

## TRADES' COUNCIL WELL ATTENDED TUESDAY NIGHT

### Clark Elected Delegate To Trades Congress Convention At Hamilton

The meeting of the Trades' Council which was held on Tuesday last was well attended both from the point of actual number of delegates present and the number of local unions represented.

Credentials were received for P. Daly and H. Hawthorne from the Boilermakers, and J. Leslie from the Police Union, and the delegates seated.

The election of Delegate Harry Clark as a delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress Convention, further discussion of the Monaghan case and the address of Rev. F. E. Mercer regarding the nomination of candidates for the coming civic elections, were among the principal items of business dealt with.

Mr. Mercer who attended the meeting as a representative of the local Labor Party, requested the co-operation of the council in the nomination of candidates to represent Labor in the civic elections this fall. He stated that the Party executive wanted only candidates who would have the approval of the Trade Union movement and suggested that the executive committee of the two bodies should confer on the matter of the selection of suitable men. Mr. Mercer also made an appeal for members for the party. He announced that an invitation had been sent to Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the British Labor Party, to visit Edmonton on his trip to America.

Delegate Branham reported for the committee which had been appointed to investigate the Monaghan case and recommended that the council take no action in the matter. There was considerable discussion on the report, and the consensus of opinion of the delegates was that the case was a matter for the consideration of the Firemen's Union, inasmuch as the firemen's organization had not approached the council on the matter the delegates felt that no action should be taken.

The executive committee recommended that the council should send a delegate to Hamilton to attend the Trades' Congress convention. The names of Delegates Clark of the Musicians, Irvine of the Police and McCormack of the Civic Service Union were balloted upon and on the second ballot Delegate Clark was declared elected. Delegate McCormack is the alternate delegate. A request was made to the effect that local unions who were not sending a delegate should send in resolutions which would receive the attention of the council's representatives.

Under Communications and Bills, a number of important letters were read. The Auto Mechanics of Seattle advise the council that they are experiencing some difficulty and ask workers to steer clear of Seattle at this time. Another communication from the Potters' Union of Quebec re the tariff was referred to the Legislative Committee to report later. Metal Polishers of Newark are on strike at the Gilechrist plant in that city, and asked that union men do not purchase products of the firm. A call from the American Freedom Convention was ordered filed.

The Cigar Makers' International Union informed the council that the Tuckett cigars were being manufactured under non-union conditions and the members of the Union had been locked out of the Tuckett plant. A similar communication came from Richmond, Va. regarding Starr pianos and phonographs, which were asked to be put on the unfair list.

A communication from the American Women's Trade Union League was referred to the Organization Committee to report as to the advisability of forming a branch of the League in this city. A delegate from the Old Fort Lodge of Machinists reported that the packing plants and contract shops were not carrying out the terms of the agreement. The Council Executive was instructed to go into the matter.

Delegate Irvine referred to the death of Policeman Nixon, who had been an active member of the police organization, and invited the delegates to attend the funeral of the murdered brother.

President McCreath occupied the chair.

## C.P.R. DEFEATED IN EFFORT TO STOP PAYMENT BENEFITS

The Canadian Pacific railroad has been defeated in its effort to stop the workmen's compensation board paying benefits arising out of the foundering of the steamer Princess Sophia in Alaskan waters last October. The railroad company owned the boat and when the board awarded benefits an injunction was secured against it, the railroad company holding that the vessel was in foreign waters and outside the jurisdiction of the board. The injunction is now set aside.

## PLUMBERS' UNION AT VANCOUVER GETS WAGE AGREEMENT

The agreement between the Plumbers' Union at Vancouver and the employers has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties, reports Organizer J. W. Bruce. An increase in wages of \$1.20 per day with double time for overtime has been obtained. The closed shop, which was lost to the Union during the recent strike, has also been agreed to by the employers. These improvements will give the plumbers of Vancouver a wage of \$7.20 for an eight-hour day and a closed shop with double time for overtime.

## R. R. JOBBERY CHARGE MAY BE INVESTIGATED

### Resolution Introduced in House For Investigation of Plumb Charges

Congressman Huddleston has introduced a resolution in the house which provides for an investigation of the charges of corruption by railroad interests, made by Glenn E. Plumb, attorney for the railroad brotherhoods. The request is made that the committee's report shall be laid before congress prior to adoption of railroad legislation.

Under the resolution the investigators would ascertain:

"1. Whether it is true, as charged, that the railroads have fraudulently issued various sums in securities in excess of the consideration paid therefor, and if so, the extent of such usurpation.

"2. Whether it is true, as charged, that such railroads have expended on their properties out of excess earnings large amounts received by them as payment for such service, and if so, to what extent and amount, and how far such expenditures are now represented in their investment accounts.

"3. Whether it is true, as charged, that gifts, grants, aids and donations of great value made to said corporations by aid of the construction of their railways have been appropriated to the private benefit of promoters or capitalists against the public in property investment accounts, and if so, to what extent.

"4. Whether it is true, as charged, that the pay rolls of the railroads while under government control have been audited for practical purposes, and if so, on whose responsibility such expenditures have been made and the extent thereof.

"5. Whether it is true, as charged, that while under government control, the managers of the railroads have spent large and unnecessary sums for the maintenance and renewals of their properties and for overhauling past depreciation, and if so, to what extent, and on whom rests the responsibility thereof."

## DEPT. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SET UP BY BRITISH GOVT.

### Representatives of Trade Unions and Employers Consulted in Regard to Systems

In view of the importance of providing industrial training such as is required by large numbers of the demobilized members of H. M. forces and civilian war workers who are being set free from their war occupations, the government has decided to set up a special department of the Ministry of Labor to deal entirely with questions of industrial training.

This department not only will administer various schemes for the vocational training of discharged soldiers and sailors, of civil war workers of either sex, and of women who are being discharged from the various auxiliary corps, but will, in due course, take over from the Ministry of Pensions the training of disabled men, with the exception of those who require medical supervision or training of a curative nature.

Further, the new department will lay down the general lines upon which the training of serving soldiers and of men in hospitals will be carried on.

Representatives of the trade-unions and employers will be consulted in regard to the proposed system of training so as to receive their advice and co-operation in the work of the department. Arrangements are also being made to insure the interest of local authorities in all training work.

The Minister of Labor has appointed Mr. James Currie, C. M. G., formerly director of the Munitions Training Section of the Labor Supply Department of the Ministry of Munitions, controller of the new department.

## LONGSHOREMEN ON PACIFIC COAST GET UNIFORM AGREEMENT

### First Time Uniform Agreement Has Been Signed Covering Pacific Northwest Ports.

Providing a uniform scale for Washington, Oregon and British Columbia ports for the first time in northwest history and granting increases up to 15 cents an hour on straight time work and 30 cents an hour on overtime work, a new agreement was signed late Saturday night by representatives of the Northwest Waterfront Employers' Union and the Pacific Coast District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association. The agreement is retroactive to 8 o'clock the morning of August 12. This is the first time a uniform agreement has ever been signed by waterfront and longshoremen interests covering the leading northwest ports, the list including Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Astoria, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. The agreement is to continue indefinitely, or until cancellation on thirty days' notice is given by either side.

The new scale is as follows: Longshoremen on coastwise and deep sea work, 90 cents an hour straight time and \$1.35 an hour overtime. Truckers, 80 cents an hour straight time and \$1.20 an hour overtime. Lumber handlers, 95 cents an hour straight time and \$1.40 an hour overtime.

The new agreement recognizes the principle of collective bargaining and gives union shop conditions. On the other hand the employers are insured against strikes or stoppages of work. Local grievance committees will investigate all grievances and, if they can not agree arbitration will be resorted to and the arbitrator's decision shall be final.

## SAMUEL GOMPERS BACK FROM WORLD LABOR CONGRESS

### Says Defeat of Soviet Proposition Means Final Repudiation of Bolshevism.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has arrived in New York from France where he has been in attendance at the World Labor Congress. He declined to discuss the current labor problems of the United States in detail on the ground that he had not time to familiarize himself with them during his absence abroad. He said that he wished to make it plain that he "did not come home to interfere with the program of labor, but to help my fellow laborers."

Mr. Gompers declared that "The employers of labor have not yet learned that the time is past when they are the complete monarchs of all they survey. Certainly, men and women who work must have a voice in determining conditions under which they shall give their labor."

A prepared statement was issued by Mr. Gompers, on the "Progress of Labor at the international trades union congress convention in which he said that congress "for the first time approximates the democratic conception of genuine internationalism." "The new organization is already something more than a mere framework," Mr. Gompers said. "It has already taken a firm and unmistakable attitude on what is perhaps the gravest problem of this critical hour: 'Is organized labor to be inveigled into the revolutionary movements that have been showing their heads in every country in Europe as a result of the war?'"

Alluding to the overwhelming defeat by the congress of a resolution calling for organized labor's support of soviet revolutions, Mr. Gompers said: "The defeat of this proposition means the definite and final repudiation by the organized labor of Europe and America, not only by Bolshevism, but of the whole effort to involve labor unions in international revolutionary movements of any kind. It is true that the majority of the delegates profess more or less socialistic doctrines, but they have finally and definitely repudiated the persistent and ceaseless efforts of the socialist parties to utilize the unions for a revolutionary end."

Mr. Gompers characterized the recent socialist proposal for an "international and revolutionary strike" throughout Europe and America last July as "near-bolshevism" and expressed his satisfaction that the labor unions in every country of Europe turned it down, with the partial exception of Italy. "This proposed general strike," he declared, "was the last hope of the pro-bolsheviks."

It is about time for all forward looking men to go forward.

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS AT VANCOUVER GET CHARTER REVOKED

The charter of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 213, Vancouver, was taken away by International Vice-President E. Inglis, last Monday. The British Columbia Federationist states that the reason for this action is because the membership of the union voted on the question sent out by the British Columbia Federation of Labor dealing with the six-hour day and Industrial Unionism. The question naturally arises as to whether the explanation is complete, and if the result of their vote was not the true cause of the loss of the charter.

## SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAVE EIGHT HOUR DAY

### Switzerland, Portugal and Denmark Now Have the Forty-eight Hour Week

Recent issues of the Labor Gazette have recorded the introduction of the eight-hour day, or 48-hour week, in several countries in Europe and elsewhere. Information is now to hand with respect to other countries not previously mentioned. According to the Swiss Press the 48-hour week is already in effect in Switzerland in the watch-making industry and in the milling industry, and will shortly be introduced in the macaroni and other food industries, and in the printing, lithographing and bookbinding trades.

A dispatch from H. M. Minister at Lisbon states that a new decree relating to the hours of labor in Portugal came into force in May last. The length of the maximum working day is fixed at 8 hours for all workpeople and employees of the state and administrative bodies, and of commercial and industrial corporations in Portugal and the adjacent islands. In occupations of unhealthy or harmful nature these hours may be further reduced by special decree. In industries which necessitate continuous work, as in the case of special services, the 48-hour week is not applicable. Where overtime is absolutely necessary, the rate of payment shall be a role double that for normal time. No reductions in existing salaries or wages are allowed to be made on account of the reduction in working hours. Penalties are imposed upon employers for contravention of the law. Agricultural workers, domestic servants and waiters and others employed in hotels and restaurants do not come within the scope of the decree.

Press reports indicate that negotiations between the Danish Employers' Federation and the Federation of Danish Trade Unions have resulted in an agreement for the introduction of an eight-hour day as from the first of January, 1920. Agriculture, shipping and certain occupations such as those of stokers, carters, etc. do not fall within the scope of the agreement. All those who at present work 9 hours a day are, with the above exceptions, to have their daily hours reduced by half an hour from October 1, next. In this agreement the employers are not to bear the cost of the reduction in hours. The Federation of Trade Unions undertakes not to oppose such overtime being worked as the needs of the various trades may require. The agreement provides for the appointment of a committee comprising five representatives from each of the parties, with an official of the government as chairman, to decide any disputes concerning its application.

## BELGIAN MINERS CALL CONGRESS FOR SEPTEMBER 28

The national committee of Belgian miners has decided to call an extraordinary national congress of miners for September 28. The congress will be invited to ask the government for a special organization for the control of the whole coal industry-production, prices and distribution. The committee insists upon the nationalization of the mines as soon as possible.

## WILSON WILL CALL LABOR CONFERENCE IN YEAR FUTURE

President Wilson in a Labor Day message to United States workers announced that he would call in the near future a conference of representatives of labor "to discuss fundamental means of bettering the whole relationship of capital and labor putting the whole question of wages on another footing."

## BUILDERS STRIKE IN MONTREAL FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Fifteen thousandmen connected with the building industry at Montreal went on strike Tuesday for an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay.

## EDMONTON LABOR ASKED TO HOLD PROTEST MEETING

### Asks Call For General Strike September 17th, of 24 Hours' Duration

President McCreath of the Trades and Labor Council is in receipt of a wire from Winnipeg signed by James Law of the strike leaders defence committee. The telegram requests organized labor in Edmonton to hold protest meetings on Sunday next and to call a general strike for September 17th of 24 hours' duration. The wire states that both O.B.U. and International Labor Councils of Winnipeg endorse the proposition. The wire is dated September 2nd. A dispatch has come over the local press wires dated September 3rd, which reads as follows:

Winnipeg, Sept. 3.—At its regular meeting last night the Trades and Labor Council decided to send delegates to the industrial conference to be held between the Government and representatives of labor. Regarding the Dominion-wide strike as suggested by the defence committee it was felt that the movement being in such a weak state as the result of the recent general strike, was not in any position to declare a strike of such magnitude on such short notice.

Local Labor men express the opinion that the Edmonton unions are not likely to participate in a general strike until all other means have been exhausted to secure the release of the imprisoned men.

## PRESIDENT'S PLANS FOR CHECKING HIGH COST OF LIVING

### Should Be Law Requiring Goods Bear Selling Prices At Which Produced

The following are President Wilson's proposals for checking the high cost of living presented to Congress recently:

1. Licensing of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, with specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent "unconscionable profits" in the method of marketing.

2. Extension of the Food Control Act to peace times and the application of its provisions against hoarding of fuel, clothing and other necessities of life as well as food.

3. A penalty in the Food Control Act for profiteering.

4. A law regulating cold storage, limiting the time during which goods may be held, prescribing a method of disposing of them if held beyond the permitted period, and requiring that, when released, goods bear the date of storage.

5. Laws requiring that goods released from storage for interstate commerce bear the selling prices at which they went into storage, and requiring that all goods destined for interstate commerce bear the price at which they left the hands of the producers.

6. Additional applications for Government agencies which can supply the public with full information as to prices at which retailers buy.

Immediate steps by Executive Agencies of the Government promised by the President included: The limiting and controlling of wheat shipments and credits to facilitate the purchase of wheat in such a way as not to raise, but rather to lower, the price of flour at home. Sale of surplus stocks of food and clothing in the hands of the Government. The forced withdrawal from cold storage and sale of surplus stocks of food and clothing in the hands of the Government. The forced withdrawal from cold storage and sale of surplus stocks in private hands.

## "WEEK-END STRIKE" SOMETHING NEW IN STRIKE ORDER

Cable operators working on the New York end of the Commercial Cable Company's Atlantic lines, have announced that beginning on Friday night at midnight the men would remain off duty for 48 hours, returning at midnight Sunday, the same to occur every week-end, Friday midnight until Sunday midnight, until their demands have been granted. This "week-end strike" is something new in the strike line and the results will be watched with much interest.

The operators who are members of the Cable-Telegraph Operators' Association are demanding a wage equal to that received by operators at the European end of the lines. The European employees, it is said, are receiving a 60 per cent annual bonus on their salary and an allowance of \$25 a month for subsistence. The United States operators receive 30 per cent bonus and an allowance for subsistence.

## WINNIPEG LABOR HOLDS PARADE AS MARK OF PROTEST

Fully 2,000 men, women and children of all ranks of labor, Monday morning paraded in Winnipeg, in protest against refusal of bail to the eight labor leaders awaiting trial for seditious conspiracy. Just as the lines were being formed it began to rain, but the parade was carried out in spite of the rain.

The parade was under the auspices of the O.B.U., but it did not represent a show of O.B.U. strength, as the cause of the parade was a common grievance of labor, and all factions were invited to unite in the demonstration.

## METAL WORKERS IN FRANCE HAVE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

### Provision Regarding Eight-Hour Day Became Effective On June 1, 1919.

Representatives of the metallurgical, mining, mechanical construction, electrical and manufacturing employees' union, and of the Federation of Metal Workers of France have agreed upon the following articles: There shall be an eight-hour day in all of these industries. The employees will adapt themselves to the modern development in machinery and to reasonable methods of work in order that production may early resume its former status and attain the proportions necessary to the general welfare. The employers recognize that in order to maintain and develop production it is expedient to establish piece rates, premiums, and bonuses and they agree to guarantee a wage based upon production under normal conditions; and if, by reason of the activity and efforts of the employees, production exceeds this base, the employees are assured that their increased production shall not be considered as a reason for a reduction of wages.

The reduction of the hours of labor to eight shall not work a decrease in wages. Employees working by the hour shall have compensating increase of hour rates, but changes in piece rates shall be demanded only when such rates, without change in equipment, do not afford, with normal effort, an opportunity to earn the usual wages.

Foreign workmen having equal occupational skill as French workmen may be employed when industrial conditions demand it and shall receive equal wages and remunerations. The provision regarding the eight-hour day became effective June 1, 1919, in mechanical construction, metallurgy, naval, electrical, and manufacturing establishments.

In establishments where operation is continuous, however, and in which special difficulties are encountered in increasing the personnel and in changing machinery, the eight-hour day shall not be established until six months after the signing of the peace treaty. In order to meet these conditions the two organizations agree to make in common the necessary investigations relative to improvement in machinery, recruiting of labor, and needed changes in methods and operations.

## JOINT CONFERENCE OF OPERATORS AND MINERS, SEPT. 25

### To Be Held At Buffalo Immediately After U.M.W.A. Convention At Cleveland, Sept. 9.

John L. Lewis, acting international president of the United Mine Workers of America, issued a call for a joint conference of the miners and operators of the central competitive field, comprising western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 25, immediately following the close of the international convention of the United Mine Workers which will be held in that city beginning September 9.

The conference is being called for the purpose of negotiating a new wage agreement. The old agreement negotiated in Washington, D.C., on October 6, 1917, is nearing its termination and it is for this reason that a new agreement is being anticipated.

Thomas Brewster, chairman of the executive committee of operators has notified President Lewis, that the operators would meet the miners in joint conference on September 25, but that they preferred Buffalo, N.Y., as the meeting place and this change was accepted by Acting President Lewis.

A bill was recently introduced into the United States Congress to prohibit the immigration of aliens for a period of three years, exceptions being made in the case of certain relatives of aliens previously admitted and of persons engaged in the learned professions.

H. J. W. Powers, secretary of the Winnipeg Typographical Union, No. 191, with his wife and son was in the city Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, and renewed acquaintance with several old friends.

## DOMINION LABOR PARTY CONVENTION CALGARY, SEPT. 1

### Two Edmonton Men Elected Officers; Next Convention To Be Held In This City

The convention of the Alberta Branch of the Dominion Labor Party which was held in Calgary on Labor Day was highly successful in every way. Delegates from all parts of the province were present.

Rev. F. E. Mercer of Edmonton was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, and R. Mitchell also of the Edmonton branch was made Vice-President.

The convention opened at 10 a.m. on Monday, in the Labor Temple, with President Holmes Jowett of Lethbridge in the chair. Messrs. Smitten, Murray and McNabb were appointed as a resolutions committee and were instructed to bring in a statement of the ideals and objects of the party. With a view to having the organization as democratic as possible, each local branch will have a member on the provincial executive. The officers will be President, three Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer. The Vice-Presidents will be responsible for organization work in different parts of the province.

Future conventions will be held in the month of January each year. By invitation of the local branch the next convention will be held in Edmonton.

Resolutions calling for a half-day for election day, the provision for workers who are prevented from voting by reason of forced absence due to their employment, to cast their ballot, were passed. The abolition of deposits and property qualifications, the equalization of pensions and the \$2,000 cash bonus were also the subjects of resolutions. Another resolution instructed the incoming executive to co-operate with the farmers in order to secure the election of members of parliament who were independent of the two older parties. The laxity of the Government in dealing with the high cost of living was also the subject of a strong resolution.

The Alberta Branch will extend an invitation to Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the British Labor Party, to visit Alberta during his visit to America.

The following officers were elected: President, Holmes Jowett, Lethbridge; Vice-Presidents, J. Russel, Calgary; R. Mitchell, Edmonton; D. McNabb, Lethbridge; Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. F. E. Mercer, Edmonton.

## HIGH WAGES NO EXCUSE FOR HIGH COST OF SHOES

### Federal Trade Commission Blames Business Men and Not Labor.

The federal trade commission at Washington reports that the high price of shoes can not be justified. The favorite "high wages" excuse of business men is not accepted by the commission, which states that "labor and general expenses did not increase at so great a rate as either leather or other materials."

It is shown that leather constitutes from 60 to 75 per cent of the total cost of all shoes, except infants, and the retailer's absolute gross profit per pair of shoes "was very much greater in 1918 than in 1914."

In a group of shoes that cost the retailer from \$2 to \$2.50 in 1914, a large proportion of them were retailed for \$3.50. In 1918 the same shoes cost the retailer from \$3.05 to \$4.45 and were sold from \$5 to \$7 a pair. In 1914 the retailer's absolute gross profit for this group averaged a little more than \$1 per pair, and in 1918 it averaged more than \$1.80 per pair, while popular priced stores had a lower rate of expense in 1918 than they had in years prior to that time.

The commission finds that the retailer is not the only one to blame. It says: "The public had to pay prices for shoes that could not be justified not only because retail shoe dealers took too much profit, but because the dealer had to pass on to the consumer the excessive profits received by butchers for hides and also the excess profits of tanners and hide manufacturers."

"Taking into consideration all the circumstances, the high prices of shoes in 1917 and 1918 cannot be justified. Leather manufacturers, shoe manufacturers and retail shoe merchants all made unprecedented profits."

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### Shoe Facts that Should Interest You

The Cut-Rate Shoe Store caters to the Working-Man. Experience has taught us where and how to buy. We aim to sell good shoes at Cut-Rate price. Let your next shoes be bought at this store.

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## LABOR OPPOSES WAGE REDUCTIONS

### Rise in Wages Not in Proportion To Increased Cost of Living.

In defeating autocracy, labor will not accept wage reductions as its reward, declared Frank J. Hayes, president of the United Mine Workers, in discussing the suggestion that wages must be cut. "Wages have gone up during the war," he said, "but they have not advanced proportionately to the increased cost of living. All authorities agree that there is no likelihood of prices declining for at least a year. But despite this prophecy, councils of employers are now devising programs to better wages down. It is this scheme that organized labor must combat. We cannot parley, linger, wait. Our forces must be up and doing, not only to thwart attempted reductions but to win additional gains to meet living costs which present-day wages are so inadequate to cope with. "We have talked billions during the war, and as a result commercial leaders who used to think in millions are now planning billion-dollar enterprises. Corners for domestic trade, corners for foreign trade, are the dreams of leaders of proposed gigantic combines to realize their ambitions. And, of course, these leaders point with assurance to their ability to decrease wages to price their production beyond competition. "Labor must accept no reductions. Having patriotically mined the coal, manufactured the munitions, built the ships and offered their sons, that made possible the defeat of autocracy, labor will not accept as its reward a reduction in wages."

## UP-TO-DATE PAINT HAS DEADLY EFFECT

### Old Fashioned Way of Mixing Paint Less Poisonous To Painter

Under old conditions, a painter could work for 30 years and keep in fair condition, but now the limit is 10 or 12 years because of modern paints, say officers of the Painters' Union of New York.

"The old-fashioned way of making paint was with oil and sine. Then white lead was introduced. That though becomes poisonous. But the lead is not the only thing. The chemists have invaded the factory and brought in a hundred substitutes designed to quick covering and drying.

"Five minutes in a room where painters work would be long enough to convince the average man of the poisonous nature of these mixtures. No matter how much ventilation he can get, it is impossible for a painter to stay more than an hour in a place filled with such deadly fumes. The one purpose of the manufacturers is to produce a paint that will give quick results. Sometimes they can get the appearance of two coats with one. Of course, it does not last so well, but that makes no difference.

"Beauty of color and permanence were the qualities formerly demanded in paint. Now everything is sacrificed to speed and present effect. If the painters could choose between the five day work under present conditions and six days with less injurious paint, they would take the old conditions.

"Dr. Harris, the occupational disease expert, examined hundreds of painters for months. He reported that a large percentage of them were diseased as a result of their work. With the assistance of the health department, the brotherhood carried on an educational campaign. We tried to teach the boys to handle these materials with less injury to their health. Even with this, the toll of those hurt by lead poisoning and other ailments is enormous."

## CHILD LABOR RULE STRICT IN PENN. MINES AND MILLS

### Saw Mill Must Pay Tax on Profits If Employing Children Under 14 Years of Age.

A saw mill must pay a tax on its profits, under the federal child labor amendment to the revenue law, if it employs children under 14 years of age to work in the woods, but mine owners may employ children under 16 years of age to work in these same woods without paying a tax.

The above summarizes a ruling by United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper, in response to a request for a decision by a Pennsylvania mining company. The officials stated that they wanted to employ boys in the woods to stack mine ties, bark, "and other light work," and inquired if the company was liable for the tax.

The federal official held that the boys are not "employed in the mines," although their names are on the company's pay rolls.

Mr. Roper shows, however, that if the boys were employed by a saw mill company, the tax would be levied, as the law applies to all departments connected with the mill.

Under the law a tax is levied on the employment of children in mines under 16 and in other industries the age limit is 14.

## HOW DEPORTATION RESULTED IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA

In July, 1917, a number of corporations, including the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company, the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, the El Paso Southwestern Railway and others, deported 1,186 striking copper miners and their sympathizers from Bisbee, Arizona, and shipped them into New Mexico. Civil suits totalling \$6,150,000 were filed in the state courts against the corporations and persons concerned. A settlement of these claims has recently been effected out of court on the basis of payment of \$1,250 to married men with children, \$1,000 to married men, and \$500 to single men.

## PLAN TO END JURISDICTIONAL STRIKES APPROVED

### Members of Building Trades Approve Plan at Annual Convention

A plan to end jurisdictional strikes in the building industry has been approved by the annual convention of the building trades department, A.F. of L. This plan was prepared last March at a conference between officers of the department and representatives of the five national associations of architects, engineers, general contractors, builders' exchanges and building trades' employees and the United States Department of Labor.

A board of eight members will be created, composed of three unionists, from different trades, three employers and an engineer and an architect. When a jurisdictional dispute arises there shall be no lockout or sympathetic strike because of the dispute.

Local unions that fail to accept the agreement or the board's award shall be suspended from their international organization, which shall "proceed at once to man the job and the employer shall co-operate with the international organization in so doing." If an architect, engineer or employer fails to accept the agreement or award he shall be suspended from his organization.

A two-thirds vote will be necessary to make an award, and if this is not possible the matter will be referred to an umpire. If the parties fail to agree on an umpire, the secretary of the Department of Labor will be asked to name an umpire.

No trade union member of the board shall vote on an award in the dispute involving his craft. After an award has been made it can be reopened on the vote of six members of the board. The decisions of the board shall govern architects and engineers in writing specifications and the contractors in awarding contracts.

The building trades department has named the following unionists as its representatives on the board: W. L. Hutchinson and John J. Hynea, presidents of the international unions of carpenters and sheet metal workers, respectively, and Wm. Dobson, secretary of the bricklayers' international.

## BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE EXPLAINS PROFITTEERING PLAN

The British board of trade in explaining the profiteering law, indicates that there will be a central investigation by a central committee into the cost and profits of production and distribution of goods, also a local investigation by a committee, subject to appeal to a tribunal, into complaints of the general public concerning prices charged and profits made in the railway distribution of goods.

Local authorities in London have the option of establishing a local committee. All committees and tribunals established under the act will advise not to take action which will hamper or restrict legitimate commercial enterprise.

## U.S. GOVERNMENT TO OPEN NUMBER OF RETAIL STORES

Another step by Washington administration to cut down high living costs, is the opening of retail stores in a number of cities throughout the country to sell household commodities and clothing.

Through the retail stores to be opened by the war department, the army's large surplus stocks of socks, underwear, shirts, raincoats, blankets, gloves, tobacco, soap and other goods will be sold. Customers in the large cities where the stores will be operated will be able to purchase over the counter but the stocks also will be made available to persons in other communities through the parcel post.

Price lists are being prepared and these will be furnished to all post offices for the convenience of the public. While no announcement has yet been made, it is expected that the prices, like those on foodstuffs, now being disposed of, will be considerably below the prevailing market.

Trades union membership in Great Britain during the year 1918 showed an increase of 1,44,733 over the previous year, the total membership reported being 4,532,085. In the United States the American Federation of Labor reported a membership of over 3,260,000 at the close of 1918, a gain of more than 273,500 during the last eight months of the year.

## THE PLUMB PLAN AS A CHALLENGE

### Strike Accusations Against Labor Representatives Are All False.

Perhaps there is nothing surprising in the fact that the dropping of the Plumb plan for railroad management in the midst of a public consciousness that had apparently prepared itself to see the railroads restored to private ownership has had very much the same effect, as the dropping of a bomb in a crowded city.

All sorts of unfounded assertions are being made against the Labor representatives, too often in place of the arguments or facts that might be expected to show the fallibility of their proposal. They are accused of threatening to cause a general strike unless their government ownership plan should be adopted, and many persons seem to have a notion that the railroad strike now in progress is somehow concerned with the railroad ownership controversy; yet the proponents of the Plumb plan have stated explicitly that they were "not thinking of a strike" as a means of compelling congress to adopt their project, rather than they are counting on the education of public opinion and the usual electioneering methods to secure a congress that will favor adoption. As for the present strike, that, of course, is based on wholly other interests, namely, the interest of certain classes of railroad men to put an end to what they feel is an unwarranted delay, on the part of the Railroad Wage Adjustment Board, in passing upon their demand for higher wages.

Similarly it is easy as it is ridiculous to inveigh against the members of the railroad brotherhoods as Bolsheviks, threatening the country with the red terror of Russia, because of their proposition with respect to the railroads. Such statements can only weaken the position of those who uphold private ownership and wish to stand against any radical change. It is only dodging the issue to contend that this is an assault upon the national form of government. It is nothing of the sort. We have here the American democracy, capable of being dominated by whatever groups or classes can manage to swing the greatest political influence.

That one sort of group has been dominant in the past does not, of course, mean that the government is breaking down merely because, as times change, another sort of group comes to exercise dominating influence. And the claim is equally unwarranted that the railroad men, representing five per cent of the people of the United States, are undertaking to thrust their proposal upon the other 95 per cent of the population, as if the entire 95 per cent were definitely aligned against the Plumb plan. Nobody knows at this juncture what proportion of the 95 per cent would vote either way if the opportunity were given it.

Why not, then, look the proposition in the face, and deal with it for what it really is? And what is it, stripped of all disguises, but the long-expected challenge, in concrete form, of collective labor to individualistic Capital?—Christian Science Monitor.

## PROFITTEERS USE 'SMOKE SCREENS' TO CONCEAL PROFITS

### Fruit Bought by Speculators Before It Had Ripened On the Trees

Unadulterated profiteering is the cause for present prices, declared Wm. C. Colver, chairman of the federal trade commission in a speech in Washington, D.C.

All talk about inflated currency, dislocation of industry because men joined the military service, turning of industrial plants into munitions factories and similar reasons are but "smoke screens" for the profiteer, said the speaker.

"They tell you that industries were dislocated by turning factories and mills over to war production," he declared. "This is not a sufficient reason for the high cost of living. They tell you that the inflation of currency is another cause. But currency in this country is not as inflated as people would have you think. The heavy exports of food and clothes are talked of as a contributing factor. But all of these reasons are not sufficient to account for the present situation. They are being used as 'smoke screens' in the operation of the most completely devised campaign of profiteering any country ever saw."

In January, he declared, as much or more than 80 per cent of packed foods, dried fruits and other foodstuffs had been bought by speculators before the fruit had ripened on the trees. Fish, which would inhabit rivers several months subsequently, were sold before the ice had left their rivers, he declared. In these deals the profits of speculators, who would sell the products not once, but many times, would be paid by the consumer. This profiteering, he indicated, is regarded by experts as one of the basic reasons for the high cost of living.

Superbusiness has discovered a new method of nullifying the Sherman anti-trust law by combining competitive products, such as butter, oleomargarine and a vegetable substitute for butter. These products cannot be touched by the law because it provides for monopolies only in one product.

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## EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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President—R. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4959.  
Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phones: Office, 4018; residence, 42277.  
Vice-President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.  
Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, care A. Farnilo.  
Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. A. Campbell.  
Legislative Committee—E. E. Roper, W. Heron, T. Russell, W. Porter, J. Harkness.  
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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 1st 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. B. 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 Pipefitters Railway 685—Secretary, E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave. Meets 1st Friday in Labor Hall.  
Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. G. Suthen, 10607 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' & Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 73320.  
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, A. H. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.  
Civic Employees Local 50—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 Dredgers—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. Farnilo; meets in Labor Hall.  
U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hutzal, 9531 108A 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.

## METAL WORKERS WOULD FORCE RECOGNITION

Compulsory recognition of the right of collective bargaining in France is the metal workers' slogan, since the failure of their recent strike. The metal employers refuse to recognize the union, although the French law of 1884 declares labor organizations are "legal." This law has never been enforced by the government, and the unions have been forced to secure a statutory right by economic organization. Since the metal workers lost their strike, several weeks ago, the employers have been indulging in wholesale victimization.

## ONE BIG UNION HEADED STRAIGHT FOR THE ROCKS

Mine Workers' Journal Thinks "One Big Fizzle" Is Having Its Troubles.

The "One Big Union" has encountered so many snags in the last few weeks that it is having a hard time to keep out of the bolshevik graveyard. It had quite a run in Canada for a time and many workmen were inveigled into its ranks, only to find that they had been duped into a position that left them standing before the public in a ridiculous light. The "One Big Union" accomplished nothing except that it pulled off a strike that left thousands of workers stranded because the strike was of the foolish kind. The "One Big Union" has failed because it deserved to fail. Those who took up with the movement now find themselves out on a limb, with no one to blame for their predicament but themselves.  
Since the collapse of the "One Big Union" in western Canada, there has been a grand rush to desert its sinking ship and seek refuge in the legitimate trades union movement. For instance, the Metal Trades Council of Vancouver was one of the principal actors in the secession movement in favor of the "One Big Union." This organization has now refused to stand by those "One Big Union" strikers who are being discriminated against since the collapse of the sympathetic strike fizzle.  
Practically all of the trades unions in Vancouver had enough men remaining loyal to their original purposes to maintain a skeleton organization while the sympathetic strike was in progress. About seventy-five members of the Boilermakers' Union remained after the stampede to the "One Big Union." Now, however, the membership of this local union has increased about six hundred, and it is reported that nearly all of these are men who deserted and joined the "One Big Union."  
It is also reported that there is a movement on foot to revise and amend the constitution of the "One Big Union," because the members have found that it is not what they thought it was. Altogether, the "One Big Fizzle" is having its troubles, and indications are that it will soon be numbered among those other secession movements that have so often attempted to destroy the legitimate labor movement in America.—Mine Workers' Journal.

## UNION HOSPITAL IDEA MERITS OUR CONSIDERATION

Established At Eureka, California, By Number of Unions of Lumbermen.

Out in Eureka, California, there is a hospital which receives all its patients free of charge, yet does not have to appeal to charity for support. It was established some years ago by a number of labor unions of lumbermen, scattered through Humboldt County. One of the union lumbermen had been injured, and not knowing of a better way to care for him, the unions hired a doctor and a nurse and gave the injured man into their charge. Before he was cured another patient claimed their attention, and he was passed over to the doctor and the nurse. Such was the beginning of the labor union hospital in Eureka.  
Then came a long, bitter fight with the employers, which resulted in the dissolution of the unions. The hospital survived, however. It was put on a co-operative basis, yearly membership tickets were sold at twelve dollars apiece, the holder being entitled to surgical or medical aid in the hospital in case of need. On this simple basis the hospital has continued to develop, until now it is the best institution of its kind in the country. No stock has ever been sold, no appeal to charity has ever been made, and money that was once borrowed was repaid out of the returns from the sale of membership tickets.  
In answer to the demand of their Fort William employes for an increase in wages of five cents per hour, the Canada Starch Company, Limited, offered either to give an increase of 2 1/2 cents, with the prospect of steady employment, or to accede to the workers' demand with the possibility of closing the Fort William plant should the costs show a loss to the company after the conditions imposed by the men had been given a fair trial. A ballot was taken on the question, all the 250 employes at the plant voting, the result of which was overwhelmingly in favor of the five cent increase.  
Some men never borrow trouble; they buy it outright.

## RED CROSS ENTERS UPON PEACE WORK

Can. Red Cross Will Enter League With Five Representatives in General Council

Those who have been familiar with the great work accomplished by the Red Cross Society during the past five years, and the splendid record of service which has been accomplished by the Society, will be interested to learn the steps which have been taken towards establishing the Red Cross as a permanent organization.  
Although prior to the war, Red Cross Societies existed in every civilized country in the world, it was heard of their activities except in the United States of America. The Red Cross was looked upon primarily, except in the United States, as a war organization, to care for sick and wounded soldiers. This limited interpretation of the society's powers has now passed for all time into oblivion.  
Why? Because during four and a half years of unparalleled destruction and devastation, the Red Cross has come to be regarded as one of the greatest constructive forces which the world has ever known. On February 22nd, 1919, the most eminent scientists together with leading men of Great Britain, United States, France, Italy and Japan met in conference at Paris, and decided that henceforth the Red Cross must remain as a permanent organization for the prevention of disease, the advancement of public health, and the amelioration of suffering of the above mentioned purposes.  
Under Article 25 of the League of Nations, each nation which enters the league agrees to establish, maintain and develop in its own country, duly authorized voluntary National Red Cross organizations for the above mentioned purposes.  
At Cannes in April last, as an outcome of the above mentioned conference, the League of Red Cross Societies was formed. The league is non-political, non-governmental, non-sectarian.  
In June last the parliament of Canada conferred upon the Canadian Red Cross Society, the extension of its charter necessary to enable the society to maintain a permanent peace organization.  
The Canadian Red Cross will enter the league with the same distinct recognition as the British Red Cross, and will be entitled to five representatives in the general council of the league.  
Our representatives at the general council will confer with Red Cross representatives of other countries as to the best methods of combatting disease, promoting child welfare, public health and the amelioration of suffering throughout the world. Already as an outcome of the peace organization of the Red Cross the needs of western Canada for increased nursing and medical service, have been laid before the central council of the Canadian Red Cross and steps are being taken to consider how best to meet this need. Sir Arthur Newsholme of the British Red Cross, and representative of the British health authorities at the conference at Cannes, has just visited Toronto to confer with the central executive of the Canadian Red Cross in regard to the peace work of the society and the public recognition of the status conferred upon the Red Cross.  
The program of work for Alberta will be made public at a convention to be held on September 30th next, after which a reorganization of the work will take place to enable the people of this province to adopt the activities of article 397 of the peace treaty, and those which probably will become members prior to the conference, have been invited to send delegates.

## CANADA'S FIRST JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FORMED

The first joint industrial council to be established in Canada, on lines similar to those suggested in the Whitby report, was organized as the result of a meeting of representatives of the Building Trades' League and the contractors of the city of Toronto, held in the office of the Minister of Labor on March 17, 1919.  
The council is to consist of 10 members, the representation to be as follows: Two from the Builders' Exchange, one from the Toronto Society, Domestic, Sanitary and Heating Engineers, one from the International Master Painters' Association, and five from the Building Trades' League.

## HOW AUSTRALIAN LABOR REGULATES MINING INDUSTRY

Hours of Labor Reduced to 30 Per Week—Five Days Of Six Hours Each.

The New South Wales Labor Party proposes to carry out the following proposals relating to mining, when they secure control of the government of that Australian state. There is to be state financial support for prospecting parties seeking new fields or exploring old workings; while the government will also erect batteries and other treatment plants in approved districts, and make access to private property for bona fide miners easier than it is at the present time.  
The Labor Party proposes that full compensation shall be paid to all persons meeting with accidents in mining. In the case of death, a substantial rate will be paid, while in cases where accidents prevent the worker carrying on his occupation, he is to be paid his full wages during the period of incapacity, all mines are to be nationalized and under the joint control of the men employed in the industry. In taking over the mines from private owners, the only compensation to be paid shall be the actual money invested therein—this to be paid for by interest-bearing bonds.  
The management of the mines will then be in the hands of committees in conjunction with the minister of mines, each party appointing an equal number to control the working of the mine. The hours of labor shall be reduced to 30 per week—five days of six hours each. All contract and piece-work shall be abolished, and weekly wages paid instead. In addition, holidays—two weeks yearly—shall be granted the men on full pay, while bathing and dressing accommodation shall be provided at all times.—Exchange.  
The management of the mines will then be in the hands of committees in conjunction with the minister of mines, each party appointing an equal number to control the working of the mine. The hours of labor shall be reduced to 30 per week—five days of six hours each. All contract and piece-work shall be abolished, and weekly wages paid instead. In addition, holidays—two weeks yearly—shall be granted the men on full pay, while bathing and dressing accommodation shall be provided at all times.—Exchange.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOR IN OCT.

All Nations Members of International Labor Organization Invited To Send Delegates.

The international labor conference, provided for in the peace treaty, has been called by President Wilson, to meet in Washington, October 29. All nations members of the international labor organization, as defined in article 397 of the peace treaty, and those which probably will become members prior to the conference, have been invited to send delegates.  
Secretary of Labor Wilson has been asked by the President to take charge of the arrangements. The international committee of the conference has completed its work in London, and Ambassador Davis has been instructed to invite the committee, in the name of the President, to meet in Washington in September.  
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### ELSIE FERGUSON IS COMING TO ALLEN

Recognized in screenland as one of the most artistic of screen villains Warner Oland plays the part of a gambler in Elsie Ferguson's latest Artercraft picture, "The Avalanche," which will be shown at the Allen theatre for two days beginning on Monday next. Mr. Oland's portrayal in this picture is said to be the best he has ever essayed since he became identified with motion pictures. Mr. Oland is seen as Nick Delano, who operates a fashionable gambling resort in New York. He plucks his victims with rare artistry, and he is at once the debonair gambler, the typical sport and cold calculating scoundrel whom one cannot help admiring despite his buzzard-like methods. That he should be killed may be a source of delight to many who believe in retributive justice, but his artistic death deprives the action of its most soulful character.

Miss Ferguson is otherwise excellently supported, her leading man being Lunaden Hare who appeared in the same capacity with her in "Barbary Sheep." In the cast are Zeffie Tilbury, Fred Esmerlon, William Roselle and Grace Field.

### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HOLD CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees have issued a call for the third annual convention of this organization, to be held in San Francisco, beginning September 8.

### MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES

1. \$5 in case of a motorcycle, and for any other motor vehicle according to the length of wheel base in inches as follows:

For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 inches.....	\$15.00
Exceeding 100 inches but not exceeding 105 inches.....	17.50
Exceeding 105 inches but not exceeding 110 inches.....	20.00
Exceeding 110 inches but not exceeding 115 inches.....	22.50
Exceeding 115 inches but not exceeding 120 inches.....	25.00
Exceeding 120 inches but not exceeding 125 inches.....	27.50
Exceeding 125 inches but not exceeding 130 inches.....	30.00
Exceeding 130 inches but not exceeding 135 inches.....	32.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 inches.....	35.00

2. The foregoing fees shall include the cost of one set of number plates.

3. The fee, payable after October 1 in any year, shall be one-half of the fee above prescribed.

4. Fire engines and fire patrol apparatus, police patrol and municipal owned ambulances shall be exempt from payment of the above fees, but such motor vehicles shall be registered and number plates issued on payment of fee of one dollar for each pair of number plates on filing of the statement required under section 3 of "The Motor Vehicle Act."

E. TROWBRIDGE, Deputy Provincial Secretary. Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.



The Kilkenny Four, Irish singers and dancers who are a feature of next week's Pantages vaudeville bill.

### NEW YORK ACTORS GET CONCESSIONS; RESULT OF STRIKE

Following a meeting of representatives of the Hippodrome management with officials of the Chorus Equity Association, Actors' Equity Association and the international alliance of theatrical stage employes and motion picture operators the strike at the New York Hippodrome, which plunged the biggest theatre in the world into darkness, was called off, and the doors are again open.

Marie Dressler, president of the Chorus Equity Association, who claimed credit for calling the strike, which the Hippodrome management asserted was called by the Stage Hands' Union, stated that the terms of settlement included recognition of the chorus equity association and the granting of demands for extra pay for performances in excess of eight a week.

### CARPENTIER WILL FIGHT DEMPSEY; PURSE \$175,000

Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, announced last night that he would accept an offer just received from the manager of Georges Carpentier for a purse of \$175,000. The offer was received early Monday morning by cable. Kearns said it was his opinion that it would be staged in the National Sporting Club in London if Dempsey agrees to the arrangements.



Then it goes presents CHARLES RAY in "Hay Foot, Straw Foot." A Famous Picture

At the Allen Next Friday and Saturday

### PHONOGRAPHS ARE TO BE USED BY U.S. POLITICIANS

Beginning Sept. 1, Phonographic Addresses Will be Released at Rate of Two Each Month

The Nations Forum, for whom the Columbia Graphophone Co. manufactures records, has entered into an important arrangement with the National Committees of both Republican and Democratic parties in the United States for the coming presidential campaign, which promises to be one of the most exciting in history.

The advance proofs indicate that the best thought in the U.S. is in accord with the idea of putting talking machines to work in the campaign—to enable the voices of presidential candidates and great party leaders on both sides to be heard each month in every city, town, village and hamlet in the United States.

Beginning September 1st, the phonographic addresses will be released at the rate of two each month—one Republican and one Democratic. They run five minutes—loud and clear as a bell. Appropriate Columbia musical selections will appear on the reverse side of every talk.

The National Committees of both parties will send letters to their state, congressional, city, county, township and ward organizations and clubs, pointing out the political value of the records and furnishing the names and addresses of the Columbia dealers who handle them. The records will be featured in the weekly and monthly publications of both parties, and so far as possible the tons of campaign literature distributed everywhere throughout the struggle will call attention to the records and where they may be obtained.

The millions of phonographs in the homes throughout the United States will be mobilized for election purposes and in getting the messages of the leaders and candidates across. The phonograph is also to be an essential part of all meetings and gatherings to augment the voices of local speakers.

A great deal of newspaper publicity is being given to this innovation, and in which the newspapers recognize a master stroke in utilizing one of the greatest forces in existence—the phonograph.

Striking actors became managers Monday when the Actors' Equity Association opened a week's engagement at the Auditorium in Chicago with a vaudeville bill consisting of the services of a score or more of stars. Two hundred actors took part in the initial performance.

### ACTORS WILL TOUR COUNTRY IF THE THEATRES CLOSE

Striking actors in New York are not scared at the managers threat to close every theatre, since the stage employes and musicians have joined in the strike. Commenting on this move by the managers, Frank Gillmore, executive secretary of the Actors' Equity Association, said:

"I can only say that that will not alter our resolution to stick until final victory is assured. I wish to remind the managers that a theatre remains a theatre only so long as actors are performing there. Without actors the theatre is nothing but a building. The actors' talents can be as easily exercised in a hall, in a tent, or even in a vacant lot. The public will gather to see the actor, no matter where he acts. Therefore, if the theatres are closed to us, we shall organize companies to tour the country, just as Mrs. Fiske and Mme. Bernhardt did when a powerful trust discriminated against them."

### CHARLES RAY AT ALLEN NEXT FRIDAY

Charles Ray, a highly talented actor, who has created a distinctive type in his human sketches of a country boy, will again be presented at the Allen theatre next Friday and Saturday. His latest photoplay is entitled "Hay Foot, Straw Foot," and it was written by Julien Josephson and directed by Thomas H. Ince.

"Hay Foot, Straw Foot," abounds with humor and homely touches of rural life, but most of the scenes take place in an army training camp. Ray appears as Ulysses S. Grant Briggs, who has been named after the famous general because his grandfather served with him in the Civil War. The war with Germany breaks out and young Ulysses enlists. To make him every inch a soldier, the old man dresses him in the uniform of blue that served so faithfully during earlier years. Thus he creates something of a sensation when he arrives in camp.

Ulysses has a lively time in camp! He weighs every question and asks himself "Would Grant do likewise?" Advised to stay away from play actresses, he doesn't know what to do when he meets one. And when the war is over and he has to go back to the farm without getting a chance at the Kaiser he is broken-hearted. Of course, there's a love story and the whole play is embroidered with human touches and comedy tones. Doris Lee is Ray's leading woman and Spottiswoode Milken, William Conkling and J. P. Lockney are in the supporting cast.

While nobody is entirely satisfied with the terms of peace, nobody wishes to go back to war.

### TARZAN, APE WONDER AT PANTAGES NEXT WEEK

A wonderful chimpanzee will compete with Oriental workers for highest honors on next week's Pantages vaudeville bill. K. T. Kuma, one of the greatest of the many Japanese conjurers who have recently come to America, features "Levitation" as the greatest of his many good tricks. Dominique Amora, the French comedian also is on the bill, being assisted on his present tour by a petite Francaise, Jeanette.

Tarzan, the ape wonder, is a rarity among trained animals because he has a keen sense of humor which few trained animals possess. The Kilkenny Four are an Irish singing quartette, combining songs, dances and patter. W. E. Whittle is known as the policeman-ventriloquist, and Wolfe and Patterson open the show with some exceptionally classy dancing.

### USES AIRPLANE TO DISTRIBUTE STRIKE LITERATURE

While members of the local constabulary shook their "billies" skyward and shouted threats which fell on deaf ears, M. D. Barber, financial agent for the local order of the Blacksmiths' Drop Forgers and Helpers' Union and an L. A. Shipyard worker, flew over this city today and scattered a thousand copies of strike literature, the distributing privilege of which had been refused him here a few hours before by the police department, says the Long Beach (Cal.) Daily Telegram, July 22, about the strike at the Los Angeles shipyards.

When told that he could not pass the pamphlets about in this city, Barber conceived the idea of an air raid and ingeniously arranged with an aviator at one of the local flying fields to carry him over the city and scatter his propaganda. The raiders "bumped" the city in real Zeppelin style and "hits" are reported in several sections of the business district.

It was said in the local police station this morning that if this method of distribution becomes too popular among those to whom the right has been refused, an anti-aircraft battery may be instituted to enforce the demands of the law.

Are your dues paid in advance every month? It is very much to the interest of each individual member to attend to this important duty.

### THE AMUSEMENTS TAX ACT

Every person attending an exhibition, performance or entertainment at a place of amusement to which an entrance or admission fee is charged shall on each admission thereto pay an amusement tax at the following rates:

- When the price of admission is from 10c to 20c inclusive, a tax of 1c.
- When the price of admission is more than 20c and not more than 75c, a tax of 2½c.
- When the price of admission is more than 75c and not more than \$1.00, a tax of 5c.
- When the price of admission is more than \$1.00 but not more than \$2.00, a tax of 10c.
- When the price of admission is more than \$2.00, a tax of 25c.
- A tax of 25c shall be paid by every person attending any boxing bouts or contests.
- Where admission is given by pass or complimentary tickets a tax shall be payable at the highest rate charged for the performance to which admission is granted.

### PENALTIES

Every person who, without having previously paid the tax provided by this Act, enters a place of amusement in the province for the purpose of attending an exhibition, performance, entertainment or game shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not more than \$50.00 for each offence, and in default of the payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than six months.

Every owner of a place of amusement and every employee of an owner of a place of amusement who permits or authorizes or is a party or privy to the admission of any person to a place of amusement for the purpose of attending an exhibition, performance, entertainment or game therein, without payment of the tax provided for by this Act, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than \$25.00, nor more than \$500.00 for each offence, and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than six months.

E. TROWBRIDGE, Deputy Provincial Secretary. Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.

## ALLEN

NEXT WEEK MONDAY AND TUESDAY

### Elsie Ferguson

### 'The Avalanche'

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

### Madge Kennedy

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

### CHARLES RAY

### 'Hayfoot Strawfoot'

A Positive Scream

## MONARCH THEATRE

NEXT WEEK MON., TUES. AND WED.

## ANITA STEWART

### "VIRTUOUS WIVES"

## Fall Underwear

### For Men and Young Men

Stanfield's Green Label Underwear, per garment \$2.25  
Stanfield's Red Label Underwear, per garment \$2.75

We have a very complete range of Fall and Winter Underwear to choose from at moderate prices.

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Victor Victrolas, Records and Music Rolls. Used Pianos at Special Prices.

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## Saturday Meat Specials

- Choice Pot Roasts of Beef, per lb. 15c and 20c
- Choice Oven Roasts of Beef, per lb. 20c
- Choice Boiling Beef, lean, lb. 16c
- Choice Rolled Roasts of Beef, per lb. 30c
- Choice Brisket Boiling, per lb. 15c
- Shoulders of Lamb, half or whole, per lb. 25c
- Legs of Lamb, per lb. 38c
- Shoulders Roasts of Veal, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. 18c
- Legs and Loins of Veal, lb. 25c
- Choice Corned Beef, per lb. 30c
- Choice Pickle Pork, per lb. 38c
- Fresh Ox Hearts, per lb. 15c
- Shamrock Creamery Butter, 60c per lb., 2 lbs. for \$1.12

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Alberta Avenue Market, Phone 71120

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FREE PRESS

# The Woman's Page

## DOMESTIC SERVICE QUESTION GIVEN ATTENTION IN ENG.

### Conditions of Domestic Service Should Be Made More Attractive to Get Results

Shortly after the signing of the armistice the Women's Advisory Committee, of Great Britain, was asked to consider and report upon the question of domestic service, the terms of the reference being as follows: "To consider the general conditions in regard to domestic service as affected by the employment of women on war work, and to indicate the general lines on which the available supply of labor for this purpose may be utilized in the best interests of the nation."

The advisory committee formed four subcommittees to deal, respectively, with training, home helps, machinery of distribution, and organization and conditions. The subcommittee on home helps soon found its work so closely connected with health problems that it seemed better to turn it over to another committee already established, and to go out of existence. The three remaining committees handed in reports which have recently been published.

The reports show that it would appear difficult to get together a body of desirable workers unless the conditions of domestic service were made more attractive than at present. As a means for regulating conditions it is suggested that local joint committees of employers and workers with impartial, elected chairmen, be formed, and that these be co-ordinated throughout the country. If the centers recommended are generally formed, the committee thinks there should be no difficulty in eventually applying the Whitley scheme of councils, and in co-ordinating the work of the centers with that of the public authorities. Trade unions should be recognized and workers given facilities for joining them.

Pleading the formation of joint committees or other bodies for regulating conditions, the committee suggests that a substantial reduction be made in the hours during which domestic workers are on duty; that definite time for meals be allowed; that, in addition, free time amounting to at least two hours daily be given during which the worker should be free to come or go as she chooses; and that a fortnight's holiday with board wages be given annually. For workers not living in the house the weekly hours should not exceed 48, not including meal time. An eight-hour day with pay for overtime is also urged.

## MISS BAUSLAUGH RESIGNS POSITION BUREAU OF LABOR

Miss Ida H. Bauslaugh, who has been inspector of Bureau of Labor since its inception has resigned to accept a position as service manager of the Bennis Bag Co., at Winnipeg. Miss Bauslaugh was appointed as factory inspector in 1914 after strenuous efforts of organized labor and the women's organizations of Winnipeg. There is no doubt that her work has had a beneficial effect upon the working conditions of the women of the province. She worked untiringly for the minimum wage bill for women and girls from 1915 till its adoption in 1918.

## Best Millinery Values in City

You want your Hat to become you, to have style, be of first class material and workmanship, and at reasonable price. You will get what you want at the **PATTERN HAT SHOP** (Mrs. W. H. Todd), 9981 Jasper Ave. (Opposite Hallier's).

## Heath's Drug Store

Corner Nansayo and Jasper Avenue

- Specials for Friday and Saturday, September 5 and 6
- 50c Fruitives, Special 30c
  - 50c Gin Pills, Special 30c
  - 75c Nestle's Food, Special 65c
  - 50c Chase's Ointment, Special 45c
  - Heath's Syrup White Pine with Menthol, Eucalyptol and Honey 50c
  - Palm Olive Soap, Special 3 for 25c
  - 25c Pressoline for Corns, Special 27c
  - 25c Beecham's Pills, Special 21c
  - 25c Steadman's Teething Powders, Special 21c
  - Whitania, quart bottles \$1.75
  - 35c Writing Tablets, Special 27c
  - 40c Sal. Hepatico, Special 30c
  - Colgate's Tooth Paste, Special 25c
  - 25c Nyl's Violet Tablets, Special 15c
  - 15c Oatmeal Bath Soap, Special 10c
  - \$1.00 Nyl's Vegetable Preserver, Special 54c
  - Woodbury Shaving Stick 35c
  - 35c Glycerin for Cough, Special 35c
  - Garden Court Face Powder (assort. of colors), Special 75c
- Try our Special Chocolate Assortment at 45c lb.

## MISS MACADAMS IS APPOINTED DIST. DIRECTOR

Miss Roberta MacAdams, soldier representative in the Alberta legislature, has been appointed District Director of the Home Branch of the Soldier Settlement Board for Edmonton. Miss MacAdams was elected at the general election of 1917, and with Mrs. Louise McKinney shares the honor of being the first woman to be elected to a Canadian legislature. She was born in Sarnia, Ont., where her father was a prominent newspaper man. The late Hon. W. J. Hanna was her brother-in-law. Miss MacAdams went overseas in 1915, and was on the staff of the Orpington hospital; and, after her election in 1917, she made a tour, at the invitation of the Red Cross Society, of the hospitals of France. She took a very active part, both at home and overseas, in the welfare of the soldier.

## FEMALE LABOR IN SWITZERLAND ONE HALF MEN'S SCALE

Female labor in Switzerland has not yet been accredited an equal footing with the male labor even where men and women are doing the same amount and kind of work in the same concern.

According to reports the rates of pay before the war for female labor were practically one-half of those for male labor; during the war this proportion remained fairly constant. Female labor in stores and factories was very poorly paid before the war, a maximum wage of 60 to 100 francs (\$11.58 to \$19.30) prevailing. However, at that time the cost of living was generally low and there appears to have been little dissatisfaction with the wages received, a condition which materially changed when the war sent up the prices of food and clothing.

## EMPLOYERS TRY STARVING PLAN TO WIN STRIKES

### Close Plant Indefinitely When Workers Demand Living Wage.

Employers representing large concerns have adopted new tactics dealing with their employes. To a man "up a tree" it is a plain attempt to starve out the working man and force him into submission through that method of warfare.

Employees in large concerns in and around Chicago very recently made demands on the employers for an increase in wages, pointing out the necessity of receiving same to meet the cost of living. In many of the plants in question the day rates of pay were miserably low. If piece work was in vogue, the worker would have to work hard and fast to bring his day's pay to where he might have a living and put aside a dollar or two for future old age. Piece work is graveyard work.

If the demands were refused, and which happened in every case known to the writer, the men concluded it would be better to be starved on the outside of the plant walking the streets than to starve inside the shops working themselves to a mere shadow. Their weapon of enforcing the price of sale of labor to a reasonable figure was "walk out" because the employers would not treat with them collectively but emphasized they would be dealt with as individuals.

It now transpires that the big trusts, the gigantic money interests back of all of this, has formed a combine to meet the demands of labor and Chicago has been selected as the place to make the first test. When employes make demands they are to be refused, knowing they will suspend work, the employers are to close down their plants and serve notice that "this plant will remain closed indefinitely." The employers are backed and financially reimbursed for losses sustained by the gigantic money trust of manufacturers. In the meantime, the meat trust is brought into play.

The trust informs the jobber or butcher that "on account of the unsettled financial condition in this country" credit is to be extended no longer than thirty days. The dealer so informed the wage earner who is on strike, that his credit is stopped, and in time it is the aim of the employer to force a settlement through the starvation process. Such is the case relative to other necessities of life, for it is well understood that the Beef Trust controls the output of many other items that make up the foodstuffs for the home. It is to be hoped that the employers will not attempt to carry out such a program. They may say that such is far from being their intent, but you cannot say that coal is white. It is black, so is the closing down of the plants a verification of threatened action of the Money Trust to "bust" the strength of organized labor.

A man's enemies never kick him when he is down—they stand aside and let his friends do the kicking—Woodmen News.

## STUDY OF WOMEN WHO REPLACED MEN DURING THE WAR

### Most of Them Unorganized Because Some Unions Didn't Admit Women

The Bureau of Women in Industry of New York has issued a study of women who replaced men in industry during the war, with special reference to what they are likely to do now that hostilities are over. The industrial employment of women in New York was of course no new thing; over 300,000 were so employed before the war, filling a wide variety of positions. The change introduced by the war was the passage of women directly into occupations which had theretofore been reserved for men.

England, with its longer war experience, there was time to make the substitution indirectly, to adapt machinery and buildings to the needs of women, to divide processes and to standardize products. In the United States it was necessary to replace the men directly, without delaying to change processes, alter machinery, and split up skilled or semi-skilled processes into a series of simple repetitive operations.

While the war was on, women were employed of necessity, whether or not they could do the work satisfactorily; when the war ended, there was need to find out how they had acquitted themselves in the new occupations, and whether or not they were likely to remain in them.

Women were found taking men's places in all industries and in a surprisingly wide range of occupations. In general substitution was greater in industries in which women had not previously been employed. Except in very heavy processes, no particular differences were found between occupations as to the amount of substitution or the success of the women in their new work.

Women were employed on power and non-power processes in about equal proportion and after the armistice no well-defined movement can be traced toward dismissing either form in preference to the other. Women have been found equally successful on machine tools and non-power processes.

In some cases it was found that subdivision of processes had taken place when women were introduced, not because women could not perform the whole process, but because, for one reason or another a division of labor was needed by the shop organization. Sometimes this division worked out oddly.

By way of illustration could be cited a certain plant in which women were introduced to operate a cable armor machine. The women performed a skilled 10-minute operation of shaping and soldering a broken end of steel rope across the floor, while a man was called on to assist them in starting the machine, which required merely the lifting of a light lever. Women performed the skilled and the heavy work; the man completed the circuit and started the machine.

It is evident from statistics compiled that the women replacing men have not reaped phenomenal advantages from their experiment. Fifty-six per cent of the women who replaced men received from two-thirds to three-fourths of the wages formerly paid the men for the same work, and 11 per cent received less than two-thirds as much as the men.

Most of the women who replaced men during the war are unorganized. In some cases the unions which they would have entered did not admit woman members; in others the unions were indifferent to their organization, believing that they would leave their new occupations as soon as the war ended. The machinists endorsed the principle of equal pay for women, whether or not they were in the union. The union standard rate of pay for a woman working in a machine shop is 65 cents an hour, giving her the same rating as a specialist. The claim so often made by employers that they can not pay the same wages to women as to men because women cannot repair or set up their own machines is not considered by the union a legitimate excuse for paying women lower wages, because the majority of machine shops have repair men who attend to the machines for men as well as for women.

## R. R. SHOPMEN OF CHICAGO AGAINST 4-CENT INCREASE

Railroad shopmen of the Chicago district voted against acceptance of the four-cent an hour wage increase announced last week by President Wilson and Director General Hines, according to an announcement made Monday night by J. D. Bakers, district secretary. He said the vote checked showed 96 per cent of the men opposed to acceptance.

With 200,000 workers idle because of strikes and lockouts, Chicago observed Labor Day without the usual demonstration. There was no parade of workers and but two labor picnics.

## Lovely New Hand Embroidered MADEIRA LINENS

### In All Sizes and Shapes in the Latest Designs



Where price is not the governing factor there is never any question as to what a woman's choice is when buying fancy linens.

These lovely hand embroidered Madeira Linens possess an irresistible charm in their strikingly effective new designs and are shown in endless variety in all sizes and shapes, from a 6-inch plate doily to a 72-inch luncheon cover.

They are of a fine quality grass bleached Irish Linen, hand embroidered by the natives of Madeira Islands in an inimitable way—and best of all is the fact, that they are moderately priced.

- Plate Doilies, in sizes 6 to 10 inches round. Priced at 50c to \$2.25
- Table Centres, in size 18 and 24 inches round. Priced at \$2.00 to \$7.50
- Tea Covers, in size 18x27. Priced at \$3.00 to \$6.50
- Buffet Covers, in sizes 18x45, 18x54. Priced at \$3.50 to \$12.50
- Afternoon Tea Cloths, in sizes 36x36, 45x45. Priced at \$7.50 to \$12.50
- Luncheon Covers, in sizes 54x54, 72x72. Priced at \$12.50 to \$20.00
- Napkins to match, 12-inch and 13-inch. Priced at, per dozen \$8.50 to \$10.50

## Men and Young Men's Separate Pants

### For Matching Up an Old Suit or Saving the New One!

It matters little for what purpose they are intended—matching up an old suit or for wearing with a dark coat—whether for business or strenuous wear, men have only to spend a very few minutes looking over the range to come to the conclusion that they have made no mistake by coming here for them. In these splendid stocks there are Pants for men in all walks of life, and at very moderate prices, too!

### Men's Worst Trousers at \$5.50 to \$9.50

They are in stripes, neat patterns on dark grounds. Just the thing for wearing out that coat. All well finished; 2 side, 2 hip and watch pockets, belt loops and side strap. Size 32 to 48. Priced \$5.50 to \$9.50

### Men's Wear-Resisting Tweed Pants

A special value in Men's Odd Pants in large sizes only. In brown diagonal tweed. Splendid working Pants. Are well finished. Every pair guaranteed. Sizes 40 to 46. Per pair \$5.50

### Smart Grey Worsted Pants at \$9.50

Men's Dress Pants in fine quality grey worsted. A very serviceable Pant; will wear well. Always a popular seller. Sizes 32 to 36 only. Special. \$9.50 per pair.

### Youths' and Young Men's Pants at \$4.95 to \$7.50

A selection from which the most particular will choose with entire satisfaction. They are shown in tweeds and worsteds, in neat patterns, well shaped and nicely finished. Legs altered to fit free of charge. Sizes 28 to 32. Priced, per pair \$4.95 to \$7.50

### Men's Serviceable Whipcord Pants at \$8.50 and \$9.95

Our famous Whipcord Pants for men, in fawn or dark grey shade. The best wearing Pant on the market. Cannot be repeated at anything like our present price. All well finished. Size 37 to 46. Priced at \$8.50 and \$9.95

### Fine Serge Pants at \$8.50 to \$10.50

Men's fine quality Navy Blue or Black Serge Pants in good hard finished serge. Splendid wear. Sizes 34 to 48. Priced from \$8.50 to \$10.00



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**JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED**  
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## SIX MILLION CHILDREN HUNGRY IN UNITED STATES

According to a statement issued by the children's bureau of the department of labor in Washington, D.C., on the third of August, 6,000,000 school children in the United States are hungry.

The profiteering class will express themselves as horrified to hear this and begin to say it isn't true, but we who do the world's work know only too well how true it is. We didn't need to have the government investigators tell us what we realize by our every day experience and observation.

And it is this downright hunger on the part of their little children that has driven the workers thousands upon thousands strong, to walk out and declare strikes on at the places where they were laboring.

Looking back after years on the summer of 1919, and recalling the long, hot days when the toilers of the city met in crowded halls and refused to return to work until the employers would give them a living wage, the thinking men and women will know then that it was the starving children that drove the fathers and mothers to take the courageous stand they took, but today, unless we are one of them, or one with them, we listen to the stories told us by a lying press and wonder what the trouble is all about.

Close your eyes and put your ear to the wall and you will hear the cry of 6,000,000 children who are hungry.—M. T. J. in the New Majority.

## BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS GLASGOW, SEPT. 3

The British Trades' Union Congress will be held at Glasgow on September 8th. It promises to be the largest ever held, 848 delegates having been already appointed to attend, representing more than 2,225,000 workers.

It is believed that the controversy between the alternatives of direct action and constitution agitation will be fought out during the coming fortnight in discussions by the coal miners' conference and the triple alliance—the transport workers, miners, and railway men—and finally by the Glasgow conference. The belief is expressed generally that the decision will be against direct action.

A suggestion has been made that King George, who is at Balmoral, should be invited to attend the opening session, some of the labor leaders believing that a personal appeal from the sovereign to the workers to make a special effort in the national interest would have a great effect. The parliamentary committee of the congress have considered a request for representation at the international labor congress at Washington, in October.

## SCHOOL SHOES

IT'S NOT ONLY TIME TO BUY SCHOOL SHOES, BUT IT'S A SEASON WHEN THE CAREFUL PARENTS WILL SELECT THEM WITH MUCH MORE THAN THE USUAL SCRUTINY AS TO QUALITY. YOU CAN ABSOLUTELY DEPEND ON THOSE BOUGHT HERE AND YOU MAY BE CERTAIN THAT OUR PRICES ARE LOWER FOR SUCH HIGH QUALITIES THAN YOU'LL FIND ELSEWHERE.

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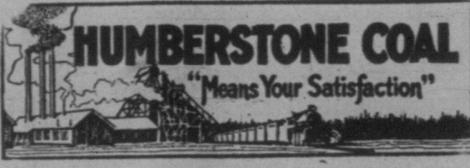
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# The Farm Page



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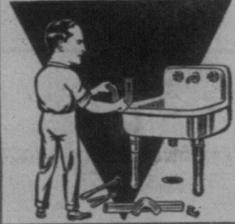
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A quart of milk has as much protein as seven ounces of sirloin steak, 3.6 ounces of fowl, or 4.3 eggs.  
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**CANADIAN DOLLAR AT DISCOUNT IN UNITED STATES**  
Worth Only 95 1/2 Cents in United States While U.S. Dollar Is Worth \$1.04 1/2 in Canada

The Canadian dollar is at a discount of four-and-a-half cents in the United States. The United States dollar is at a premium of four-and-a-half per cent. in Canada. That is to say, a Canadian dollar is worth 95 1/2 cents in the United States, and a United States dollar is worth \$1.04 1/2 here in Canada.

If you receive from across the international line a cheque for \$10 it is worth \$10.45 to you in Canada, less the 25 cents which a bank will charge you for exchange. If you want to send a cheque to the United States in payment of a debt of \$10 you will have to make it \$10.45.

On a cheque for \$100,000 from the United States, the discount would be \$4,500. On a cheque for \$1,000,000 it would amount to \$45,000. The latter sum would be a tidy fortune, while the former, if it also were in addition instead of a subtraction, would be a nice profit on an importation of goods of the value mentioned.

When we take into consideration the larger operations, such as are involved in the payment of interest or principal on large government borrowings, we can see how quickly this discount of four-and-a-half per cent. will amount into figures which will embarrass finance ministers and add to the rate of taxation.

**The Pound Sterling**  
Bad as it may be the situation with respect to the Canadian dollar, it is not nearly so bad as the position of Great Britain with respect to the pound sterling. Not long since the pound sterling was selling in New York at \$4.25. As the normal value of the pound sterling is \$4.86 it is clear that the discount is 61 cents, or somewhere in the vicinity of 14 per cent, as compared with four-and-a-half per cent. on the Canadian dollar.

Just consider what this would mean in the case of one operation alone. Next year falls due the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000. Thirteen per cent. of this sum would be no less than \$65,000,000. That is to say, instead of having to pay back the amount borrowed, namely \$500,000,000, Great Britain would have to pay back \$565,000,000. As she probably did not receive the par amount of the loan when the flotation was made in 1915, it may easily be seen that operations of this nature would soon run into enormous sums.

**Value of the Franc.**  
But Canadian and British money is not the only money which is at a discount in New York. French money is in worse shape than either. Normally, it takes a small fraction more than five francs to make one dollar. At present it takes more than seven of them to represent one dollar in New York. Roughly speaking, it is probably necessary for Paris to send par of about \$1.45 to pay a debt of \$1.00. The situation with respect to Italian money is much worse. It is hard to say how German money would stand. It has just been announced that the United States may loan Germany \$100,000,000, but no comment has yet appeared with respect to the rate of exchange.

**The Effect on Trade.**  
The United States dollar is thus worth more than par, not only in Canada but in London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, and throughout Europe. It may be flattering to the United States to see its dollar at a premium compared with the currency of other nations, but it is not an aid to American export trade. The Canadian or British importer will not buy in the American market where his money is so sharply discounted, if he can get what he wants in a country where exchange is more favorable to him. The Scottish Bankers' Magazine for July analyzes the situation accurately from the British point of view when it says:  
"It is obviously not to the interest of the American exporter that sterling should be allowed to depreciate so much, as the price of American goods to a British buyer would be prohibitive, and it was sound policy on our part to throw the stabilization of the exchange upon American shoulders. So far as one can see, the position will be rectified only by (1) increased production by Britain, and (2) the Americans buying British industrial and other securities."  
—Grain Growers' Guide.

**TRACTORS PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN DEVELOPMENT**  
Shortage of Labor and Necessity For Increased Production Prompted Tractor Idea

The earliest use of the gas tractor for farming purposes in this country was in the Northwest. There the size of farms, the nature of the soil and the type of work, favored the use of a big machine with lots of power. That these machines have played an important part in the agricultural development of the west no one will deny, yet in spite of their extreme usefulness and the facility with which large acreage was cultivated, their use, due to certain economic reasons has been more or less restricted.

Our manufacturing companies and particularly those in the country to the south of us, were not slow in realizing that if the tractor was to become a permanent success, it must be built in different sizes to suit different sized farms. In other words they realized that their greatest profits would be attained by extending their field and increasing their output. Hence the advent of the light tractor.

A great deal of publicity has been given, more especially in the past two or three years, in placing before the farming public the advantages of the tractor. According to some representations it is the one big "cure all" for all labor and farm management problems. The call for increased production coupled with the ever-increasing shortage of labor during the past few years has tended to develop in our eastern farmers a rather receptive frame of mind towards the tractor idea.

Consequently during the past few years these machines have been used in constantly increasing numbers on eastern farms, and in the minds of some people, the horse as a source of farm power, is being literally read out of office.

Success in farming at the present time means increased production and economy of production. This means efficient management. Now that the first wave of tractor enthusiasm has swept by, we as farmers, realizing the necessity for efficiency in management, must look at the facts, and ask one must answer for himself the following questions: Will the purchase of a tractor prove a profitable investment, as measured by increased profits?

The question whether a tractor will prove profitable on any particular farm is a problem in farm management which must be worked out for that individual farm. It should be obvious, however, that a farm business must be of sufficient size to permit its economical use in order to justify the necessary investment. Just what size of farm is necessary in order to operate a tractor profitably is difficult to say, as several factors enter into the determination of profit and loss in operating one of these machines.

For example, the type of farming engaged in will be more or less a determining factor. The diversity of crops raised in most cases on our eastern farms reduces to a comparatively small amount the plowing, which must be done annually. And, after all, the tractor's strong point is its ability to expedite plowing and preparation of the seed bed. We can see, therefore, that it is not a question of acreage alone, but rather one of having a sufficient amount of work for a tractor to do. A tractor as a usual thing will not prove a profitable investment on farms of less than 150 crop acres.

The outlay of any amount of money for farm machinery must be considered in the light of return which will be derived from this investment. It is generally admitted as a fact that increased production does not always spell profit to the farmer, but it must be accompanied by economy in production. In view of these facts then, the price which a farmer can afford to pay for a tractor for use on his farm depends upon (1) the amount and value of the work which the machine will perform annually, (2) the value of the horse which it will displace, (3) the value of the man labor saved, and (4) the amount of increased returns which reasonably may be expected from its use.

Many a man who knows that there is room at the top sits down and waits for the elevator.

**WESTERN MILLERS PAY \$2.30 FOR NO. 1 NORTHERN**  
The Canadian wheat board has fixed the following prices for wheat sold to millers in the Dominion; price includes 5c carrying charges:  
\$2.30, basis No. 1 Nor., Fort William or Port Arthur.  
\$2.33, basis No. 1 spring, No. 1 white winter, No. 1 red winter, Montreal.  
\$2.31, basis No. 1 mixed Ontario or Quebec wheat, Montreal.  
\$2.27, basis No. 1 goose wheat, Montreal.  
\$2.25 1/2, basis No. 1 B.C. wheat, Vancouver.  
Prices are all quoted in store at points mentioned.

**SUNFLOWERS MAKE GOOD ENSILAGE FOR MILCH COWS**  
Different Trials Prove Cows Relish It and Milk Flow Is As Good As When on Corn Silage

One of the silage crops that is going to claim the attention of the prairie farmer is the sunflower. Last year a few acres of this crop were sown at the Mackay Dairy Farms at Indian Head, Sask. It was put into the silo and the corn put on top of it. During the winter it was fed out and was relished by the cows which held up in their milk flow as well with it as with the corn ensilage. Being under the corn ensilage there may have been some drainage of the juices of the corn down on it. The experience with it was so satisfactory that several acres have been planted this year and one of the silos will be reserved for it.

At the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon three acres of Giant Russian sunflowers were grown last year and the product ensiled. Though feeding records were not kept it was noted that the silage fed out well, the cows relished it and milked as well on it as on the corn. Prof. Shaw is of the opinion that there are good possibilities in the crop. It seems to promise exceptionally as an emergency silage plant for dry years.

This season, which has been the driest ever experienced at the college, has demonstrated its value in this regard. Corn and sunflowers were planted side by side. Owing to the drought the corn is almost a total failure, but the sunflowers show a fairly strong stand over a considerable proportion of the field. The rains of a few weeks ago germinated the seeds that did not come up before, though it is doubtful if this second germination will amount to much. Those that came on from the first will probably attain a height of five or six feet before cutting time and will yield considerable winter feed.

The North Dakota Agricultural College states that sunflowers have recently been tried out for silage in that state, and that it has a number of advantages which should make its successful employment in this way of great value. Montana has led the way in a careful scientific investigation of the possibilities of this crop, and their trials seem to indicate that sunflower silage is a palatable feeding stuff of excellent quality. Analysis shows that the sunflower silage was considerably richer in protein than corn silage, and nearly equal in the other nutrients.

The seed is sown in drills like corn. A big advantage is that the outlay for seed is small. A bushel will sow several acres. The rows should be about three feet apart and the seed should be thick enough to give a plant every six or eight inches in the row. They may be planted three or four days ahead of corn and cut at the same time. This will allow them to come into the blossoming stage before harvesting. Sunflowers are not relished by stock unless they are ensiled. A silo is, therefore, necessary on the farm before they can be used for feeding purposes.

**PROOF THAT ONE ANTI-UNION TRICK IS AN OLD ONE**  
The Cotton Factory Times, of Manchester, Eng., prints this document, signed 62 years ago, and which indicates that one anti-union trick is not new:  
"Form of Declaration to be signed by every Operative Spinner as an indispensable condition of Hiring:  
"I, Richard Waterhead, do hereby solemnly declare that I will not now, nor so long as I continue in the service of Thomas and William Eccles, will I become a member of, or directly or indirectly a subscriber to, or a supporter of any Trade Union, or other Association whatever (the regular and legal 85c Clubs alone accepted).  
"As witness my hand this sixth day of January, 1857, Richard Waterhead. His X mark."

**HENS ARE WORKING OVER TIME IT SEEMS**  
The advice "produce more" that is being dinned into the ears of American workmen can not apply to the American hen since the government has uncovered vast holdings of eggs in cold storage plants. In St. Louis over 16,000,000 eggs have been seized, and it is reported that millions of eggs, stored by speculators, have been found in Detroit, Buffalo, San Diego and elsewhere.

**ONE MILLION ACRES LAND TAKEN BY RETURNED SOLDIERS**  
Approximately one million acres of free lands in the four western provinces have been taken up by returned soldiers in the past year. The Soldier Settlement Board reports that 3,768 soldier grant entries have been made in the four western provinces, as follows: Manitoba, 858; Saskatchewan, 1,124; Alberta, 1,702; British Columbia, 84. At 160 acres each this means 602,880 acres. About two-thirds of these soldiers have also exercised their right to take up homestead land. This means that 2,512 veterans have taken an additional 169 acres, amounting in all to 401,920 acres; the total being 1,004,800 acres.

The number of applications for qualification certificates received by the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada is 225,722, of which 19,558 were approved by the board.

The board has loaned \$19,578,822 for three purposes:  
(1) For the purchase of land \$14,909,089  
(2) For the equipment of Dominion lands 2,343,667  
(3) For the discharge of mortgages on farms already owned by soldier settlers 2,326,066

When the Cost of Living comes down there will be a chance for the Joy of Living.

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Have you bought your children's new School Shoes. Our stock is complete and our prices are right. It will pay you to see our stock. Boys' extra strong school shoes, uppers are of good quality tan grain leather-blucher shape, with bellows tongue, double toe cap, solid leather throughout.

Sizes 11 to 13.	\$4.50	Sizes 1 to 5.	\$5.25
Special		Special	
Sizes 8 to 10 1/2.	\$3.00	Sizes 11 to 2.	\$3.75
Special		Special	

Girls' School Shoes, made of good quality box calf leather, medium weight soles and low heels.

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**WEEK-END PRESERVING FRUIT**  
Sufficient Sugar With Each Case of Fruit

No. 1 Bartlett's Pears, 42-lb. boxes, selling at	\$3.95	Italian Prune Plums, Washington heavy cases, at	\$1.75
No. 1 Transcendent Crabs, 38-lb. boxes, at	\$2.25	Ripe Tomatoes, basket	35c
Elberta Peaches, Freestone, now selling at	\$1.75	Green Tomatoes, crate	\$1.50

Other lines of Preserving Fruits and Pickling Spices on hand.

Out-of-Town Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention. Wire or Phone

**THREE THOUSAND HORSES HAVE BEEN SOLD TO SOLDIERS**  
Since last spring, the Soldiers' Settlement Board has supplied about 3,000 horses to returned men who are taking up farming. The price in Alberta has been \$157 on the average, and in Manitoba the price was \$175. Most of these animals have been bought in Alberta, the higher price charged in Manitoba being due to freight and other expenses.

Some people grumble because the road to success isn't paved.

**WEEK-END PRESERVING FRUIT**  
Sufficient Sugar With Each Case of Fruit

No. 1 Bartlett's Pears, 42-lb. boxes, selling at	\$3.95	Italian Prune Plums, Washington heavy cases, at	\$1.75
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# The Sporting Page

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 Work Gloves, in Buckskin, Horsehide, Mule, etc., from, pair 95c  
 Cotton Gloves, per pair 15c; 2 pair for 25c  
 Work Shirts, large stock to select from. Prices, \$1.25 to \$2.50  
 Work Shoes, high or low tops, from, pair \$6.50  
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## LLOYDMINSTER VS. SWIFTS, DIAMOND PARK, SATURDAY

Swifts Win First Game From Lloydminster In Provincial Semi-Finals

The Lloydminster Soccer team will be in Edmonton Saturday for the second game of the home and home series, which will be played at Diamond Park.

Swifts, champions of the Edmonton city league, won the first of the home and home series in the provincial semi-finals in football, by defeating Lloydminster on their home grounds by a score of 6 to 2. The game was an extremely rugged one, due chiefly to the high wind which prevailed, and which developed into a hurricane during the last twenty minutes of play.

Jimmy Robson was the star player for Swifts, getting three of the goals, while the others were scored by Crockett, Gregory and E. Thompson. Caldwell and West were the scorers for Lloydminster.

The line-up was as follows:  
 Swifts—Street, Biggs, Griffiths, McCurdy, Morris, Gordon, W. Thompson, Gregory, Robson, Crockett and E. Thompson.

Lloydminster—Kaysor, Seroth, Castel, Street, McIntosh, Hickman, Booth, Caldwell, Elkington, Rutherford.

The national baseball commission has recommended that the world's series be increased to nine games instead of the usual seven, because of the unprecedented demand for seats this fall. The proposal has been sent to the club owners of the American and National leagues for immediate ratification.

Although the Cincinnati club has not won the National league pennant, Chairman Herrman who is also President of the Cincinnati club said he had received 29,000 applications for seats outside of Cincinnati.

Under the proposed plan the rival clubs would share in the receipts of the first five games, instead of the first four, as in former years. The victorious club would have to take five of the nine contests to win the world's championship.

## SASKATOON WINS WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE PENNANT

The Saskatoon Quakers, Tuesday defeated the Winnipeg Maroons, 10 to 3, making their fifth win to Winnipeg's three, and also deciding the series being played for the championship, in favor of the Quakers. Winnipeg's pitchers were weak and in the third inning the Quakers succeeded in getting seven runs which put them on easy street. Stevenson, for the Quakers, did nice work all through the game.

## MAYNARD WINS INTERNATIONAL AERO DERBY RACE

Covered One Thousand Miles Round Trip Course In 465 1/4 Minutes

Lieut. B. W. Maynard, of the United States Army Air Service, won the International Aero Derby between Minnola, N.Y., and Toronto, covering the 1,900 miles round trip course in 465 1/4 minutes, according to an official announcement by the contest committee of the American Flying Club at New York.

Lieut. H. H. George, whose flying time was 520 1/2 minutes, finished second; Lieut. D. B. Gish was third, with a flying time of 524 1/2 minutes.

The three aviators finishing first in the aero derby were army pilots, who made the flight in De Havilland four machines equipped with 400 horse power Liberty motors. The planes were entered in order to test the reliability of the United States made army machines. There were 52 airmen entered in the race. Of these 28 finished the round trip, and three made second starts. Although several of the planes were wrecked, either in landing or getting off, only one pilot suffered an injury in the international flight.

This is the time for everyone to do his bit towards the upbuilding of the organization, through which will come an eight-hour work day and a general improvement in the conditions of employment.

## J. MUNRO HUNTER FOR THIRD TIME GOLF CHAMPION

Annual Meeting of Golf Association; Election of Officers; Next Tournament at Calgary

J. Munro Hunter is, for the third time, the amateur golf champion of Alberta. Although desperate efforts were made by strong representatives from Calgary, it remained for two Edmontonians to make the final contest for the honor. These two were J. M. Hunter and H. M. Stratton.

D. G. McKenzie, Vice-President, presided over the annual meeting of the Alberta Golf Association, held Monday, September 1st, at 2 p.m., in the club house of the Edmonton Golf and Country Club. S. H. McCulloch acted as secretary.

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following being elected by acclamation: Honorary President, Hon. D. L. Scott, Edmonton Golf and Country Club; President, D. G. McKenzie, Macleod Golf Club; Vice-President, Julian Garrett, Edmonton Golf and Country Club; Secretary-Treasurer, S. H. McCulloch, Calgary Golf and Country Club.

The delegates present at the meeting were: St. Andrew's Golf Club, J. Tait White and R. White; Edmonton Golf and Country Club, E. H. Simpson and J. Garrett; Macleod Golf Club, D. G. McKenzie; Medicine Hat Golf Club, R. Davidson; Edmonton Golf Club, J. Ferguson and A. Skattebol; Calgary Golf and Country Club, J. L. Bell, W. A. Ross and S. H. McCulloch; Bowness Golf Club, Calgary, J. Ballantyne.

A motion was carried to the effect that, in future, associated clubs may participate in the amateur championships of the province. The next tournament will be held at Calgary Golf and Country Club links, September next year.

Following are the results of play from Saturday:

**Amateur Championship—First Round.**  
 First name in each pair is that of the winner:

- R. White vs. M. L. Walker.
- J. Garrett vs. L. Younger.
- J. L. Bell vs. H. Grainger.
- R. C. Davidson vs. A. Skattebol.
- M. H. Stewart vs. J. C. Beveridge.
- H. M. Stratton vs. S. H. McCulloch.
- P. Herring vs. H. C. Macdonald.
- A. H. Ferguson vs. J. L. Bell.
- A. E. Crittenden vs. W. Laidlaw.
- R. P. Graves vs. C. T. Nelson.
- W. A. Ross vs. F. E. Smith.
- Tait White vs. F. E. Smith.
- A. T. Loves vs. D. G. McKenzie.
- A. E. Mountfield vs. J. B. Slesson.
- J. Walton vs. J. Ballantyne.
- J. M. Hunter vs. E. H. Simpson.

**Amateur Championship—Second Round**

- First name mentioned is the winner:
- J. Garrett vs. R. White.
- J. L. Bell vs. R. C. Davidson.
- H. M. Stratton vs. M. H. Stewart.
- A. H. Ferguson vs. P. Herring.
- A. E. Crittenden vs. R. P. Graves.
- Tait White vs. W. A. Ross.
- A. E. Mountfield vs. A. T. Loves.
- J. M. Hunter vs. J. Walton.

**Ladies' Amateur Championship—First Round.**

- Winner mentioned first:
- Mrs. D. G. McKenzie—bye.
- Mrs. A. Skattebol—bye.
- Miss M. Campbell vs. Mrs. R. Henley.
- Mrs. K. Macdonald vs. Mrs. F. Smith (default).
- Mrs. E. H. Simpson vs. L. G. McHaffie.
- Mrs. J. A. McKinnon vs. Miss M. Morris.
- Miss E. Maloney—bye.
- Mrs. J. R. Benson—bye.

**Ladies' Amateur Championship—Second Round.**

- Winner mentioned first:
- Mrs. D. G. McKenzie defeated Mrs. A. Skattebol.
- Miss M. Campbell vs. Mrs. K. Macdonald.
- Mrs. J. A. McKinnon vs. Mrs. L. G. Mahaffie.
- Miss E. Maloney vs. Mrs. J. R. Benson.

**Bogey Handicap Competition.**

- Three prizes—Jedlin Perry, winner 8 up; H. C. Macdonald, 2nd prize, 7 up; George Eaton, third prize, 5 up.
- Amateur Championship—Third Round.**  
 J. T. Bell (Calgary) vs. J. Garrett.  
 H. M. Stratton vs. A. H. Ferguson.  
 A. E. Crittenden vs. Tait White.  
 J. M. Hunter vs. Mountfield.

**Amateur Championship—Fourth Round. Semi-Finals.**

- Hunter vs. Crittenden.
  - H. M. Stratton vs. J. L. Bell (Calgary).
- Amateur Championship Final, 36 Holes.**  
 J. M. Hunter vs. H. M. Stratton, 6 up.  
**Consolation, First Round.**  
 E. H. Simpson vs. L. Younger.  
 H. C. Macdonald vs. H. Granger.  
 J. L. Bell (Edmonton) vs. W. Laidlaw.  
 S. H. McCulloch vs. M. L. Walker.  
 P. C. McKenzie vs. C. T. Nelson.  
 A. Skattebol vs. J. Ballantyne.  
 G. B. Slesson vs. J. E. Beveridge.  
 F. E. Smith vs. A. Todd.

**Consolation—Second Round.**

- S. H. McCulloch vs. J. C. Bell (Edmonton).
  - A. Skattebol vs. D. G. McKenzie.
  - F. E. Smith vs. J. C. Beveridge.
  - H. C. Macdonald vs. E. H. Simpson.
- Consolation—Semi-Finals.**  
 F. E. Smith vs. A. Skattebol.  
 S. H. McCulloch vs. H. C. Macdonald.

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## DEACON WHITE'S VETERANS CLEAN UP VISITORS

Both Big Valley and Vegreville Succumb to Superior Playing of Veterans

Deacon White's Great War Veterans found both the Big Valley and the Vegreville ball teams easy pickings on their trip to the city on Saturday and on Monday. On Saturday Big Valley fell a prey to the curves of Chekeluk, and Monday afternoon Vegreville, who had just defeated Big Valley in the series for the Brewery Cup, were simply not there with the big stick when Starkey worked on the mound for the Vets.

In the last half of the eighth Shieffman lifted a high foul to Hewitt, but for some reason he failed to notice, after making his catch, that Starkey and J. Kutina were both making an advance. Next Bill Kutina hit a fast one to short and was successful in beating it to first by so close a decision that the visitors without waiting for the umpire's decision started for the benches, and in the meantime Starkey and Kutina were beating it home—and the umpire called the man on first safe. Score 3 to 1.

**VETERANS' SOCCER TEAM DEFEATED BY CALGARY 3-0**  
 Sonnen, Playing Centre, Slipped On Wet Ground and Badly Strained His Thigh

Edmonton Great War Veterans Soccer team was defeated at Calgary, Tuesday, 3 to 0, in a fast game, played under difficulties. Just before the game started it began to rain and continued for most of the time the game was being played. Playing with a wet, greasy ball made the going all the more difficult. In the first half, the Veterans had a streak of bad luck. Sonnen, their fast centre, slipped on the wet ground and badly strained his thigh. In the second half he was replaced by Hauff, at the request of the Calgary captain.

The first game of the series was played in Edmonton on July 1st and was won by the Veterans by a score of 2 to 1. There was not a single instance of rough or dangerous play, a fact that speaks volumes for the class of football played by both teams, considering the poor playing conditions. After the game the Vets were entertained at a banquet at the Empress Hotel, where a most enjoyable evening was spent, and later were conducted to the 10:30 train.



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LET HE THAT THINKETH HE STANDETH

International Unionism has been receiving much favorable comment during the last few months, much of it coming from rather unexpected sources. Undoubtedly a portion of the approval now being bestowed upon the trade union movement is sincere. But the change in attitude on the part of some who in the past have been uncompromising in their enmity toward organized Labor, is so sudden as to arouse suspicion.

But whether or not all the eulogistic statements regarding the movement are sincere, trade unionism has no time to bask in the warmth of a passing popularity. Many an individual and many a movement has lost its usefulness in an effort to retain the approbation of the multitude. Appropos of which the well known words of wisdom, "Wherefore let he that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall," are particularly applicable at this time. Kind words from those outside the movement, however well meant, will not commend it to those whom trade unionism is destined to benefit. The approbation of those whose approval is fundamentally necessary—the workers themselves—will be secured only as the movement can demonstrate its ability to better the industrial and social conditions of its membership.

Not kind words but hard knocks, not the approval of the multitude but sacrifice and persecution, not the impetus of popularity but a century of thought and energy have been responsible for what Organized Labor has thus far attained. The same elements must still enter into the work if the movement is to advance and extend its usefulness. Let us be up and doing!

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

While many of his people may envy the position of a prince, there are few who will covet the present experience of the Prince of Wales as he tours Canada. Instead of pleasant memories of a delightful trip through a great country, it can well be imagined that the Prince will look back upon his visit to Canada with the same pleasure that he would recall a horrible nightmare. The physical strain of an endless procession of formal functions, is alone sufficient to prostrate any normal individual. The mental strain of listening to the monotonous delivery of numberless addresses, amid an assemblage of fawning near-statesmen who are trying to look comfortable in clothes to which they are unaccustomed, would tax the mind of even a Prince. It is not to be wondered at that the Prince enjoyed the reception given him by an old quill club in Halifax which had been visited by King George while he was Prince of Wales. The president of the club in welcoming the Prince asked the young man to tell his father the King when he returned to England, that there was at least one place in Canada where he had not been met with a silly address. It is said that the Prince appreciated the joke immensely.

But while the Prince of Wales may not be given an opportunity to enjoy his visit to Canada on account of endless formalities, he can be assured that his welcome is none the less sincere. Apart from the fact that the Prince is destined to be the nominal head of a great empire, he will be welcomed to Edmonton on his own reputation of being popular in the old land for his pleasing personality and democratic spirit.

DROP IN PRICES OR RISE IN WAGES.

Industrial peace in the United States depends on the results the Government can show in the next ninety days in its campaign to reduce the cost of living. It is obvious that attention will be focused for the next few weeks, on the legal measures being directed by Attorney General Palmer to take the inflation out of prices by punishing hoarders and profiteers.

It may be assumed that President Wilson has very good reason to believe that artificial prices prevail and that measures can be adopted to bring down the cost of necessities in a degree that will be equivalent to a substantial increase in wages. Certainly it would be far more satisfactory, not only for the railway employes but for consumers generally, if the President is successful in his efforts to reduce the living cost.

In Canada we have almost despaired of having anything accomplished along the line of price control, due to the fact that officials who in the past had the courage to reveal conditions as they existed, were summarily dismissed and profiteering permitted to continue with government protection. The efforts being put forth across the line, and they are evidently determined ones, may serve as an example to our authorities in Canada. Something, at any rate, must be done here, and quickly. If prices in this Dominion do not soon descend, the "safe and sane" labor man will be as difficult to discover as the proverbial hen's teeth.

WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED

In Delegate Harry Clark of the Musicians' Union the local Trades' Council will be well represented at the Hamilton Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Mr. Clark has been a delegate at former gatherings of the Congress and is familiar with the work of that body.

The decision of the local council to be represented at the convention, was a wise one. The gathering in Hamilton this year will be the most important of any yet held, and decisions vital to the welfare of Canadian Organized Labor will be made. Many trade unionists in Canada feel that the work of the Congress has not been as effective heretofore as the central body of Canadian Labor should be. A general shake-up in the executive of the Congress would not surprise those who have studied the temper of the rank and file in various parts of Canada during the past year.

"CITIZENS' " COMMITTEE NOT POPULAR

The effort of the Winnipeg Citizens' Committee to have a duplicate of itself established in other western cities, is not meeting with much success.

That the Winnipeg committee was responsible to a great extent for the prolongation of the strike, is admitted by the majority of persons who are familiar with the circumstances. For that and other reasons, the Vancouver World in a lengthy editorial voices its opposition to the formation of such a body in the coast city. It is understood that Edmonton business men are not in favor of an organization of the kind, and other Alberta cities seem to be adopting the same attitude. Even in Winnipeg the "Citizens' " Committee is not receiving unanimous support, and the Free Press of that city voices the opinion that the organization as it has been composed is a menace to the peace of the community and is not justly entitled to the name "Citizens' " Committee.

IN DARKEST PENNSYLVANIA.

The Steel Trust in the United States is putting forth a desperate effort to prevent the unionizing of their enslaved employes. Within the tyrannical borders of the steel trust towns the workers live out their miserable existences working in ten and fourteen hour shifts, with the killing, crushing twenty-hour hour shifts at the weekly changes.

The opposition being encountered by the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, is almost unbelievable. But the ban on free speech and assemblage, the arrest of the A. F. of L. or-

ganizers, and other acts of aggression are not deterring the National Committee. Even though President Wilson does not heed the appeal of the A. F. of L. to take a hand in the game, the work will go on; for the American Federation of Labor proposes to plant its banner in every steel center in western Pennsylvania.

SHOULD HEED THE PROTEST.

It has been proposed by F. J. Dixon, M.L.A. of Winnipeg, that a 24-hour protest strike be called in connection with the refusal of bail to the strike leaders who are in jail awaiting trial on the charge of seditious conspiracy.

It is impossible to say at this writing what attitude the Edmonton Trades' Council will take with reference to the proposal for a 24-hour strike. It is definitely known, however, that Organized Labor in this city is indignant at what is undoubtedly a case of gross discrimination. There is no valid reason why the Winnipeg men should be kept in prison until it has been proven that they are guilty of crime. And the authorities would do well to heed the protests of a body such as the Trades and Labor Council of this city.

LECTURING LABOR.

There is one great mistake, common to those outside the movement who would approach organized Labor toward the establishment of a closer relationship between trades-unionists and other groups of society. The common error is that of a tendency to "lecture" the organized workers as to the position they should assume in the industrial and social life of the community. Or in other words, a desire to "educate" trades-unionists along proper lines according to the ideals of the educators.

The blunder is committed because of an underestimation of the manner in which the organized worker is delving into the economic and other problems of modern life. As a matter of fact, the Free Press believes that regarding education along the lines of present-day problems, the average organized worker is not to be found in the rear ranks. Organized Labor is reading, thinking and forming decided opinions of its own in regard to affairs of national and community interest.

Organized Labor is not only willing, but is extremely anxious that there should be an exchange of ideas, and a get-together spirit between different groups of society. But organized Labor has long since passed the stage where it can tolerate a "see here my good man" attitude on the part of any other class of citizens. Labor will welcome the exposition of any proposed solution of its ills and equally welcomes the opportunity to expound its own theories and ideals. But Labor does not take kindly to being "lectured."

AN ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT.

Many Edmonton citizens may have resented having the East End Park included in the exhibition grounds, even though the park would only be closed for a week to the public. But now as the summer season comes to a close it can be seen that the arrangement has had many advantages. The usefulness of the park has been extended and the added facilities for amusement of old and young has been appreciated; especially by those whose limited means do not permit them the luxury of an automobile or frequent trips to the beaches.

The possibilities of the big park, however, have as yet only been touched and with the addition of new features each year Edmonton can have a very fine amusement place. It is to be hoped that the first improvement will be the concreting of the mud-hole which is now passing off as a swimming pool.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

The Bolshevik attempt to justify a minority dictatorship, on the grounds that in their case it is for the good of the people. That's what they all say.

Hon. J. A. Calder said in Calgary that in passing through Canadian cities he had noticed that "our people are too extravagant." The Minister must have been around the Macdonald when the members of the Hod-Carriers' Union were parking their cars preparatory to assembling at their weekly luncheon. Oh well, the Hon. gentleman was addressing the Calgary Board of Trade when he made the statement, so probably he was lecturing the members of that august body on their shortcomings.

Elbert Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, informs the A. F. of L. that his company will decline to discuss business relations with the trades unions as such. When the workers in the steel industry have their organizations completed, Mr. Gary may find that declining to discuss relations with the unions will be expensive business. The A. F. of L. would never have heard of it if trade unions had been discouraged by the fact that men like Gary were not ready to recognize them.

The move of the Provincial Government in advancing loans to prospective teachers to enable them to take the normal school course, is a step in the right direction. The same policy might easily be extended to other lines of education.

In addition to a 20 per cent. dividend, the Cunard and Furness Steamship companies recently distributed two million shares as bonuses among their shareholders. That is one way of making the dividends count bigger than they sound. Incidentally the shares have risen in value from £3 5s to £5 10s, in the last six months.

Elsewhere on this page will be found the reason why Carnegie was able to donate \$350,000,000 to "charity." Too bad it is that when he died the steel king's evil system did not die with him.

Have you concerned yourself about whether or not any news of your union or its members, has appeared in Edmonton Labor's own paper? If your organization has improved its conditions or increased its membership or held a picnic, dance or smoker, it should be given publicity in this paper. If any member of your organization has been on a journey, or has been married or ill or has answered the last roll call, your paper should have an opportunity to record the fact.

SOCIALISTS ADOPT THE EMBLEM OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Three hundred representatives of the left wing of the national socialist party, which recently withdrew from the parent body, have organized, at Cleveland, the Co-munist Labor Party of America, and adopted the emblem of the soviet republic of Russia with the motto "Workers of the world unite." The emblem consists of a scythe and hammer surmounted by a wreath of wheat.

LABOR TRUCE IS RECOMMENDED BY N.Y. FED. OF LABOR

Suspension of all strikes throughout the United States and the declaration of a labor truce on the basis of the status quo for six months or more, to enable President Wilson to bring about a reduction in the cost of living is recommended in a report of a committee of the New York State Federation of Labor.

BIG LOSSES FROM SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA

Great relief is felt at the termination of the seamen's strike at Melbourne, which has lasted fourteen weeks and entailed a loss in wages alone of £3,500,000. The public will feel the immediate benefit, as restrictions in use of coal, electricity and gas are being removed in a few days and full car services are being resumed.

EFFORTS TO FORCE GIRL WORKERS TO DOMESTIC SERVICE

Official efforts are being made in England, it is reported, to encourage unskilled girl workers now being rapidly demobilized from government offices to enter domestic service. A refusal to be trained may involve the stoppage of unemployment pay. Really skilled stenographers are unlikely to have much difficulty in securing employment.

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We have just opened up a shipment of new fall styles which we were lucky in securing from the makers at an exceptionally low price. They are made of superior quality wool tweeds with belt and buckle. Ages 4 to 9 years. Worth in the regular way \$10.00. Price \$7.95

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The little fellows can get looked after at this store to their own and mother's satisfaction. Neatly little Buster Brown and Norfolk styles that your boy will like to wear. Made up in cord-uroy, serge and worsteds. Priced at \$9.95, \$10.95 and \$11.95

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TORONTO'S LABOR DAY PARADE BEST HELD IN THE CITY

Toronto's Labor Day parade was regarded as the best ever seen there, and it is the first time since 1913 that the parade has been held in that city. Between 10,000 and 20,000 trades unionists took part and there were many attractive floats in the procession.

EMPLOYEES HELP CONTROL BUSINESS OF HARNESS SHOPS

Actual control of the production activities of Rock Island arsenal harness shops, including appointment of foremen and the determination of prices to be paid workers has been turned over to committees of the employes. This became known when Secretary Baker made public correspondence between the war department and representatives of the employes. Matters of administration are left with the regular management, but even bids submitted on contracts are influenced by the committees.

Cogitating on the prices of regular clothing one is tempted to hunt a job as lifeguard at one of the bathing beaches.

MINERS CLAIM EMPLOYERS ARE DISCRIMINATING

Asserting that conditions were developing which might result in a disruption of the mining industry in the vicinity, a deputation from the miners called upon Mayor Clarke asking him to seek assistance from Ottawa on their behalf.

In the statements made to the Mayor it was alleged that members of the miners Union and their officials are being discriminated against by mine owners, and also that the owners are not keeping within the federal order-in-council regulating mine employment. It was alleged that agreements are being submitted by the owners, copies of which are refused to the men; also that the schedules of wages included are 25 to 50 per cent below the scale fixed by the order-in-council.

It is understood that the international officer of the Miners' Union is on his way to the city, also the government fair wage officers; and the Mayor while promising assistance, said that the men should wait until the officials had conferred on the matter.

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