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BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR HAS WITHDRAWN FROM TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Reason Given For Action Was Because of Passage of Amendment To Congress Constitution Giving Executive Certain Powers—Have Sent Charter Back To Congress

The British Columbia Federation of Labor has withdrawn from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The executive officers have wired Secretary Draper to that effect and have sent their charter back. The reason for the action as given in the wire, is because of the passage of the amendment to the constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at the recent convention at Hamilton, which gives the executive of the Congress power to remove executive officers of Trades Councils, to take charge of funds and property and to place a commission in charge until the annual convention.

The executives state that the B.C. Federation will not be affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at least until the matter has been placed before the annual convention, to be held in Victoria in January next.

The B.C. Federationist has the following to say as regards the stand taken by the officers of the Federation: "The officers of the Federation take the position, that as the provisions now in Congress constitution were not in it at the time of affiliation, which was about a year after the Federation was

first organized, that they could not ignore the fact that the retaining of the affiliation under the amended constitution would be signifying compliance with changes made, and that this was a matter that should be decided by the representatives of the affiliated organizations, when the next convention is held. They also feel that no organization should have the right to remove any officers, but the organizations that elected them. The latest move of Congress to usurp the powers that should never be out of the hands of the rank and file, must eventually bring about a complete change in the Labor movement of this continent. The tendency of all the A.P. of L. organizations is towards centralized power in the hands of the executive officers, and subservience on the part of the rank and file, and this the officers of the Federation do not intend shall be accomplished in so far as the Federation is concerned, and as a result the B.C. Federation of Labor will not be affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at least until the matter has been placed before the annual convention, to be held in Victoria in January next."

MINERS MAKE PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATIONS

Operators Say Washington Agreement Still In Effect Because War Is Not Over.

Satisfactory progress is being made by the joint wage conference of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators of the Central Competitive Field which is in session in Buffalo, N.Y.

After a considerable amount of parleying, the conference adopted a resolution that it would go ahead and negotiate a new contract in accordance with the provisions of the call for the joint conference, which was sent out jointly by John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, and Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the executive committee of the operators.

Adoption of this resolution eliminated the possibility of an immediate breaking up of the conference, which some had anticipated.

The representatives of the miners presented to the operators the demands which were formulated by the Cleveland convention, including the 60 per cent increase in wages, the six-hour work day, the five-day week and numerous other changes from the present contract.

But the miners ran into an unexpected attitude on the part of the operators who insisted that the Washington agreement was still in effect because the war is not over, and also that the miners' scale committee was not authorized to negotiate and enter into a new agreement. When this question was raised in the conference, the rep-

(Continued on page 2.)

SEC. OF LABOR WILSON ACTS AS MEDIATOR

Will Confer With Presidents of Mine Workers and Operators To Reach a Settlement

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, went to Washington, on Wednesday, to confer with Secretary of Labor Wilson and Thomas L. Brewster, president of the coal operators association.

Secretary Wilson has announced that he had assumed jurisdiction under the law as a mediator in the controversy between the coal miners and operators of the central competitive fields, which has resulted in a call by the United Mine Workers for a strike at midnight, October 31st.

Both John L. Lewis, acting president of the Mine Workers, and Thomas F. Brewster, president of the local operators' association, accepted his invitation to confer with him and the conference is being held Friday.

In all the recent years of effort to keep up production, keep down costs, promote efficiency, and produce dividends, the greatest inefficiency has been shown in ignoring the human side of the question.

CITY COMMISSIONER ORDERS INSPECTION OF ALL SCAFFOLDING

Rigid inspection of all scaffolding erected in the city has been ordered by the city commissioner following representations made by the Sheet Metal Workers Union. The commissioner's attention was drawn by the Sheet Metal Workers, to a recent accident in the city, wherein a member of that union was killed by a defective scaffolding giving away and letting him fall on the pavement below. The prompt action of the Sheet Metal Workers and also of the commissioner is commended.

WHY WAS ALTA. FEDERATION OF LABOR FORMED?

First of a Series of Articles Submitted to Free Press By Walter Smitten, Secretary Alta. Fed.

(By Walter Smitten, Secretary Alberta Federation of Labor)

The following is the first of a series of articles which will be submitted to this paper by Mr. Smitten. "Can the Federation be of Greater Service to the Organized Worker?" will be the title of Mr. Smitten's next article.

Why was the Alberta Federation of Labor formed? Has it justified its existence? Can we not prosecute our legislative program as successfully through a provincial executive of the Trades and Labor Congress?

These are questions one is asked at times by members of the organized workers of Alberta, as regards the opportunities for meeting together and the necessity for concerted legislative demands, at this time is advisable.

In no other Province of the Dominion are the organized workers scattered over so large a territory. From Medicine Hat in the east to the British Columbia boundary on the south line, through the central portion right into the Rocky mountains, and in the north from Edmonton clear to the Peace River district the organized workers are gathered in the cities, railroad centers and small towns. To collect the thought and co-ordinate the ideas of a common meeting place was necessary and the pioneers of the movement realized that before this could be accomplished an organization that would be responsible for the calling of meetings and the circulation of information was essential.

So far so good, but how was such an organization to be formed? Who would be responsible for calling the first meeting? Do the workers desire a central organization for the Province? Were questions that had to be considered. A solution to these difficulties was found at the Calgary convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for then the Alberta delegates met in caucus and discussed these questions and decided that a convention should be called by the provincial executive. This meeting was held in Lethbridge June 1912 with fifty delegates in attendance, and it was unanimously agreed that a charter for the federation be obtained from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Since then the Federation has been recognized as the official mouthpiece of the organized workers of the province. During the slump of 1914 and 1915 it was instrumental in having measures for the relief of conditions put into operation, it has acquainted the workers in the various crafts and cities with the difficulties and aspirations of practically the whole of the organized workers of the province. Not only has it done this, which alone would justify its existence, but it has collected the thoughts and ideas of the organized workers and has assembled the same into practical legislation, some of which are on the Statute Books of the province.

Mr. Gompers' illness results, labor leaders said, from months of unremitting work at home and abroad in connection with the peace treaty, the international labor congress at Amsterdam and the steel strike.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was elected chairman of the labor group in the conference Wednesday to act for Mr. Gompers. It was stated that if Mr. Gompers' illness proved so serious as to make it impossible for him to discharge the duties of president of the federation, for any considerable time the executive council of the federation would be called to elect a temporary successor. James Duncan, first vice-president of the federation would probably be designated to act.

The industrial conference, by a rising vote, adopted a resolution by Harry A. Wheeler, chairman of the capital group, expressing the conference's hope for a speedy recovery of Mr. Gompers.

SAME OLD STORY THEATRE MANAGERS MEETING WITH ACTORS

At a meeting of representatives of the Actors' Equity association at New York City, the cases of many actors who were thrown out of employment because of the recent actors' strike were disposed of. The peace agreement provided that the manager must re-employ all players within 30 days or find employment for them elsewhere on equally favorable terms.

The strike darkened every theatre in that city and the managers declared they would never, never, never treat with the Actors' Equity Association. But the actors stuck, and so did the stage employees, and so did the musicians, with the teamsters and others willing to "do their bit."

Result—the managers are meeting with the actors.

BAKERY WORKERS GET ALL CONTRACTS IN GALESBURG, ILL.

The Bakery Workers' union at Galesburg, Ill., has secured contracts with every bakery establishment in that city.

NEWS OF THE LOCAL UNIONS

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 62

At the regular meeting of No. 62, the report of the executive was adopted re the appointment of a business agent.

Brother Lentill was chosen as the Civic Service Union representative to the G.W.V.A. committee for adequate reinstatement of the returned soldier.

A title that no one desires is "A Chronic Ducker." To be branded a reactionary is odious to any worker, but when the desire to revert is of long standing, then the branded person should mentally endeavor to line up with the 20th Century.

The high cost of living makes us wonder how we are going to purchase the necessary winter clothing. Wages have gone up, which means the purchasing power of the dollar has diminished. It is rumored that one of the lady members of "52" has solved the high cost of comfortable sleeping by buying two hot water bottles instead of paying a high price for blankets.

Harry Hattenbury is back at the old job. A vacation at Kivosty is a very nice change. Harry is in the "Stores and Works."

Tired of waiting for the office windows to be cleaned, one of the boys came equipped with soap and polishing cloths and cleaned the window nearest his desk. The difference in the window was so striking—it seemed as if the glass had been removed, or that the window was wide open—that one of the billing clerks donned a sweater to avoid a chill.

PLUMBERS' LOCAL NO. 685

At our last regular meeting Bro. Joe Bourke, 1032 2nd street, was elected first secretary in place of Bro. Leadbeater, who resigned some time back.

Bro. Ernest Libby has been transferred from Hanna to Edmonton C.N.R. shops.

Local 685 voted to change their meeting night from the second to the fourth Friday in each month. This will give us No. 2 Hall for all our meetings.

After a general discussion re "Organized Labor's Position on the Railroads," it was decided that each member do his best to further the organization of the C.N.R. and G.T.P. federations.

TEAMSTERS

The next regular meeting of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers' Local No. 514 will be held in Labor Hall, Monday, October 20th, at 8 p.m. All members urged to be present. New members welcome.

POLICEMEN

On Thursday evening, October 9th, Delegate Clarke of the Trades and Labor Council, addressed a meeting of The City of Edmonton Policemen's Association, Local No. 74, on the proposed National Federation of Policemen, Jailors and Prison Workers.

Delegate Clarke gave a full and interesting report of the proceedings taken by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at the convention held at Hamilton, Ontario in connection with the Federation and stated that President A. R. Irvine had been appointed as Provisional vice-president for the Province of Alberta on the executive of the Federation.

A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded Delegate Clarke for the trouble he has taken in the matter.

BOOKBINDERS

Local Union No. 188, Brotherhood of Bookbinders held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, October 14th. The meeting was well attended. Bro. Spruce of Calgary was present and gave a very enthusiastic address.

The union is presenting its new scale agreement to the Master Printers in the near future.

Bro. R. Speakman, late of the Speakman Brewery, has disposed of his interest to McKnight's of Calgary and has taken a position in one of the local shops.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN GREAT BRITAIN SEVER CONNECTIONS

The British Socialist party has decided by an overwhelming majority to join the third communist international established at Moscow, and to sever connections with the old international socialist bureau.

S. J. FARMER IS LABOR CANDIDATE FOR WINNIPEG MAYOR

S. J. Farmer is the candidate of the Labor Party in Winnipeg for the office of mayor of that city. Rev. William Ivens was first chosen as the candidate but would not serve, so Mr. Farmer was next choice. Farmer has accepted the nomination and a central electioneering committee has been formed with F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., who took a leading part in the recent strike, as chairman.

DOMINION LABOR PARTY'S REGULAR MEETING TUES. EVE.

Announcement of Candidates For Coming Civic Elections To Be Made in Near Future

A very good attendance characterized the regular meeting of the Edmonton branch of the Dominion Labor Party on Tuesday evening last.

Several new names were passed upon by the meeting and admitted to membership in the Party.

The meeting passed a resolution by unanimous vote in support of the soldier re-establishment bonus, and the action of the meeting will be wired to Ottawa. It was announced by the executive committee that Vice-President Hawkins had been appointed to act on the local G.W.V.A. campaign committee.

Some impatience was shown by two or three members regarding what was termed the delay in announcing the Labor candidates for the coming civic elections. It was announced by President White that the joint executives of the Party and the Trades' Council were proceeding as rapidly as possible and would call a special meeting of the Party to pass on candidates, as early as it was practical to do so. The executive was urged by the meeting to lose no time in deciding on candidates so that organization work might be gone on with.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING POINT AT ISSUE

Labor Delegates Willing To Drop Steel Strike Resolution To Get Right of Collective Bargaining

Affairs at the Washington Industrial Conference are moving slowly. Labor delegates declared Wednesday that they would be willing to drop the steel strike resolution in case they could obtain a clean-cut acceptance of the principle of collective bargaining, with the right of employees to select representatives, "just as the companies hire counsel."

Failure of the conference to arbitrate the strike or to accept their view of collective bargaining would mean disruption of the conference some of the labor representatives claimed.

The conference voted as an assembly to defer action on the labor plan pending an effort by the central committee of fifteen to agree on the question of collective bargaining. The motion to defer was defeated under the group voting plan, the employers' voting against, and the public and labor group supporting postponement. Consent of all three groups is required under the conference rules to validate action. Secretary Lane presiding officer, ruled that the motion involved a question of procedure and not of policy, and therefore should be settled by a simple majority vote of individual delegates.

Judge E. H. Gary and W. M. Burgess, of Omaha, Neb., were the only members of the public group opposing postponement, and C. S. Barrett, and T. C. Atkinson, farmers' representatives at one of the employers' group favored the motion. The labor group was solid for postponement.

MECHANICS OUT IN SYMPATHY STRIKE AT ALTOONA, PA.

Practically the entire mechanical force employed at the Pennsylvania railroad shops in Altoona, Pennsylvania, went on strike last week in sympathy with the engine-house mechanics, who had walked out a couple of days before, to enforce the seniority rule. It is said that between 7,000 and 8,000 men quit work and that others are expected to join the strike.

NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF TRADES COUNCIL, MONDAY

The next regular meeting of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council will be held Monday evening, October 20th, in Labor Hall. A full attendance is desired.

ALBERTA'S FIRST STRIKE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS TERMINATED WEDNESDAY WHEN LAY TEACHERS RESUMED DUTIES

Meeting of Executives of Lay Teachers' Association and General Secretary-Treasurer of Alberta Teachers' Alliance and J. F. J. Collison, Results in Compromise

The first strike of school teachers that has ever taken place in Alberta was terminated on Wednesday when the lay teachers in Edmonton-Separate schools resumed their duties after being out almost a week.

A meeting was held in the Separate school building on 163rd street on Tuesday evening, between the executive of the lay teachers' association, the secretary-treasurer of the school board, the general secretary-treasurer of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, and J. F. J. Collison, legal advisor. This meeting was called for the purpose of arriving at a compromise on the teachers' walk-out. A rough draft of a document in which was contained the lay-out of various agreements, was tendered by the alliance who hoped that it might be acceptable to both parties. With one or two minor changes this document which contained the agreements, was finally agreed upon and signed by the school board and the lay teachers' alliance and witnessed by the Alberta Teachers' Alliance.

The Terms

Each lay teacher in the service of the board will receive salary for the month of October, 1919, the amount of the cheque for September, together with a bonus equal to one tenth of the total bonus paid to each lay teacher during the month of June of this year. It is understood that under this arrangement the Separate School teachers will receive for October, in many cases remuneration substantially the same as that that has ever taken place in Alberta.

On resuming duty, each teacher will take the same standing as regards seniority as at September of this year.

Return to Duty

The agreement further provides that the teachers should return to duty forthwith, pending action of a ratification meeting which will be held not later than the week commencing October 20th, when it will be considered whether or not the ratifiers shall endorse the principle that the lay teachers of the separate schools be paid at the same rate as the teachers serving in the Edmonton public schools, and also if there is a possibility of paying them the same rate as provided in the Edmonton public school teachers' schedule. If this is decided in the affirmative, means will be devised of meeting the increased expenditure required to pay the lay teachers according to the public school schedule or such other schedule of salaries as might be suggested by the meeting.

The spirit displayed by the teachers who were on strike, and the support given them by the other city alliances as well as the provincial body, was a feature of the incident, and augers well for the future of the teachers' organization. The efforts of the Provincial Alliance officials, who left no stone unturned to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute, were greatly appreciated by the local alliance.

RAILWAYMAN IS SUED FOR \$25,000 ON LIBEL CHARGE

W. B. Best, chairman of a railwaymen's union, has been sued for libel by R. D. Waugh, commissioner of the greater Winnipeg water district. Mr. Best is alleged to have written a letter in which he accused Mr. Waugh of "exploiting patriotism," in connection with the latter's refusal to re-instate an engineer on the water district railway. The claim is for \$25,000.

ALL BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS TO STRIKE ON NOV. 1

Unless an Agreement Is Reached at Washington Before That Date—Strike Orders Are Issued

All bituminous coal miners of the United States are called upon to go on strike at midnight, October 31st, 1919, unless an agreement is reached at Washington before that date.

The orders were issued from the International headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, Wednesday, and were signed by John L. Lewis, acting president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer of the Mine Workers.

Mr. Lewis said it was impossible to hold up the strike order now, but that the mailing of it to the locals did not necessarily mean that the strike would follow. If an agreement was reached at Washington, it was said that the order could be countermanded, pending the vote of the miners in a reconvened convention.

It is stated that all preparations for the strike had been completed at the Cleveland convention, and that the miners were ready for eventualities.

THIRTY-ONE TEACHERS' UNIONS ORGANIZED SINCE LAST JUNE

The American Teacher, official magazine of the American Federation of Teachers, says that since the June issue of that publication 31 unions of public school teachers have been chartered.

The magazine urges teachers not to be afraid just because men like Judge Gary thunder their declarations against organized labor.

"This is too important a business to interrupt by playing at the game of Chinese dragons," says the editor.

U. S. PASSES BILL EXTENDING FOOD CONTROL ACT

Amendments extending the food control act to include clothing and food containers and providing punishment for profiteering and hoarding were adopted by the United States Senate and House of Representatives last week. The bill now goes to the President who asked for this legislation as a weapon against the high cost of living.

BRITISH MINERS MAY STRIKE TO FORCE DEMANDS

Unless Industrial Pressure Be Brought To Secure Acceptance of Sankey Recommendations

Unless industrial pressure be brought to bear to secure acceptable recommendations of the Sankey Commission, British miners may strike to enforce their demands, declared Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, at a labor meeting in Albert Hall, London, Saturday. He said the Premier had refused to carry out the recommendations of the Sankey commission, which he himself had set up under pressure of a possible strike of miners. If it was industrial pressure that had brought the coal commission into being, did it not become inevitable that industrial pressure must be brought to bear to secure acceptance of the commission's recommendations?

He warned his audience that, as trade unionists, they ought to be aware that the miners had a strategic policy and in the next three months you may have to put your loyalty to the test."

Mr. Hodges moved a resolution calling on the government to nationalize the mines. Robert Williams, in seconding the motion, said the capitalist press had, to his astonishment, recently discovered him to be not a wild revolutionary, but a sane trade unionist. It was, however, wrong to suppose that he was present at Downing Street during the railway negotiations merely as a mediator.

"I was there, using all my efforts to line up the ranks and mass the battalions of the working classes," he said. "In the near future, when the miners withdraw their labor, he went on, perhaps the bloods of Piccadilly who trundled milk cans in Hyde Park during the railway strike would go down into the mines. If 'volunteer' labor was used to break the miners' strike, then the terms of settlement must insist that the volunteers should continue in that service."

Officers of the Brotherhood of Teamsters at Indianapolis, report that during the month of August last per capita tax was received on 115,000 members. President Tobin says "this is beyond the dream of the most optimistic member of our organization a few years ago."

TEAMSTERS UNITE BEYOND DREAM OF MOST OPTIMISTIC

In his testimony before the senate committee which is investigating the steel strike, President Gompers gave this concise definition of a theory that is defended by every power and influence that anti-union employers can command. President Gompers said: "An 'open shop' is a place where the principle of collective bargaining cannot exist."

ALLEGED "OPEN" SHOP DEFINED BY GOMPERS

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**CAN'T STRIKE
PLAN OPPOSED
BY PRES. GOMPERS**

"Suffer little children to come unto me" scornfully declared President Gompers before the senate interstate commerce committee in opposing that portion of the Cummins railroad bill which would prohibit strikes of railroad employes.

The bill would "compel employes to accept any decision of five men appointed by the president, and in the selection of which the workers would have no choice. If they rejected the decision and suspended work to enforce equitable conditions they would be subject to fine and imprisonment.

President Gompers used every weapon in his oratorical arsenal against this proposal and recounted the numerous failures of law makers to shackle workers to their jobs. While the trade unionist pleaded with the committee to

reject this unconstitutional and un-American bill, he did not confine his efforts to this method, but warned the senators that instead of stopping strikes they would develop lawbreakers and that "I would have no more hesitancy about participating in a strike after its passage than I do now."

"The labor movement," continued President Gompers, "deplores strikes and only uses them as a last resort, for they know the suffering that follows strikes. But I tell you in all candor that the American worker will not surrender his right to quit his employment as a last resort to adjust grievances and I would hate to live one minute after that right was taken from him."

President Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers told the committee the bill was the most reactionary of all the railroad legislation so far proposed.

"It is dangerous," he said, "because it is colided in progressive phrases. It is solely in the interest of capital. It not only denies workers the right to strike, but it denies them a voice in the selection of the final arbiters who will pass upon their demands."

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**SPANISH MINE
WORKERS SECURE
SEVEN-HOUR DAY**

An Associated Press dispatch from Madrid states that the Spanish miners in Asturias have won their fight for the seven-hour day. A delegation of miners were informed by the government that the mine owners had granted the seven-hour day for work underground and an eight-hour day outside. It is stated that Premier Toca will confer with other mine owners and if all agree an official decree will be issued establishing these hours by royal order. The miners pronounced that if this order was issued the strike would end. The government has suggested that a conference of operators and mine workers be called to adjust all differences.

**BOSTON CENTRAL
LABOR UNION HAS
OPENED COLLEGE**

Trade Union College Open To All Trade Unionists Members of A. F. of L.

Last spring a new and very interesting educational experiment was launched by the Boston Central Labor Union, setting through a committee of trade unionists and college men from nearby institutions. It was called the Trade Union College and was open to all trade unionists, members of the American Federation of Labor, and to the members of their immediate families. The committee had full charge of the conduct of the college and had as its chairman one of the staunchest friends of the Boston League, Michael A. Murphy, while the secretary of the committee is Mabel Gillespie, secretary of the League. The list of instructors is really a brilliant one, headed by Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School, Prof. William Z. Ripley of the Harvard Department of Economics and Professor Irving Fisher of Yale.

There were fourteen courses offered, each meeting weekly from April 7th to June 14th, and the college, which was housed this term in the High School of Practical Arts by the courtesy of the Boston School Committee, was open six nights in the week.

A fee of \$2.50 was charged for each course of ten lectures. The first hour each week was devoted to the lecture and the second to discussion. The registration for the spring term was naturally not so large as it will be in the autumn, but 170 people enrolled and it is interesting to note that a third of them were women. They were of varying ages, mostly, of course, young people, but there were men in the sixties who sat with this younger generation. I believe the discussion class had the largest enrollment, but it was hard pressed by Dean Pound's law course and the class in English composition.

This first venture in the realm of education by an American central labor body has aroused interest from one coast to the other. Requests for information have come in from labor organizations in all parts of the Union, and it looks, today as if the Trade Union College of Boston was to be followed by the establishment of like institutions all over the land.

**MINERS MAKE
PROGRESS IN
NEGOTIATIONS**

(Continued from Page 1)

Representatives of the miners met with the argument that the war is over and that it is now eleven months since hostilities ceased. They said the country was making every possible effort to return to a peace basis and that it is now practically on that basis. The army has been demobilized, only 10 per cent of the soldiers still remaining in the service. They said too that the coal miners are not responsible for the fact that the United States Senate has failed to ratify the peace treaty long ago. Industrial and economic conditions, the miners say, existing at this time require a new contract with new working conditions and wages.

Also the miners claimed they had full authority to negotiate with the operators and that they were merely a question of whether the operators were willing to deal with them. The Cleveland convention decided that in case a new agreement was reached at the Buffalo joint conference, the miners' representatives should report it back to a reconvened international convention at Indianapolis for ratification. It was this fact that caused the operators to say that the miners' scale committee was without authority to enter into an agreement. There is no difference between the situation this time and in previous years, however, because heretofore the miners' representatives have been required to report back to a policy committee and in some cases the question of ratification of a new agreement has been submitted to a referendum vote of the membership.

By voting to proceed with the negotiations the operators abandoned their contention that the representatives of the miners had no authority to negotiate.

There appears to be a desire on the part of everyone at the conference to avoid a strike on November 1, if it can be done. Although the operators assumed a defiant attitude, there is good reason for the belief that this will not be maintained indefinitely. It is reported that when it comes to a show-down the operators are prepared to offer a 25 per cent increase over the present existing wage scale, together with certain other concessions which have not been definitely determined. These concessions would not fully meet the demands of the miners but they would afford a starting point from which to negotiate a possible new agreement.

**WHY THE STEEL
STRIKE COULD NOT
BE POSTPONED**

Organized Labor's Reply To the President's Request for Postponement of Steel Strike

In reply to President Wilson's letter to the executive of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, asking that the date for the steel strike be postponed, a letter signed by John Fitzpatrick, chairman; W. Z. Foster, secretary, and David J. Davies, William Hannon and J. E. McCadden, was addressed to President Wilson setting forth the reasons why the strike could not be postponed.

The following conditions were cited as making it impossible to comply with the President's request:

1. Mr. Gary has asserted that his men need no trained representation in their behalf in presenting grievances.
2. That ever since the men started to organize a systematic persecution was instituted, beginning with discharge and ending with violence.
3. That through the efforts of representatives of the steel industry free speech has been denied the men.
4. That a meeting held by the men in McKeesport had been broken up, the men arrested and held for excessive bail.
5. That guns and cannon have been planted in mills and highly charged electric wires have been strung around the premises.
6. That armed men are going about intimidating the men, as well as others who show sympathy for them.
7. That men have been discharged in increasingly large numbers and that threats and intimidations have been resorted to, that coercion is being practiced and that the men are threatened with blacklist, eviction and denied credit.
8. That forced decline of the market would be imposed so as to wipe holdings of stock the men have been induced to purchase.
9. That an organized propaganda for vilification of the American Federation of Labor has been instituted.
10. That no opposition has been shown to dual organizations, and because of this propaganda the I.W.W. is making headway in some districts.
11. That the real reason for opposition to organized labor representation on behalf of men who have grievances is that they are preparing to cut wages and to lower the standard of pre-war times.

The letter closes with regret that organized labor cannot comply with President Wilson's request, but that further delay would have been construed as an abject surrender.

**BUREAU OF LABOR
STATISTICS HAVE
A LABOR REPORT**

Report Shows Wages and Hours of Labor of Employes in Different Occupations.

Early in 1919, at the request of the War Industries Board, the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington, began an industrial survey to obtain a definite and reliable body of information concerning the actual wages and hours of labor and other conditions of employment in the more important industries of the country, the selection being based largely upon the number of wage earners. The information was gathered by agents of the bureau, who visited establishments and copied the data directly from the pay rolls.

The industries covered include the following: automobile, brick and tile, cars, chemicals, cigar, clothing, coal, confectionery, electrical apparatus, foundry, furniture, glass, hosiery and knit goods, hotels, iron and steel, leather, lumber, machine shop, millwork, overall, paper and wood pulp, paper box, rubber, silk and typewriter.

The preliminary report of the results of this survey has been sent to the printer. It represents the basic facts concerning the hours worked and the earnings received by the employes in different occupations. In later reports, each covering a single industry, the additional information collected in the schedules will be more systematically and extensively worked over, and such conclusions as may be drawn from them concerning piece work and time work, male and female employes, day and night work, the amount of overtime and the pay for it, and other similar questions will be pointed out.

No such extensive, and at the same time reliable, body of information bearing upon the economic well-being of the wage earners of the United States has before been presented in a single report.

Pennsylvania produces one-third of all the silk in America.

**EDUCATION COMES
FIRST DURING
NEXT DECADE**

In his annual report, just issued in pamphlet form, United States Commissioner of Education Claxton says that during the next decade the most important task in this and other countries will be the building of systems of education which will give to all children full and equal opportunity for that kind and degree of education which will fit them for life and citizenship in the new world of freedom and democracy which will emerge out of the destruction of the old world of subjection and privilege.

"In this task the bureau of education of the United States should play a large part. To enable it to do this worthily and well it will need much larger support than it has ever yet had."

**PRESIDENT WILSON
PRESCRIBES CURE
FOR RADICALISM**

The Best Way To Silence Protestors Against Wrong Is To Right That Wrong

The best way to silence protestors against wrong is to right that wrong, was the sentiment expressed by President Wilson in a speech in Helena, Mont.

The president offered little encouragement to the man who prides himself on a conservatism that is blind to orderly progress and he said he did not intend to ask men to cease agitating against wrong while wrong existed, but he did ask that these agitators and radicals apply methods provided by the laws of the country to adjust grievances against which they protest.

"There is only one way to meet radicalism," he said, "and that is to deprive it of food, and whenever there is anything wrong there is abundant food for radicalism."

"The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances, and as long as things are wrong I do not intend to beg that they stop agitating. I intend to beg that they will agitate in an orderly fashion; I intend to beg that they will use the orderly methods of counsel."

"Otherwise we will have chaos; but as long as there is something to correct, I say, God speed to the men who are trying to correct it. That is the only way to meet radicalism. Radicalism means cutting up by the roots. Well, remove the noxious growth and there will be no cutting up by the roots. Then there will be the wholesome fruitage of an honest life from one-end of this country to the other."

Many persons, he went on, were convinced that the control of business of the country was in too few hands.

"We have not finished dealing with monopolies," he said. "With monopolies there can be no industrial democracy. With the control of the few, of whatever kind of class, there can be no democracy of any sort. The world is finding that out in some portions of it in blood and terror."

**EMPLOYERS AND
UNION LABORERS
SHOULD CO-OPERATE**

There Should Be a Real Partnership Between Organized Labor and Capital

"There should be a real partnership between labor and capital," declares the Union Labor Advocate of Chicago, which speaks plainly in urging the adoption of means to stay the advance of destructive bolshevism. Among the agencies with which the disintegrating forces of the time may be successfully combated it lists the spirit of co-operation that should exist between employers and employes. "We must apply the spirit of co-operation whenever practicable," it says. "We must have faith in ourselves, in each other and in our country."

One of the cardinal assumptions of some employers of labor and union labor organizations and their leaders in the past has been that Labor and Capital are natural enemies; that they must always remain at war; that organized Labor can gain nothing except through compulsion systematically applied. The present tendency in the relationships of employers and employes is first to realize that "the other fellow" has problems and then to try to understand and help him to solve those problems. Thus is developed a unity of purpose, which suggests the probable final disappearance of industrial strife in an era of open dealing and co-operative fair play.

The absurdity and futility of strikes—which involve economic waste that is exceedingly costly, alike to worker, employer and the public—when the parties to any industrial dispute may meet and negotiate a reasonable settlement is coming to be generally recognized. Such rational bargaining is more profitable in its results to all concerned than can be any adjustment made after a ruinous period of industrial strife.

If the present laws against crime are inadequate they should be strengthened. But the time has not come when the Canadian people will willingly assent to the retrenchment of the rights of free speech and lawful discussion.

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UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Chartered by Dominion Trades Congress and American Federation of Labor. Meets first and third Mondays in each month in the Labor Hall, Purvis block, 101st street.
President—R. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4959.
Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phones: Office, 4018; residence, 72277.
Vice-President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.
Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, care A. Farnilo.
Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. A. Campbell.
Legislative Committee—E. E. Roper, W. Heron, T. Russell, W. Porter, J. Harkness.
Organization Committee—A. Cairns, J. J. McCormack, J. Gardiner, W. Floyd.
Credentials—J. A. Kinney, T. Davidson, J. Rankin.
Press Committee—J. Yule, R. McCreath, G. Deaton.

LOCAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, G. P. Witty, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
Journeyman Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, Box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353; meets 1st Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of—Sec., F. Flett, Peace River Crossing, Alberta.
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.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10926 72nd avenue; Treasurer, J. Lidston. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
G.T.F. Garmen—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Sanderson block.
Civic Employees Local 30—Secretary, A. K. Noaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.
Civic Service Local 62—C. M. Small, P.O. Box 121; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.
Dairy Workers Union, No. 75—Sec. P. Jones, 1023 85th street.
Dominion Express Employees, No. 14—Brotherhood of—Pres., Jas. Stevenson; 12209 106th avenue. Sec., S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.
Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. L. McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.
Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International Brotherhood of—Sec., J. L. McMillan, 10533 105th street.
Firemen Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.
Garmen Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
General Pipefitters Railway 685—Secretary E. E. Owen, 9646 106A avenue. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.
Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Pres., E. A. Figg, 7720 107th street. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 90th street. Meets 1st Tuesdays in St. Andrews Society Club Rooms, Jasper avenue.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of—Chief Engineer, Daniel Powers, 11524 102nd avenue. Sec., W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of—Pres., J. P. Brown, Sub 8 P.O., Edmonton. Sec., H. Kelly, Sub Office No. 8, Edmonton.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of—Pres., Gordon Fleming, Sub Station No. 8, Sec., Mark Barker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brotherhood of—Pres., O. E. Bild, King Edward Hotel. Sec., S. Baxter, 10235 105th street.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of—Pres., W. Smith, West Edmonton.
Smith West Edmonton. Sec., E. Machinists Local 1317—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.
Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of—Pres., C. P. Dunston, General Delivery. Sec., E. Jones, West Edmonton.
Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of—Pres., Geo. J. Maggs, Vermilion, Alta. Sec., W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.
Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of—Sec., John M. Rouse, 11428 125th street.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 386, Amalgamated—Sec., J. Barclay, 10656 98th street.
Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United—Pres., J. Payne, 10237 80th street. Sec., Thomas Coxon, Box 792, Edmonton, Alta.
Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.
Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 303 Alexander Bldg; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.
Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, Post Office Box 92; meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall.
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative—Pres., W. Newby, Box 124, Edmonton. Sec., D. W. Cotton, Box 124, Edmonton, Alta.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 685, United Association of—Sec., Geo. Leadbeater, West Edmonton.
Plumbers' & Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.
City of Edmonton Policemen's Association, Local No. 74—Sec., John Leslie, 10618 114th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Reed & Robinson Bldg.
Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secretary, W. Cotton, P.O., Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.
Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Southan, 10607 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 398—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10658 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary, P. Gathercole; meets in West Edmonton.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Railway Conductors, No. 691, Order of—Chief Conductor, J. F. Pierce, 10728 106th avenue. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106a avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
Railway Employes, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Sec., C. J. Miller, 11921 92nd street.
Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.
Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employes—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.
Sheetmetal Workers 371—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4061; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
Stage Employes—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Empress Theatre.
Stage Employes' International Alliance No. 360, Theatrical—Pres., W. B. Allen, Box 2072. Sec., Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.
Steam Shovel Dredgemen—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street; meets in Labor Hall.
Stenographers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 129, International—Pres., Wm. Hayter, c/o Edmonton Bulletin. Sec., Alex. N. Bryce, c/o Edmonton Journal, Edmonton.
Street Railway Employes—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.
Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farnilo; meets in Labor Hall.
Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen—Sec., J. A. Wills, 9313 95th street.
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers' Union, Local No. 514. Meets every Monday in Labor Hall. Secretary, J. Matheson, 458 Muttart Bldg.
Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, J. Wylie, Box 2073; meets 1st Sundays, in Labor Hall.
Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.
U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hutzal, 9531 109A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.

NOTHING NEW IN THE THEORY OF ONE BIG UNION

Preamble of "One Big Guild" of 1598 Looks Like 1919 Model and About As Impractical

There is nothing new in the theory of "One Big Union." How far in the distant past the theory had its birth, there is no way of discovering, but it was tried out in Europe long before modern history had its birth.

There has always been something during to certain types of mind in the thought of an organization so large, so all-embracing, that it could successfully meet and overcome all opposition.

If numbers alone counted for strength, then at least the theory would be sound, but where human beings are concerned, large bodies of men invariably make slower progress than smaller numbers. And not only can numbers of men become so great in one organization that it becomes unwieldy, but divers interests lead to division of interests, instead of unity, and to weakness instead of great strength.

Some of the most powerful organizations which men have formed developed internal divisions which did more to weaken their effectiveness than all of the opposition encountered from the outside.

Let Us Not Forget This Ever-Busy Law. Among the laws of nature is the law of "diminishing returns," which works as steadily as the law of gravitation.

When any growth, whether in nature or through the activities of man, reaches a certain point, instead of gaining strength, additional growth retards the rate of increase, and if carried far enough becomes a source of weakness.

The law of "diminishing returns" applies with particular force to organized labor where differences in the methods of production require different methods or special knowledge on the part of the groups affected, and this in turn divides the workers into groups who are affected by the particular conditions existing in the industry where they are employed.

Trades unionism is a natural growth—the banding together of workers who were affected by the particular conditions existing in the trade or industry in which they were engaged, so that their influence could be most fully applied upon questions affecting the workers as a whole. The organizations of the workers in these trades and callings united themselves into federations, so that through the federated body their united strength could be made available.

The idea of one big union did not originate in America, neither did it originate with modern industry. Long before machinery was known, at a period when all production was by hand labor, during the period of the Medieval Guilds, there were those who believed that the guild comprising the members of one trade, craft, or calling, was not as advantageous as having one big guild which would embrace all of the workers.

The O.B.U. Idea As It Looked Back In 1598.

This idea prevailed to some extent in Great Britain, and we have a practical illustration in a "One Big Guild" organized in Kingston-upon-Hull, in 1598. It was known as the Company of Goldsmiths, Smiths, Pewterers, Plumbers, Glaziers, Painters, Musicians, Stationers, Bookbinders and Basketmakers. In this instance the idea of "One Big Guild" was given a thorough tryout, for there is some difference between a goldsmith and a blacksmith, a painter, a musician and a basketmaker. The preamble to their charter or constitution is interesting in these days, for it throws a sidelight upon the present day movement for "One Big Union." A portion of the preamble to the charter or constitution reads:

"I. That all and everie the severall persons within the towne of Kingston-upon-Hull aforesaid, of the saide severall artes, occupations, and mistries, being free burghesses (citizens) of the saide towne of Kingston-upon-Hull, shall henceforth be but one entire company and not severall companies."

The archives of Kingston-upon-Hull contain but scant reference to this one big guild. It apparently went up like a skyrocket, shedding considerable light for a brief period, and then came down like a stick.

The same natural law which made this "One Big Guild" an impractical organization operates today with equal force.—John P. Frey, editor International Moulders' Journal.

OBITUARY—O.R.U.

The death took place last week at the Hamilton Convention, of O.R.U. It is sad to hear of one so young passing away—but some are old before they are young—and in this case we feel no pain or anguish or lumps in the throat as we considered it best to smother it now before someone had a chance to kill it. The only painful part of the ordeal was the heroic efforts of Mr. Armstrong to use first aid on his brain-child, but to no avail. It closed its eyes and with the proper death struggle, passed beyond recall. Now we hope this O.R.U. has the proper sense to stay put—or otherwise dead—because if it requires another smothering, we are afraid kid gloves will not be used.—Inserted by a couple of deep readers.—Halifax Citizen.

As a result of two accidents at crossings where women gate tenders were employed, all women crossing attendants employed by the Lackawanna Railroad are to be dismissed.

LABOR BLAMED FOR DESIRING WAGE TO EQUAL H.C.L.

Labor is blamed for the present industrial unrest by William M. Wood, an officer of the American Woollen company, who presents seven reasons to support his claim.
The first reason is: "The desire of labor to maintain an income adequate to meet the great increase in the cost of living."
Unfortunately, Mr. Wood does not state who is responsible for "the great increase in the cost of living."

LABOR TURNOVER IS HIGH IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

Necessary During One Year To Hire 2000 Postal Clerks to Keep 1300 Positions Filled

The case of a post office with 1,300 Postal Clerks where it was necessary during one year to hire 2,000 clerks to keep these 1,300 positions filled has come to public notice. It was mentioned among the delegates at Washington attending the recent annual convention of the National Federation of Federal employees. It was cited as an illustration of the high labor turnover in the postal service.

Even if the interests of applicants for positions and of employees were left entirely out of consideration, this high labor turnover in the postal service would be bad business. It is very wasteful for the public as an employer.

Private employers have during recent years, even before the war, been devoting much attention to the problem of cutting down labor turnover. To be everlastingly changing employees is wasteful and, simply enough, some of these private employers have found that one way to reduce labor turnover profitably is to pay better wages.

Leaders in Congress have recently shown a disposition in favor of immediate salary advance for postal employees. When the post employees press for that, they are advocating a measure not alone in their own interests, but also for the improvement of the service.—Civil Service News.

BAKERY SALESMEN GET \$1.00 PER DAY WAGE INCREASE

After an existence of five months, the Bakery Salesmen's Union at Portland, Ore., affiliated with the Brotherhood of Teamsters, has secured recognition and increased wages on an average of \$1 a day per member.

CORRESPONDENCE

EVERYBODY'S VIEWS

(The Free Press takes no responsibility for any opinions expressed in letters to the editor. No letters can be accepted for publication, and will not be printed unless accompanied by name and address of writer.)

Editor Free Press:
The writer has for some time been waiting for some one else to make a start but nobody seems to have time or everyone else has lost all hopes for the workers in Edmonton. Looking over different labor papers from other places in the west everybody seems to be active, doing something to the cause of the wage earners.

Meetings of all sorts are held all over the country, and everywhere the wage-worker seems to begin to take an active interest in his own affairs, except in Edmonton, where nobody cares.

I would like to ask all who will take an interest in the class struggle, including trades unionists, industrialists, socialists, and those who do their bit in the Edmonton local of the Labor Party, to form an economic clan, and get together for the next winter months. Object—education.

This would, to my mind, encourage those willing to take part to speak themselves. And I think a body of men and women who mean to do something should be able to get from time to time speakers from different bodies to speak on different subjects for the wage workers of this city.

A few weeks ago I heard Mr. Ritchie lecture at the Allen theatre. There were only a few people there, where the place considering his subject, should have been filled. (Why are the meetings not advertised at the different shops?)

Whinipac has every Sunday evening, meetings at from six to eight different places in the city.

I wish Mr. Editor that someone or some dozen would lend themselves to be the teachers or lecturers for such an Economic Clan, and the writer will be the first pupil.

Yours respectfully,
J.L.K.M.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE FORCE THAT DRIVES WORKERS TO UNITE

That economic pressure is the force that drives workers into trade unions is shown in the case of Richmond, Va., taxi drivers who are uniting because a proposed city ordinance would put them out of business. The same kind of an ordinance was introduced in Norfolk. The taxi drivers in the latter city organized, and the authorities have abandoned their position and are co-operating with the drivers to correct evils.

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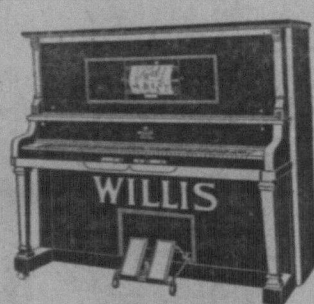
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WEEK-END SPECIALS

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Willie Solar, formerly of the New York Winter Garden, who comes to the Pantages next week.

"RISING GENERATION" OCCUPIES HEADLINE POSITION AT PANTAGES

A remarkable aggregation of juvenile entertainers will have the headline position on next week's Pantages vaudeville bill when Maude Daniel presents "The Rising Generation," an act consisting of twelve children who present a large variety of original numbers. Featured are Charles Monahan and Mary Caroline Daniel, both capable performers who give a good account of themselves.

On the same program will be the motion picture with local amateurs and a panoramic view of this week's audiences. Happy Jack Gardner and company bring their famous travesty play entitled "On The War Zone," which is all fun and hilarity. Stephens and Brunelle offer "Bits From Musical Comedy," and the Aerial Macks both thrill and amuse. Willie Solar, late of the New York Winter Garden is a most key imitator as well as a singer of note. Church and Forrest present their original concert entitled "A Vaudeville Rhapsody."

DELIVERY OF SOUVENIR RECORD BY AEROPLANE

It was fitting that the initial delivery of the souvenir record, issued by Berliner Gramophone Co., Ltd., commemorating the Prince of Wales' visit should be by aeroplane. This record, number 129410, was transported from the factory at Montreal to the Ontario distributing house, "His Master's Voice," Ltd., via the aerial route. The aeroplane that carried "God Bless the Prince of Wales," was piloted by W. R. Maxwell, of the Canadian Aero Film Co., who covered the distance in five hours and seven minutes. He made one stop, at Prescott, for gasoline, and met with no untoward incident on the way.

While it is not promised by the distributors of "His Master's Voice" records that delivery by aeroplane has become a regular feature of their business they still continue over the fact that in their system it is much easier to, as well as being more pleasing to concerned, to fill order immediately and get them away on the first available express train.

"IN OLD KENTUCKY" STAR ATTRACTION AT EMPIRE MONDAY

The history of the American stage does not record a more enduring success than that achieved by "In Old Kentucky" which still is a big box office attraction and will be seen at the Empire theatre for three nights starting next Monday, with a regular matinee on Wednesday. Notwithstanding its marvelous career of many years it goes on delighting thousands as strong in popular esteem as in the first year of its existence. From Maine to California, from British Columbia to Mexico, from British Isles; from France and even far off Australia come resounding echoes of its enduring popularity. In every city its annual visit is looked for with pleasurable anticipation. It is beyond question, the only pure American play of our time, that will endure. It is the sweetest and prettiest story of American life ever written for the stage. It is pure, clean and wholesome as the clear crystal spring water which trickles down the rugged sides of the Kentucky mountains, to give life and vigor to the beautiful blue-grass region below, where the stirring scenes of the play are laid. The play does not depend for consideration upon its great pictorial scenes, nor upon its many ingenious scenic devices. The incidents and strong climaxes are led up to, gradually and logically and are a part of the story. Pure sentiment, valorous deeds, romance, humor and clean cut, splendid comedy are combined with keen dramatic instinct. The characters are drawn with skill and are types which will be recognized everywhere. It is a faithful drawing of these characters of our own country and of our own time and a faithful portrayal of a phase of American life, hitherto neglected by the dramatist, that have made "In Old Kentucky" the greatest popular success of this generation and that is why it still will go on forever delighting thousands.

Although totally blind, Miss Gertrude Timmer of Grand Rapids, Mich., is an expert operator on the typewriter. Mrs. Victoria V. Naalen of Oakland, Cal., has been decorated by the King of Belgium for her devotion and service to her mother country.

ALL BRITISH FILM AT ALLEN FRIDAY

"Comradeship," the English production with a selected cast of the best known British cinema players, which comes to the Allen theatre Friday and Saturday, is based on expressions of King George and of Admiral David Beatty, or rather these have been used for the text of the story by Louis N. Parker.

In a recent speech King George said: "I hope that the splendid spirit of comradeship on the battlefield will be kept alive in peace." Admiral Beatty said in another speech, this one to the people of Leicester: "We have been through four and one-half years of great struggle. We have learned something—the true value of comradeship. Comradeship has enabled us to win the war."

Not a War Picture
"Comradeship" is not a war picture, but its background is the war and the story is that of a spirit born of the great struggle. It shows how the masses have been brought together as the result of that period of mutual self-sacrifice and how the empire has been made all the stronger for the bitter struggle against the Hun horde. While the word "Bolshevik" is never used in the course of the production, it shows how the better understanding of one another that has come from the war has been the greatest antidote for the fanatics who endeavor to set class against class.

ETHEL CLAYTON HAD TO TAKE A CHANCE

If you were driving along a country road in a roadster and punctured a tire, and were confronted by an escaped convict, stripes and all, whom you immediately recognized as a notorious prisoner you have been reading about, would you desert the car, convict and all, and make a quick getaway or perhaps fall in a dead faint.

When the convict gallantly offers to change the tire for her it made a world of difference to Ethel Clayton, playing the role of Carey Brent in "A Sporting Chance," which will be shown at the Allen theatre next Wednesday and Thursday. So impulsive is Carey that she determines to reform the man and hires him as her chauffeur.

This supposed convict turns out to be pure gold at the finish, and helps Carey defeat the schemes of a society blackmailer against herself and her father's youthful bride—Carey's stepmother. At the finish it develops that her chauffeur is not the convict she supposed him to be but just one of that man's victims, who had been imprisoned unjustly. He plays the game right along to humor the girls whom of reformation. His efforts at romance are rewarded, too, from the expression on the heroine's face at the finish of the picture.

NEW EMPIRE PEACE SONG RECEIVING UNUSUAL INTEREST

An Enoch publication of more than usual interest is the new song by Ethel Montefiore entitled "The World's Thanksgiving," an Empire peace song. This song is being sung in England by Madame Clara Butt, which classifies it at once as a number worth while. It is published in keys to suit all voices and may be ordered through the Anglo-Canadian Music Co., Toronto, sole agents for the Enoch publications. The concluding verse of the song is as follows:

"So let us live full 'quipped for storm or sun,
Ready with heart and hand till this life cease.
Thank God who braced strong arms in stress of storm,
But thank Him more, yes, thank Him most for peace!"

ELEVEN THOUSAND TEAMSTERS STRIKE IN NEW YORK CITY

Eleven thousand members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers went on strike Monday in New York, tying up the principal railroad terminals of the city.

JULIA HEINRICH AT CHARLOTTETOWN SANG FOR PRINCE

Famous Edison Artist, Formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Co. Tells of Prince's Reception

The signal honor of being chosen as soloist for the brilliant reception at Government House, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales, was bestowed upon Julia Heinrich, Edison artist, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

In an interview Miss Heinrich said of the affair: "After the reception in one of the drawing rooms, where the Prince shook hands with hundreds of people, he seemed greatly to enjoy a dance with the daughters of the house, and one other pretty girl—a platform having been put down on the lawn with an awning roof above. And such splendid dance music! I did not wonder when I was told that this was the Royal Marine Band—part of the Prince's retinue."

"After this came my turn—and I sang 'The May Morning,' and Mrs. Beach's 'The Year's at the Spring.' I felt the thrill of the moment and was keyed up to a fine pitch of enthusiasm, so think it did go well, for a burst of applause greeted my ears, and smiling and bowing a few times I prepared to retire, when one of the Prince's Aides came up to me and said the Prince desired to speak to me. Oh, dear! thought I, how does one address a Royal Prince? Just for an instant though, this thought, for the Prince has such an easy grace of manner, and said such nice things about my singing and his pleasurable anticipation of his visit to the States, that one could not but feel perfectly at ease. Soon after this the Prince and his suite left to return to the battleship, and so on to the next festivity in his honor.

"In my memory, and in my mind's eye, I shall always see the pretty garden scene, and sunshine and the blue sky, and the bonnie figure of the young Prince, so natural and wholesome looking—and every inch a Prince!"

CHARLES RAY SELLS ELECTRIC VIBRATORS

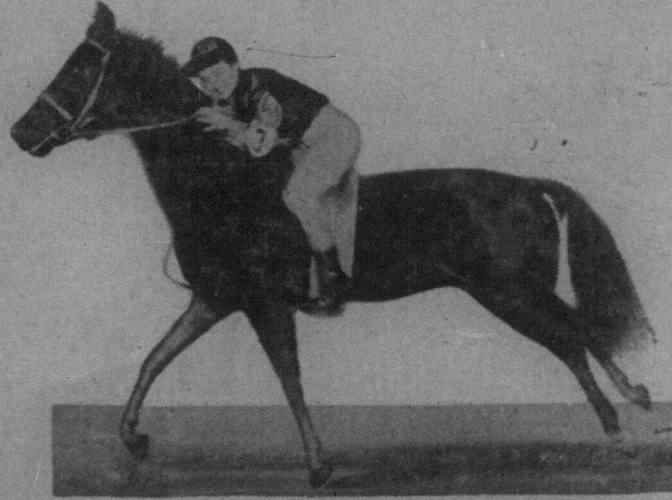
Charles Ray, the matinee idol and screen artist extraordinary, comes to the Allen on Monday in a picture which is declared by all who have had the opportunity to view an advance screening, to be one of the very best that he has yet to do.

The picture is entitled "Bill Henry," and it gets its name from the title role played by Charles Ray. Mr. Ray plays the part of an ambitious country boy who sets out to make a fortune selling electric vibrators for which he has secured the agency together with a book giving all the salesmanship talk that is a paved highway to success.

He tries to demonstrate on a rheumatic old man, who is so rudely jarred out of his memory of his pain that he chases the salesman from his place, smashes up his bicycle and throws the pieces on the road. Bill Henry walks to town and reaches a small hotel, conducted by his uncle, who agrees to give him a job as night clerk. Another arrival at the hotel is Leila Mason, who has come all the way from Keokuk, Iowa, to claim her inheritance of a farm from an uncle deceased. She discovers it is swamp land and worthless and retires to her room in the hotel, where she bursts into tears, for she is financially embarrassed.

Bill Henry hears her and sends his aunt to see what is the matter. He tries to give her the money he had saved to buy himself a new ring, but she refuses to accept it. The travelling man invites him into a poker game and despite his uncle's warning, he accepts with a big idea.

The poker game scene is one of the funniest situations which has ever been presented upon the screen and is certain to cause a roar of continuous laughter from everybody who has ever had the slightest thing to do with the well-known indoor sport.



Madge and her favorite horse, Queen Bess, to be seen with "In Old Kentucky," at the Empire theatre for three nights starting Monday. Regular matinee Wednesday.

EMPIRE

COMING THREE NIGHTS STARTING MONDAY. MATINEE WEDNESDAY

MILLER AND SAMIS present
An Entire New Production of that Grand Old American Play

"IN OLD KENTUCKY"

Large Company of Exceptional Ability
Don't Miss the Big New Street Parade

PRICES:
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SEE
The thoroughbred
Queen Bess win
the Kentucky
Derby.

HEAR
The famous Silver
Band of those
Inimitable
Pickaninnies.

Labor propaganda pills with Charlie Chaplin jam to tickle the palate, is the scheme of the Liverpool Electrical Trade Union and the local trade council, which propose calling the movies to their aid in electioneering.

The two bodies are considering the construction of a trade union movie palace at a cost of \$125,000, in which economic text-books and the powers of debate will be reinforced by films depicting technical trades, and the development of the labor movement. The promoters recognize that propaganda alone will not fill the building, but with the assistance of Charlie Chaplin films and other popular "movie stars" it is considered a sound business proposition.

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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:

- (1) When the price of admission is from 10c to 20c inclusive, a tax of 1c.
- (2) When the price of admission is more than 20c and not more than 75c, a tax of 2½c.
- (3) When the price of admission is more than 75c and not more than \$1.00, a tax of 5c.
- (4) When the price of admission is more than \$1.00 but not more than \$2.00, a tax of 10c.
- (5) When the price of admission is more than \$2.00, a tax of 25c.
- (6) A tax of 25c shall be paid by every person attending any boxing bouts or contests.
- (7) 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 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 \$200.00 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.

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—IN—
"BILL HENRY"

ALSO

MUTT AND JEFF

CARTOON COMEDY

"EXTRA QUICK LUNCH"

AND

BIG TWO REEL COMEDY

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

ETHEL CLAYTON

—IN—
"A SPORTING CHANCE"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The Big All British
Production

"COMRADESHIP"

MONARCH THEATRE

NEXT WEEK

MON., TUES. AND WED.

CHARLES RAY

—IN—

"A Nine o'clock
Town"

The Woman's Page

Charming Bridal Gifts

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We are again able to give you pre-war values in Enamelware, Children's Underwear, Crockery, etc. Watch our counters for Special Values every day. Come and bring your friends. Below is a partial list of our many items in Enamelware and Tinware.

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| 20 Granite Mixing Bowls 15c | 4 Granite Milk Pans.....15c |
| 5 Granite Kitchen Bowls 15c | 8 Granite Milk Pans.....15c |
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| 4 Granite Pudding Pans 15c | 7 Seamless Drip Pans.....15c |
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WOMAN'S PLACE IN NEW SOCIETY IS ALONG WITH MEN

People Have Found That "Workers of the World Unite!" Means Women as Well as Men

(By Theresa S. Matkiel)

Woman will come to understand that in order to change her lot she must change the present system of society. That only when man will cease to be master over man will he cease to be master over woman. Not until the world recognizes the right of all children to be well-born and lead a natural childhood will woman become the master of her destiny.

Standing near the summit of freedom's height she will unfurl her standard to the air, and under her system of strife, will establish a system of brotherhood there.

With the sweeping change in the position of women, progressive workers have given more and more attention to the woman question, and have found that "workers of the world, unite!" means women as well as men. They have found that the glowing appeal, "you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain," applies to the toiling women of the world even more than to the men, because they have been ever more oppressed and their oppression has been of longer duration.—Women of the Future.

CHURCH NOTES

The Pro Cathedral of All Saints, Rector, Rev. E. Pierce-Goulding, Children's Day Special Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion, corporate celebration for church school, teachers and senior scholars. A special invitation is given to all former members of the school who have been confirmed to attend; 11 a.m. Matins and sermon to parents; 12:15, Holy Communion; 3 p.m., Young People's Service, address by Rev. C. T. Allwork; 7:30, Choral evensong and sermon. Music: Anthem, "Sweet is Thy Mercy" Barnby. Church school at the mission, 3 p.m.

The British government has ordered the stoppage of all work on warships.

THE CAMOUFLAGE COMMISSION.

When eggs go high and butter soars And milk goes up a dozen floors And old John Public stands and roars In righteous indignation; The legislators rise and sing: "Leave that there stuff to us, by jing!" And then they gather round and spring A Camouflage Commission.

A Federal Commission comes With martial air and roll of drums And for a while the nation hums With noise and agitation. And presently the noises die And no man stops to make reply— It is a grand old filibuster— This Camouflage Commission.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WISCONSIN WOMEN WORKERS

Experienced Women and Minor Employees Over 17 Years of Age the Minimum Is 22 Cents

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has ordered that the minimum wage for experienced women and minor employees over 17 years of age shall be 22 cents an hour. The order provides for a learning period of six months in all industries. All minors under 16 years of age must be paid not less than 18 cents and between 16 and 17 years not less than 20 cents.

The number of employees in any establishment who receive wages below 22 cents an hour, but not including the indentured apprentices, shall not exceed 25% of the total women and minors normally employed. No learning period is recognized for a seasonal industry. Where board or lodging is furnished by the employer as part payment of wages, a reduction in the wage minimum of not more than \$4.50 a week for board and \$2 for lodging is permitted.

The commission was assisted by an advisory wage board composed of representatives, employees and the public. Over a year ago the State Federation of Labor set a minimum wage for women and minors. Since that time, it is stated, the commission has been investigating the cost of living.

The order is a most sweeping one and applies to every working woman and minor in the state, even domestics in private homes are included.

A CHEERFUL HEART

A cheerful heart finds its tasks much easier to perform. A grinch with clouds of gloom permeating his atmosphere is already half defeated in his enterprises by his own temper and disposition, and besides, his life is a burden to him and to his associates instead of being a joy. Indeed, people who radiate sunshine have a faculty of turning the common water of life into the most delicious wine. Their cheery salutation and their coming into a home are like the coming of the morning after a long, dark night. Their smile acts on a sad heart like magic. It dispels the fogs of gloom and despair as the sun dispels the mists and the miasma which hang over a stagnant swamp. These sunshine characters are public benefactors. They are the unpaid boards of health who look after the public welfare.

Nobody but himself may be helped by the money millionaire; everybody is enriched who knows or comes in contact with the millionaire of good cheer, and the more he gives of his wealth the more it multiplies. It is like the seed put into the soil—the more one sows the greater the harvest.

To be able to laugh away trouble is a greater fortune than to possess the mines of King Solomon. It is a fortune, too, that is within the reach of all who have the courage and nobility of soul to keep their faces turned to the light. Children should be brought up with the idea that life is a beautiful gift and that they should always rejoice and be glad. They should be taught that they are the children of the King of Kings; that happiness and success are their birthright, and that there is nothing to be sad or gloomy about.

But, above all else, remember this, that good heart gives the fragrant bloom of life; man's joyfulness makes him live to ripe old age.

THIRTY-SIX DELEGATES TO INTER-ALLIED TRADE CONFERENCE

The British delegation to the International Trade Conference which opened in Atlantic City, Thursday, includes the following men: John Gresley Jenkin, M.P.; Marshal Stevens, M.P.; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, M.P., British vice-consul at Mobile, Ala.; Frank Moore, a manufacturer, and Bailie J. King, chairman of the National Light Castings association.

The entire commission consisting of thirty-six delegates from Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium include, besides the six from Great Britain, sixteen from France, seven from Italy and seven from Belgium. The delegates are guests of the United States.

Foundry employes in Wallace, Idaho, have perfected a strong trade union.

FRENCH TEACHERS SEND GREETINGS TO U.S. COMRADES

Expressed Hope That In Future More Intimate Relations May Be Established.

Honorary President William I. Heller of the Federation of Teachers' Unions of France, was instructed to transmit the following greetings, through the American Teacher, to the American Federation of Teachers:

"I have the honor to transmit to you the greetings of the Federation of Teachers' Unions of France in convention assembled in Tours, August 10, 1919. The teachers of France wish to convey, through me, the expression of their cordial feelings to their American brother and sisters. Like them, they have felt the necessity of federating into unions in order to achieve the necessary aims of bringing about democracy in education and the emancipation of the teacher from official oppression. Comrades in arms, they desire also to be comrades in creating a new ideal of education which will realize the highest aspirations of humanity. They have chosen the field of unionism to accomplish these aims. Once more they extend fraternal greetings to their American comrades and hope that in the future more intimate relations may be established between the teaching forces of America and France. The convention, representative of all France, thus officially establishes the first bond of union between the Federation of Teachers' Union of France and the American Federation of Teachers."

MRS. LILLIE MADE NOTABLE STATEMENT TO CRANE STRIKERS

Says Crane Co. Getting Enormous Sums From Labor Without Commensurate Returns

The fine statement of Mrs. Lillie, sister of Richard T. Crane, Jr., president of the Crane Company, addressed to the company's striking workers, is an expression of the highest type of courageous honor.

Mrs. Lillie is thoroughly honest with herself. In her letter she has struck right through the camouflage of easier propaganda that has filled the public mind for generations in regard to the relation between employers and workers. Captains of industry and employers generally have with great pride hastened to claim that their returns from industry, be they ever so large, are but a true measure of the services rendered and have held themselves up as shining examples of what any man may do who is honest and persevering. But Mrs. Lillie says the owners of the Crane company are "getting enormous sums of money from the labor of others without anything like commensurate returns to society for it."

It is seldom admitted by employers that they exercise the least control over the lives and fortunes of their employes, yet in Mrs. Lillie's letter is the statement that "we have through our organization a power over the lives of the employes that is intolerable in modern society." She concludes with the statement that "the strike for the unionization of the Crane company is wise and right and the gradual assumption of the control of their lives, by workers in the company is and must be only a question of time."

The working women of Chicago will recall Mrs. Lillie's tireless work in their behalf upon numerous occasions. She took her place on the picket lines with the girls in the Garment Workers' strike in 1917 and was arrested along with the others. She was among the first to join the Labor Party and has ever stood with the workers. Mrs. Lillie is the wife of a University of Chicago professor and is the mother of a household of beautiful children.—Life and Labor.

ALABAMA ADOPTS ANTI-STRIKE LAW

The Alabama legislature has rewarded workers of the state who fought in the great war for liberty and democracy by passing a law against strikes. A penalty of \$1,000 is provided. Opponents of the law declare that if it is enforced to the letter it will be impossible for any group of Alabama workers to suspend work.

Section 2 of the bill is as follows: "Any person, firm or corporation, who enters into any agreement, combination or understanding with another or others that the party so agreeing shall not engage in or aid in carrying on public service, or who so agrees or conspires with others to prevent, retard or impede this persons from engaging in or working at any public service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Nine states now have in force health insurance which must be paid to wage earners.

Featuring New Arrivals in Women's and Misses' Handsome FALL and WINTER COATS at \$25.00, \$43.50 and \$45.00

New Coats in these groups are in so many interesting combinations of new styles, self colors and favored fabrics that the story is not soon or easily told. And the woman who has settled on a preferred material or style is likely to find many reasons here to divert her choice to one of the new coats with features shown for the first time.

Many attractive full length models featured in the heavy VELOUR, WHITNEY, CHINCHILLA and BEAVER COATINGS, which are so serviceable, both in the wearing and warmth giving qualities. Colors are the favored dark shades of brown, green, navy or black.

AT \$25.00—We are showing many attractive styles in Whitney, Chinchilla and Blanket cloths, in dark serviceable colorings, belted all around, or fashioned with the graceful, loose back, with the large, comfortable collar, pocketed and button trimmed. Price **\$25.00**

THE \$43.50 COATS are featured in wool velour, with a pin-tucked back, fitting in high waist effect belted all around, a convertible collar, set in side pockets; button trimmed on back of coat, cuff pockets and belt. Colors are dark brown, green, burgundy. Price **\$43.50**

Another pretty style shows a panel back, tucked and gathered in at waist line, front belted, large collar, cuffs and belt; button trimmed. Colors, navy or brown. Price **\$43.50**

AT \$45.00—Serviceable Coats of Beaver Cloth in dark shades of brown, green, navy or black, fashioned with the raglan shoulders, yoke and panel back, belted fronts, slashed side pockets, deep convertible collar and button trimming. Ideal coats for medium stout figures. Price **\$45.00**



Uncommonly Good Values in Women's FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS

Busy women will have only to examine the quality of the materials in these garments and note the generosity of cut and finish to decide to buy ready-made.

Women's Night Gowns of soft white flannelette, in slip-over or open front styles, trimmed with hemstitching or tucks, and finished around neck and sleeves with strong, washable lace. Price at our part in buying **\$2.25**

Another very good gown is of good quality white flannelette, in slip-over or open front style. Slip-over has a neat tailored yoke trimmed with blue or pink feather-stitching, and the open front style has double yoke across back, finished around neck in the popular tailored **\$2.50** style. Priced at **\$2.50**

Another good roomy Gown is of white flannelette. Made with double yoke back and front. Yoke is trimmed with fancy stitching, and around neck and down front is trimmed with neat lace edging. **\$3.25**

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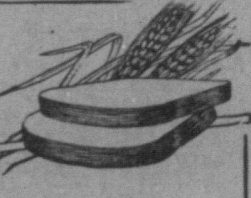
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The Farm Page



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The roots and grasses, especially brome, act in the soil like the reinforcement in concrete. They hold the soil together and prevent blowing. There are various expedients that can be resorted to to prevent soil drifting, but the permanent solution of the difficulty is to correct the condition of the soil which allows it to drift. It is corrected by the addition of fibre. Brome grass will add the fibre more quickly than any other crop.

When baling from a stack the press should be set, if possible, so that the hay can be pitched with the wind. This cannot always be done in cases where the stacks are built in a corner or against a fence. In setting for baling from a round stack see that the press is not set too close so as to prevent the feeding table from being put in place. With a long stack set the press midway of its length. This will reduce the number of men required to do the pitching. Very long stacks should not be baled at

The average daily wage of silk mill operators in Japan during 1916 was 15 1/2 cents.

ANNUAL SHEEP AND SWINE SALE ON OCTOBER 22-23
Edmonton Annual Sale Building
Up Reputation for High Class Stock and Fair Dealing

The annual sheep and swine sale conducted by the Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' and Swine Breeders' Association, at Edmonton, on October 22-23, shows every prospect of success. Inquiries are coming from the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts, with orders to purchase and ship on behalf of the writers.

The Edmonton annual sale is building up a reputation for high-class stock and fair dealing, and many who wish to purchase but are unable to attend the sale take this method of adding new blood to their flocks and herds.

The judges who will place the show awards in connection with this sale will be asked to "weed out" undesirable individuals, and only such offerings as are considered worthy to share in the advantages of this sale, will be sold by auction. The association veterinarians will pass on the animals as to physical fitness, and the judges as to conformation, type and quality.

Over 100 pure-bred sheep will be offered for sale, including males and females representing the Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire and Suffolk breeds; a number of grade ewes will also be included.

Over 50 swine have been entered for sale, all pure-breds, including Berkshires, Poland-Chians and Duroc-Jerseys, both males and females.

POLITICAL WISDOM AS DISPLAYED BY ONE U.F.A. LOCAL
Will Pay For Election Campaign Of Their Representative and Put Up His Deposit

The people have now decided that conditions of today are largely due to the indifference of the common people themselves in matters regarding politics. Politics is the business of the people, and the mistake that has been made is that the people have neglected their own business and allowed it to be looked after by the politician who is the product of our indifference.

This mistake is dawned upon our minds, and we are arranging matters so as to take hold of the political business as we should. We intend to be independent; we are going to pay our own bills and dictate to our members of parliament. We are going to pay for the election campaign ourselves, and are going to put up his deposit. Then he is our man; he is then under obligations to us and to no party outside of ourselves. We are going to have a line on our man, so we can guide him, and he will then realize who elected him.

This takes money. The constitution of the political branch of our organization provides for this. Each local is being assessed 50 cents per member. Of course, we cannot compel anyone to pay this 50 cents. That is optional with the individual, but the local must pay it. We expect everybody to realize the situation, and will do his part in forwarding this move by sending in this small assessment.—Gus. E. A. Malchow, secretary of the Staveloy local, U.F.A., in a circular letter to the members.

EXPERIMENTS IN TIME OF CUTTING RUSTED WHEAT
Proved That Grain Will Not Lose Weight If Left Until Ripe Before Cutting It

Among the experiments conducted this year by the Soil and Crop Management Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, some interesting results were secured regarding the effect on the weight and quality of wheat when cut at various stages. The results are not in accord with the popular idea that when wheat is attacked by rust it is better to cut it on the green side, as it is generally assumed that the grain will lose weight if left until ripe before cutting it. The experiment indicates that the reverse is true, namely, that grain should not be cut at a stage before it would be harvested in the ordinary course of events if rust were absent, and that the maximum weight is secured in cutting when the grain cannot be crushed when pressed between the thumb and finger.

Two fields of badly-rusted Marquis wheat were divided into seven plots each and cut at seven different stages of maturity, one block being a duplicate of the other. Cutting was commenced on the first plot when the grain was in the late milk stage, and each succeeding plot was cut three days later than the last except when unfavorable weather made it necessary to postpone cutting until the first day that it was fit to operate the binder.

Threshing of these plots has been completed, and the results tabulated. The following general observations were also noted:

- Premature cutting resulted in: Brighter color and lustre.
- Many shrunken grains of a bright brick-red color.
- Considerable numbers of green immature kernels.
- Shrunken berries and decreased weight.
- Cutting when the grain was firm resulted in (grain was adjudged "firm" when it could not be crushed when subject to pressure between the thumb and finger):

- The greatest weight per bushel.
- The greatest yields.
- The best quality of grain.
- Cutting delayed until the grain was dead ripe resulted in: Lack of lustre.
- Bleaching of the grain.
- Slight loss of weight and slightly decreased yields due partially to shelling of the best grain, and partially to loss from drying.

The figures on this experiment are very striking in respect to the weight per bushel obtained at different dates of cutting. Grain cut in the late milk stage weighed 56 pounds per bushel, while grain cut in the firm stage weighed 59 pounds per bushel.—J. H. Ellis, Experimentalist, M.A.C.

The cost of building material has advanced in common with that of machinery. It pays better than ever, however, to put up buildings to protect the farm equipment. The cost of machinery can be reduced by giving it good care and prolonging its life, and the higher the initial price goes the more advisable it becomes to get every day possible of service out of it before it goes to the scrap heap.

ONTARIO WILL HAVE SIXTY-SIX FARMER CANDIDATES IN FIELD
At least 66 United Farmer candidates will be in the field in the present provincial general elections, so J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, states. Mr. Morrison denied that the United Farmers were opposing liberal candidates much more generally than conservative candidates, as had been charged in some quarters.

"The fact is," said Mr. Morrison, "that the United Farmers have been absolutely impartial as between the two old parties. It has placed candidates in the field in practically every constituency in which, in the judgment of the farmers of that constituency, the proportion of rural population indicated they should be represented by a farmer. There are 68 constituencies of this class (rural constituencies), and it is expected there will be at least 66 United Farmer candidates in the field."

PROF. G. H. CUTLER EXPERIMENTS WITH FROZEN OATS
Still Something To Be Learned About Degree to Which Frosted Oats Have Lost Vitality

There appears to be something still to learn about the degree to which oats that have been frosted have lost their vitality. It has been generally believed that oats caught by the frost are rendered unfit for sowing. Recent investigations indicate however, that there is need for more definite information as to the amount of the injury inflicted by different degrees of frost, and at various stages of ripening. Professor G. H. Cutler, of the University of Alberta, has under way a series of definite information on these two points. Similar experimental work, says J. R. Dymond, in the Agricultural Gazette, has been taken in hand by J. B. Fryer, of the Calgary Seed Testing Laboratory. Last summer he commenced the study of the effect of frost on the vitality of oats, the aim being to determine the injury to the vitality of oats and different degrees, and to learn the precise physical effects of such frost, so that if possible frost injury may be recognized and its extent approximately determined by inspection. The work done last season was preliminary, and it is unsafe to draw any conclusions from the work of one year, but in general it may be said that there are strong reasons for suspecting that some very prevalent ideas in regard to the effect of frost on oats are erroneous. Investigation is being continued and enlarged.

In the meantime, the precaution should be taken of having a germination test made of seed oats which may have been frosted.

The application of manure, although it may not result in a marked immediate increase in yields, helps to maintain the normal amount of organic matter in the soil. Heavy applications are, however, to be avoided. If a dry season should follow the soil will be too open, and drying out will result.

The large fleshy root systems of leguminous plants, by their decay, add organic matter and available nitrogen to the soil, and also improve its bacteriological condition. More things depend on bacteria in the soil than is generally recognized.

STOPPING SOIL DRIFTING BY SPREADING STRAW
Begin On Windy Side of Area and Work With the Wind, Then Go Over With Disc-Harrow

If a soil once begins to blow the matter should receive prompt attention. When the blow begins the area affected usually is small, and prompt attention and a little work generally will stop it. A delay of a few hours, or days, may permit the area affected to spread until much damage is done, not only on the farm where it starts, but on neighboring farms as well.

One of the most effective ways of stopping a blow is to spread straw or manure over the affected area. This should be done as soon as the blow is discovered. Begin on the windy side of the area and work with the wind. The straw may be held in place by running a disc-harrow over the area strawed, the discs of the harrow being set perfectly straight. Spreading straw, or manure, on the surface is about the only way of stopping a blow where the soil is pure sand.

Blows usually may be controlled in the early stages of their development by cultivating with a spring-tooth harrow, shovel cultivator, or empty hoe drill. The implement should be driven at right angles to the direction of the prevailing wind in order to let the drifting sand fall into the furrows. If there are no clods to be brought to the surface such cultivation will do little or no good.

Land that has been blowing for some time may be controlled or held in check by plowing furrows across the affected area at right angles to the direction of the prevailing wind. The furrows should be from one to two rods apart. The furrows catch the sand and keep it from travelling on the surface of the ground. Furrows do little good if the soil is mostly sand.

The practice of burning stubble and weeds should be resorted to only in extreme cases where the stubble and weeds are so heavy that if plowed under they would leave the soil too open and result in drying out.

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Issued at Edmonton, Alberta, Every Saturday

Phone 5595 **ELMER E. ROOPER, Editor** 101 Parvis Block

VOL. 1, No. 28.

OCTOBER 18, 1919

THE STRIKE SETTLED

Citizens of Edmonton generally, and especially trade unionists, will be glad to know that the Separate School teachers are back in their classrooms. That the teachers were justified in their refusal to work at a rate that was lower than that paid last term, will be admitted by all who have been following up the dispute. The discrepancy between the salaries paid by the Separate School Board and those paid to teachers holding similar positions in the public schools, is so great as to cause some wonder that the Separate schools have been able to secure such an excellent body of teachers. We feel sure that the Separate school ratepayers who will decide whether or not their teachers will be placed on a level with those employed by the public schools, will see that the Separate school teachers are not discriminated against further, and that they will be placed on an equal standing with others in the city who are following the same line of employment.

The strike of teachers was the first that has been attempted by any branch of the Alberta Alliance. It was conducted in a manner creditable to the profession and every credit should be given to the teachers' local alliance as well as to the officials of the Provincial body, who were untiring in their efforts to bring about a settlement of the dispute. The incident should point out more clearly than anything else, the advantage of concerted action through organization along trade-union lines.

THE GREATEST SPLIT.

From the viewpoint of Organized Labor, every point or feature of the relationship between Capital and Labor is subordinate to the right of employees to organize, the recognition of Labor Unions and the right to collective bargaining. These are the basic and fundamental principles upon which the whole structure of trade-unionism rests and to deny their existence is to throttle the movement or make it fruitless and unavailing. It was on these primary principles that the widest breach arose in the recently held industrial conference. Hence the opportunity to have the gathering count as it might have done was lost when the employers made their separate proposal, which is the old-old and oft refuted argument that brought on the Winnipeg strike, and which Labor has had to fight and conquer from the very infancy of the movement.

On page 11, section 59, the report of the commission to inquire into Industrial Relations in Canada, states:

"Not only should employees be accorded the right of organizing, but the prudent employer will recognize such organization, and will deal with the duly accredited representatives thereof in all matters relating to the interests of the employees, when it is sufficiently established to be fairly representative of them all."

That, and nothing less than that, is what Organized Labor demands and will have. Why should the employer show such a paternal interest in the unorganized worker? Because the unorganized worker is less difficult to exploit. The time worn cry of "freedom for the individual" comes with bad grace from big business in these days of trusts and combines. The employers of Great Britain are as much imbued with the idea of British justice as are Canadian employers. Put we find that the joint committee of the industrial conference of Great Britain, agreed on the following report:

"Recognition of, and negotiations between, organizations of employers and work-people.

(a) Basis of negotiations between employers and work-people should be full and frank acceptance of employers' organizations and trade unions as the recognized organizations to speak and act on behalf of their members."

Contrast the above report with that of the employers at the Ottawa conference and it is at once evident that Organized Labor has much to gain in Canada, much to accomplish by its own economic strength. The Canadian employers' decision reads:

"Employers should not be required to negotiate, except directly, with their own employes or groups of their own employes."

Again we quote, without comment of ours, from the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, in condemnation of the Canadian employers' stand on the question of collective bargaining. Part of section 63 reads:

"Many Trade Unions keep in their employment trained men for the purpose of negotiating their different schedules. The employer has the right to select any representative or bring in any assistance that he may desire in carrying on the negotiations, and there is no logical reason why the employes should be denied a like right."

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

"Personal freedom" is the oft repeated and time-worn cry of opponents of reform of all kinds. It is no less the argument used against collective bargaining and particularly the closed shop.

The same rule of democracy which has in connection with other phases of life, successfully overthrown the misleading "personal liberty" cry, can be adopted in the majority of cases to the argument for the closed shop. Namely, "the greatest good for the greatest number."

"Individual freedom" is after all an abstruse phrase, not by any means easy of comprehension or definition. The right of any individual to unhampered license is largely determined, and necessarily so, by his relationship to the rest of humanity. Personal freedom that in its operation is inimical to the welfare of others, has no place in well-ordered society. For that reason we insist that parents must send children to school and we do not permit the "freedom" of the father or mother to interfere with the child's education. We quarantine those who are exposed to a contagious disease, thus interfering with the personal liberty of the individuals so restricted.

The above citation of examples of the seeming curtailment of personal liberty, might be multiplied many times. They are in essence instances of the reasoning of Organized Labor with regard to the closed shop. Organization of workers in every case precedes any demand for the closed shop. It is, as a matter of fact, only when a trade union is sufficiently established to be fairly representative of all workers in a given craft or industry, as the case may be, that the closed shop is claimed. Thus in requiring all workers employed in such craft or industry to be members of the union, the welfare of the many is being considered as of more consequence than the so-called "freedom" of the individual worker, who, by his policy of separation, stands in the way of the majority in their efforts to better the conditions of all. Corporate solidarity is the quality that determines the success of a combination of workers in their efforts to obtain improved conditions. Is not Organized Labor justified, therefore, in restricting the so-called "liberty" of individuals who would destroy that essential quality, corporate solidarity?

FOREIGNERS.

Heads of the Steel Trust as of every other large industry where the workers are forced to strike to bring about better working conditions, have alleged that the strike in the industry is largely the work of foreigners. It was the employers of Labor in the great corporations of America who encouraged the importation of foreign laborers, while American Organized Labor strenuously opposed it. The object of the employers in the many years during which the immigration of foreign laborers was encouraged was cheap labor. And

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A word to the wise will be sufficient. We feel it our duty to warn you of the startling fact that the undermentioned Harvest Home Specials will cost us more wholesale than the prices we are asking from you retail. Such an astonishing fact seems incredible, but it is true to the last letter. However, as long as our present stocks hold out you stand to benefit by it, but as soon as they are gone, be prepared for something unusual in footwear prices. We are powerless to combat such existing conditions, but we feel compelled to warn you of what is going to happen in the near future. TAKE OUR ADVICE—BUY NOW—BUY SEVERAL PAIRS. Here are three Harvest Sale Values in Footwear which will seem like a pleasant dream in a few weeks time:

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not alone cheap labor from the immigrants but from native Americans and Canadians also. In less busy times labor was more plentiful and natives had to accept the same pay as the cheaper-living foreigners or go without employment. Consequently the logical move to prevent exploitation of all laborers was for American workers to endeavor to educate their foreign fellow-toiler to a higher standard of life, and to point out to him the manner in which he was being used to keep the workers at the mercy of the capitalist machine. To his credit be it said, the stranger in a strange land was not always as slow as some of the natives to see the necessity of organization.

Right in this province, not more than six or seven years ago, the writer saw Britishers and Canadians, forced out of employment or compelled to work for the most miserable pittance, because foreigners could be obtained in large numbers at wages that were disgracefully low. At that time the foreigner was welcomed as a desirable citizen by the men who are now, in Alberta and elsewhere, loud in proclaiming the menace of the alien. Why? Simply because they are not now willing to be exploited to the detriment of all the workers as in days now passed. Labor opposed the importation of foreign labor but the workers who are here, whether alien or native, have one common interest, which is the maintenance of a living wage and proper working conditions. If the very same foreigners who are now being condemned, could be induced in sufficient numbers, tomorrow to work for two dollars a day, how many Britishers would be employed by the corporations at a higher rate? That is the point for American and Canadian workers to consider.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

We are told that there was a shortage of turkeys for Thanksgiving. Personally we didn't notice it.

A representative of a jobbing firm in the east, in pleading to the Board of Commerce for secrecy, said: "If our profits were to be given out they would be in the headlines in the newspapers." Verily "men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil."

The Nation (New York) in its issue of October 4th, publishes in full the report of Wm. C. Bullitt which was made public in Mr. Bullitt's statement before the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on September 12th, 1919. Our readers who have had any doubt as to the policy of intervention in Russia, should not fail to read the Bullitt report on conditions in that country.

"There has been some concern expressed here as to what the ultimate of labor organizations really is. If you will pardon me for just one moment, I will tell you the secret, Sir. I am going to spill the beans; I am going to tell you what our ultimate is, so that you may know. That is laying the cards down on the table face upward, frankly, without any reserve at all. Our ideal is that involuntary poverty, with all its concomitant diseases, shall cease. That is all. Going along with that is this—that in the construction of our common life we shall recognize the principle that all have a right to free access to everything that goes to make a full-orbed existence, that gives joy and a sense of freedom and happiness to life, and that whatever is opposed to this great fundamental principle of human existence is alien to the innate spirit of our trades union organizations, and is thereby our enemy, whatever it may be. We are not fighting men; we are fighting a system that depresses and degrades and destroys; and we are seeking to put in its place a system which builds up and glorifies and ennobles human life."—R. A. Rigg at the Ottawa conference on industrial relations. Be careful, Dick! Old constituted authority will get you if you don't watch out.

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"An introduction to Trade Unionism" by G. D. H. Cole, is exactly what the name implies. It introduces the reader to British Organized Labor as it is today. It is not intended to be a historical review. The book can be obtained at the library