must be based not on what it costs to live, but on their value to the employer—said value to be decided by the court, with penalties if the workers strike.

This decision was made in the case of machinists who were refused a wage increase. The court, in his roundabout, cross-cross reasoning, said:

"From the manner in which the case for the employees was often presented to the court, the court thought it was a legitimate inference that the employees were under the impression that the living wage was to be granted to the employee who was doing work requiring absolutely no skill and no tax on mind or muscle. To this extent they were perfectly right; the effect of the statute was that an employee doing work which was more of the nature of a pastime than a real occupation was entitled to a living wage."

"But the employees sought to extend this undoubted principle. They seemed to think that if an occupation involved any degree of hardship, or toil, or thought, it necessarily called for more than the living wage. They argued if the easiest work that can be thought of is worth the living wage, anything more difficult must be worth more. This argument sprung from a fundamental fallacy. The living wage was given to an employee on the lowest plane, not because he was worth \$3 (\$15) a week, but because even it was worth only 5 shillings the community did not desire that a man should be asked to work for a wage which would not enable him to live decently."

"Another employee doing more difficult work might still be really worth less than the living wage, but in his case the wage was awarded on his value and not on any ethical principle."

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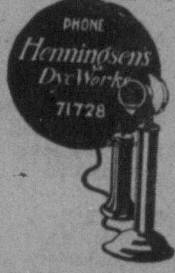
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