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TRADES' COUNCIL PROVIDES EDITOR FOR FREE PRESS

Many Matters of Importance to Labor Deal With by Central Body.

Headquarters of the relationship between the Trades and Labor Council and the Free Press as per report of a special committee on that matter; the grievance of Ex-Vice President Perkins in that he had been reported in the Free Press and the daily newspapers as being a worker in behalf of the O.B.U. when as a matter of fact he had always opposed it; and the hearing of Ald. Kinney in a brief address on the Workmen's Compensation Act, were among the principal items of business that the Trades and Labor Council dealt with at its meeting on Monday evening.

The Official Organ.
A report was presented from the special committee appointed at last meeting of the council to look into ways and means of conducting the Free Press. It was recommended that the news columns of the paper should be conducted as at present and articles of a special nature that might be considered controversial to be either signed by the contributor or credited to the publication from which clipped. The back or editorial page should also be under the complete control of the council. The report also recommended that, since the editorial work would require the continual services of one writer, Mr. E. E. Roper be appointed to the position of editor, the remuneration for such services to be reported on at next meeting of council.

Del. Geary moved that the recommendation of the committee as to the matter of policy in the management of the Free Press be adopted, and the committee prepare a form of agreement conforming with the later arrangements, this form to be submitted to the council at its next meeting for approval.

Case of Ex-Vice-President.
Del. Grant, of the Amalgamated Postal Workers rose to address the chair with a copy of the Free Press in his hand. From this paper he quoted its report of the last meeting of the council, and intimated that the statement made there that Ex-Vice President Perkins was removed from office because of his activities in the O.B.U. movement was altogether erroneous and contrary to fact. He moved that the Ex-Vice-President be given a few minutes to vindicate himself, which was agreed to. Mr. Perkins stated that he had always opposed the O.B.U. movement, had never done anything to aid it, but on the contrary had been always one of the hardest workers in behalf of Organized Labor.

President McCreath expressed his own regret at the error which had been made and said he was sure the members of the council all felt the same. It was regrettable, also that the Free Press had given publicity to the mistake as well as the daily papers. He felt that there should be a closer supervision by its own press committee of all reports of its proceedings. However, in the case of Mr. Perkins, the misstatement would be retracted wherever it had been made, and he hoped that such a mistake would not occur again.

Pleads for Labor Church.
Mr. Ritchie, a lay preacher in the Methodist church addressed the meeting in regard to establishing a Labor church in Edmonton. This was a movement that had made great strides in the Old Country, particularly in England, and was making considerable progress in western Canada. There was no creed, every individual being welcome to his own brotherhood, Mr. Ritchie claimed, was the key to a solution of all the great problems of the day. No other church would have any control or authority in this movement, and he appealed to all the unions to co-operate in establishing this church in Edmonton. A meeting would be held on Sunday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to give definite form to his plan. President McCreath put in a good word, urging the delegates to interest themselves in this matter.

After roll call had been attended to it was decided that hereafter that procedure would take place at 9 o'clock, instead of immediately on opening of the meeting.

Police-men's Federation on Foot.
A letter from the local Police-men's Union was read, the subject being the formation of a police-men's federated national union. President A. B. Irvine, of the Police-men's local said that his union had written Secretary Draper of the congress urging the formation of a police-men's union, and had received a very favorable reply. He also said his union was prepared to make a levy on its members towards expenses of a delegate from the trades council to the congress and, if desirable, would increase the levy if such a delegate were specially instructed to push formation of police-men's union.

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LABOR MEETING CONDEMNNS REFUSAL OF BAIL TO EIGHT

At a labor meeting held in Winnipeg under the auspices of the labor church, in the convention hall of the board of trade building Sunday night, a resolution was unanimously passed by a standing vote condemning what was described as gross discrimination shown in the refusal of bail to the eight strike leaders, and demanding their immediate release on reasonable and conditional bail.

There were between 1,500 and 2,000 persons present and none stood up in opposition when the chairman, T. J. Watts, called upon those against to declare themselves, and the resolution was announced carried unanimously, amidst loud applause. The resolution followed criticism of the refusal of bail by Rev. Saleha G. Bland and J. S. Woodsworth.

"BEARER WARRANT" MEANS OF HIDING BOND OWNERSHIP

Federal Trade Commission Discovers Big Capitalist Dodge in Taxes.

While investigating the meat packing industry the federal trade commission at Washington uncovered a remarkable financial device which can completely hide the ownership of stocks and bonds. If this system comes into general use, the commission says, it can be used to evade the payment by corporations of income and other taxes to the government.

The device is known as a "bearer warrant," and is a receipt for a stock certificate. The certificate itself runs to the treasurer of the corporation and it issues a receipt, or warrant, for it. The warrant runs to "bearer" and the dividends can be collected and the stock actually voted without even the officers of the corporation knowing who the stockholder is.

The system was discovered by the commission in its search for the true ownership of certain Chicago stock yards interests and it prevented the commission from fully determining the identity of the real stockholders. The Chicago yards, yard railroads and adjacent real estate development are operated by companies whose stock is owned by the Chicago Junction railways and the Union Stock Yards company of New Jersey, which in turn is controlled by the Chicago Stock Yards company of Maine. "Bearer warrants" for 19.4 per cent of the Maine company stock have been identified as belonging to J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., one of the "big five" meat packers.

The commission found that Armour exchanged \$194,000 in cash for \$1,552,000 of stock in the Maine company. Up to the year 1917 he has drawn in dividends \$152,950 more than his investment.

ALBERTA MINERS DROP ONE BIG UNION

Miners of the Galt mines at Lethbridge, voted Saturday evening to drop the One Big Union and to sign up to return to work immediately as members of the U.M.W. of America. International officers are busy signing up all workmen formerly members of the O.B.U. With the O.B.U. hold broken in the big camps of Lethbridge, Fernie and Drumheller, it is very likely the whole of District No. 18 will fall in line during the week, and as a result fears of a coal shortage in the prairie provinces this winter will be set at rest. Coalhurst camp also decided on Sunday to go back to work.

SHOPMEN'S STRIKE OFF IN UNITED STATES

The railway shopmen's strike is off and the men have returned to work. This was decided upon at a meeting of representatives of the strikers from widely scattered points throughout the country.

While the shopmen's representatives were in session, a mass meeting of car repairers, representing about 27,000 strikers, also decided to return to work.

The end of the strike will open the way for the international officers of the shop crafts to obtain action by the railroad administration. The shopmen have demanded eighty-five cents an hour for the skilled workers and sixty cents for helpers.

VANCOUVER CRAFT UNIONS DESERT ONE BIG UNION

Important desertions from the ranks of the One Big Union took place at Vancouver last week, when the local unions of the International Longshoremen, the shipwrights, and the pressmen and press feeders voted to resign from the O.B.U.

WM. A. APPLETON NOW PRESIDENT OF WORLD LABOR BODY

New Official Is Secretary of General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain.

According to an Associated Press cable to Washington, the world conference of trade unionists at Amsterdam has elected William A. Appleton president of the new international trade union movement. He was nominated by President Gompers. The new official is secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain. During the war he toured the United States as a member of a trade union commission that represented the workers of his country.

Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the French Federation of Labor (Confederation Generale du Travail), was chosen first vice president, defeating Carl Legien of Germany.

According to press reports President Gompers stated that "Americans may accept office in the new organization when the South American membership becomes better organized."

The new movement takes up the work of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Carl Legien, president, and which has not functioned since the war started.

PEOPLE TO DECIDE BETWEEN SERVICE AND PROFITS NOW

Secretary Morrison, A.F. of L. Says Sims Bill Will Bring Forth Decision.

"The people must decide between service and profits in the settlement of the railroad question," said Frank Morrison, secretary of the A.F. of L., in urging the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to favor the Sims bill, which embodies the railroad employees' solution of the railroad problem. "It is a question of this kind," said the trade unionist, "it would be well to bear in mind that quasi-public corporations are created for service and not for profit. A long line of decisions, from the Supreme Court of the United States down, have invariably held that the fundamental purpose of these corporations is to serve the public and that they are only entitled to a fair remuneration."

"Hardly any one will deny that under private management the railroads have been financial footballs and that they have been directed by interests whose wreckage of numerous railroad systems is common knowledge. This wreckage has been accompanied by a debauching of legislatures and other political activity that tested democratic institutions."

"The times call for new arrangements in the management of properties that are only made possible by the public's consent."

"The passage of the Sims bill will re-establish the theory that railroads should be operated for public service rather than for private profit."

"Aside from the application of democracy in these properties, and their handling by practical railroad men, the Sims bill will squeeze all fictitious values out of these properties. This will affect living costs and reduce charges the public now meet, for then it will no longer be necessary to compel the railroads to earn dividends on millions of dollars of watered stock."

INTERNATIONAL UNIONISM SCORES POINT OVER O.B.U.

International unionism scored a slight victory over the one big union in supreme court chambers at Vancouver, Tuesday, when J. A. Elder, counsel for the one big union teamsters' local, failed to obtain the use of the international union's office furniture, minute books, etc., pending trial of an action in which the ownership of these articles and a bank account is to be determined.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES PICNIC

Apparently the Civic employees intend to live while the living is good; that's right now. Basket picnics, if the girls don't have to lug all the baskets for the "weaker" sex will be popular in a short time. Saturday, is it "Me for it."

The recent order that no woman shall be paid less than 22 cents an hour in Wisconsin is protested by some manufacturers, who claim they are facing ruin and starvation. The state industrial commission will listen to the tales of woe, but in the meantime the 22-cent rate must be observed.

Are you on the Voters' List?

OFFICES OPEN EVENINGS FOR REGISTRATION

Beginning this week the City Assessor's office is to be kept open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening to facilitate the registration of voters. This arrangement will continue the remainder of the month. There should be little excuse for anyone entitled to franchise failing to be registered. An advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue supplies further details should they be desired. Get on the voters' list. Do it today. Prod up your neighbor, see that he is on the list, his wife and his sons and daughters if they are of age.

SYNOPSIS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Many Inquiries Received by Secretary McCormick Regarding Act.

In view of the many inquiries being received by Secretary McCormick regarding the Workmen's Compensation Act, we are submitting herewith a complete synopsis of the act, prepared for the Edmonton Free Press by Commissioner J. A. Kinsey of the Compensation Board.

The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act, being chapter 5, of the statutes of Alberta, 1918, was assented to on April 13th, 1918, and became effective on August 1st of that year in respect to the industry of mining and to industries generally throughout the province, other than agriculture and railroading, on January 1st, 1919.

Amendments to the Act, adopted by the last session of the Alberta legislature, became effective May 18, 1919, and employment in and about railroading was brought within the scope of the Act, with exception of persons employed by the railroads who are connected, generally speaking, with the "running trades." Workmen in these occupations and who are enumerated in section 49 of the Act, do not now come within the scope of the Compensation Act of 1918.

The administration of this Act is by a board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. It is composed of three members: J. T. Stirling, chairman, and W. F. McNeill and J. A. Kinsey, and known as the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta, the head office being in Edmonton with a branch office at Calgary.

The Act provides for the creation of a fund from assessments made on the employer. Such assessment is based on the percentage of the wages earned by his workmen, but may be a specified sum if the Board so determines. Out of this fund payments are made to workmen who receive injuries during the course of their employment. Compensation is also payable to dependents of workmen where the accident has resulted fatally.

Scale of Compensation.

Permanent total disability—Ten dollars per week with a further sum of \$2.00 for the first dependent and \$1.00 for each additional dependent, but no more than \$16.00 per week and in no case is the total payments to exceed \$2,500.00.

Temporary total disability—The same as permanent total disability, payable so long as the disability lasts.

Temporary partial disability—Fifty-five per cent of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman at the time of the accident and average weekly earnings at which the workman is employed on resuming work.

Permanent partial disability—When the injury results in the loss of various members of the body, compensation is paid on the basis of the schedule as set out in section 52 of the Act.

No compensation is payable for the first three days of disability unless the workman is disabled for a period of ten days or more.

Fatal Accidents

Where death results from the accident, the compensation is as follows: Funeral expenses, \$100.00; to the widow or invalid widow, \$20.00 per month, with an additional payment of \$5.00 for each child under the age of 16 years, to be increased to \$10.00 upon the death of widow or widower, not exceeding in the whole \$40.00 per month, the total compensation not to exceed \$2,500.00.

In addition to compensation as set out above, such special surgical or medical treatment including any apparatus usually provided to alleviate an injury as in the opinion of the Board is required.

Medical Aid Fund

The Act further provides for the creation of a medical aid fund by an assessment of one cent or two cents according to the hazard of the employment, on the workmen for each day or part of day worked, to be collected by employer and paid to the Board. This fund is used for the payment of full medical attention,

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STRIKE LEADERS REFUSED BAIL BY COURT OF APPEAL

Broke Promises When Released First Time So Were Then Refused Liberty.

Mr. Justice J. D. Cameron, of the court of appeal at Winnipeg, last week refused bail for the eight Winnipeg strike leaders, and they were accordingly taken into custody by the Royal North West Mounted Police and escorted to the provincial jail, where they will remain until they appear for trial at the October assizes, unless their defense counsel can obtain their release from one of the other judges of the higher courts.

Justice Cameron refused to grant bail on the ground that the eight leaders had broken their promises when released on bail the first time to abstain from taking an active part in labor unrest; that they had by public speeches and other activities carried on a campaign of an indiscreet nature. He did not feel like taking the responsibility of admitting them to bail.

The eight accused men are William Ivens, R. B. Russell, John Queen, A. A. Heaps, R. E. Bray, W. A. Pritchard, R. J. Johns, and George Armstrong.

NEW BUILDING FOR MACHINISTS' HEADQUARTERS

Seven-story Office Block—Big Things Planned by Live Organization.

Editor Free Press:
The question of publicity is one which all organizations are giving more or less serious consideration. Many important developments and new items from all parts of the country relative to the International Association of Machinists will be interesting and instructive reading for members of Organized Labor everywhere.

To see what can be done along this line the enclosed article from "Washington, D.C.," dealing with the activities of our organization is hopefully submitted. I might include for local consumption, that the C. N. machinists own twenty-five dollars worth of the building, simply because we are not rich enough to buy the whole outfit.

C. ARTHUR CAIRNS.

The following is the article submitted by Mr. Cairns for publication:

Your readers will no doubt appreciate knowing what progress is being made with the new headquarters and office building of the International Association of Machinists, especially those readers who are members of the Association, because for years they have dreamed of, and earnestly worked for, the day when the I. A. of M. would have its own headquarters.

The tremendous growth in membership of the organization during the past few years has continually increased the work of the Grand Lodge, and makes more room necessary. In fact, the Executive work has been hampered and delayed as a result of limited office space. No more room could be secured in the American Federation of Labor Building. Consequently, the work of the Grand Lodge has had to continue under these disadvantages. Therefore, upon completion of this new building it will help to give us a more efficient service between our three hundred and twenty thousand members, represented by over thirteen hundred local lodges and one hundred district lodges, all of which have considerable routine, as well as special, business to do with our Grand Lodge.

This building will be on a corner lot; in fact it is one of the very best locations in the City of Washington, directly opposite the A. F. of L. Building, which will make it convenient for all our work with the other organizations. It will be a modern seven-story building, up to date in every way. The sixth and seventh floors will be entirely occupied by the International Association of Machinists. The other floors will be rented, which will bring in a good return on the money invested. Already the demand for office room in our new building is evidence that all space for rent will be taken before the building is ready to occupy.

The ground was broken and the steam shovel started excavating April 3, 1919. The steel girders are now day by day being swung into place. In fact, the Contractors agree to have the building ready to occupy by October 1. Special attention will be given the plans for this demonstration; invitations will be sent to representatives of the other organizations as well as our own.

Executive Board endorsed the suggestion that Brother Michael Eiley, a Charter member of Atlanta, Georgia, Lodge No. 1, organized May 5, 1888, and who

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NO MORE O.B.U. FOR THE MINERS AT FERNIE, B.C.

The Fernie miners, at a big mass meeting held in Miners' hall, on last Saturday, passed by a large majority, a resolution dissolving the One Big Union and re-organizing the miners under District 18, United Mine Workers of America. This is a serious blow to the District No. 18 mining department of the One Big Union here and it is expected that negotiations will at once be opened up with the mine operators to draw up a new agreement and allow the miners here to resume work as soon as possible.

U.S. WOULD HAVE SYSTEM MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOYS

Bill Introduced Providing For 3 Months' Compulsory Training For All 19 Year Old Boys.

A three-months' compulsory military training for every 19-year-old boy is provided in a bill prepared by the war department at Washington, and introduced in the senate by Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the senate military affairs committee. Every youth will be compelled to register and the machinery used will be similar to that used to enforce the draft during the war.

Another bill has been introduced jointly by Senator Chamberlain and Congressman Kahn which provides for compulsory six-months' military training for all 18-year-old youths.

The war department bill provides for an army with a war strength of 1,250,000 men. The active force of this army would be 520,000 regulars, while the remainder would be young men who had taken the compulsory training.

Exemption from training would be given only to members of the regular army and navy, honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and members of the coast guard, marines actually engaged in the service, and "persons permanently physically, mentally or morally unfit for any military service whatever." While in training the young men would receive no pay but their expenses would be borne by the government. In the case of youths having dependents authority would be given to pay the dependents an amount equal to the average monthly amount received by them for support during the preceding six months, provided this does not exceed \$50 a month.

When a youth completes his three months' training he shall be classified for service in war in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the president.

WRONG IMPRESSION AS TO UNSEATING OF DELEGATES

A mistaken interpretation has been made inadvertently, relative to the unseating of some delegates to the Trades and Labor Council of this city, particularly to Messrs. Robertson and G. H. Perkins. These men have been anti-O.B.U. personally, opposing it in their local and in the Trades Council. They were unseated in the Trades Council because the union with which they are affiliated favored the O.B.U. upon one occasion some time ago. By virtue of that the representatives of the local were then caused to forfeit their seats. In all fairness to these men and any others who may be in a similar position it should be clearly understood that the complexion of delegates' local determines the status and the men representing such local. But such action as may be taken is directed at the local and not at the representatives as individuals who may be, as in recent cases, orthodox union men.

O.B.U. NOT POPULAR AT HAMILTON, ONT.

The Toronto Mail and Empire gives the following account of a Hamilton meeting of the One Big Union whereat Joseph Knight, of Edmonton, was the principal speaker.

"Abuse of the press and officers of the A. F. of L. and of that order generally, was the feature of the address given here tonight by Joseph Knight, of Edmonton, an officer of the One Big Union. He spoke of the courage of the Winnipeg workers, who, he said, are not yet beaten. The meeting was held under the auspices of the O.B.U., and was very well attended. The prospects for that union here are not very bright."

VICTORIA CIVIC EMPLOYEES CHANGE THEIR MINDS

By a vote of five to one, the Civic Employees' Protective Association, voted against affiliation with the O.B.U., thus reversing its decision of a few weeks ago, when it went on record as favorably to the plan by a vote that was proportionately the same.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES WILL PICNIC AT ALBERTA BEACH

Public Asked to Transact Business Business in Order To Let Employees Away

Saturday, August 23rd, is the date when all the municipal employees are going to Alberta Beach, for a picnic. A half-holiday will be given in the morning and the appeal is being made to the public for co-operation. It is asked that the public will endeavor to transact its business with the city on Friday and not leave anything that can be avoided over the Saturday. If this is done it will help considerably in giving the civic employees their well earned picnic.

The library board have consented to close down at noon for the day and to let as many as possible of the employees away for the morning. Arrangements have been made for a special train to the beach, which will leave at 9:30 a.m. and return at 9 p.m., and as over four hundred are expected to take part, the train will be made up of about ten coaches.

Nothing is being left undone by the social committee, of which J. McCool, of the telephone department, is chairman, and ably assisted by the other committees, to make the day a huge success. Those attending will bring their own provisions for the day, but ice cream will be provided for the kiddies on the train, and also during the day, while for the older ones the committee find tea, coffee, milk and sugar. The picnickers must bring their own cups and saucers and plates. In order to avoid taking water from any suspected source, a supply of city water will be taken for drinking purposes.

It is suggested that those who cannot get away at the 9:30 train in the morning should send their wives and children then and follow on themselves by the ordinary train at two o'clock.

As it will be a long day and children get tired, for their benefit it is intended to put up one or two tents so that mothers and children can use them for resting during the day.

Invitations to city officials, who are supposed to attend, are being sent out at once.

The picnic promises to be a big sporting affair, as no less than 38 events are down on the program and it seems that it will be hard work to get them all off on the one day.

The mayor is expected to umpire the baseball game between the "O'Fats" and the "McLeans" which is promised to be a wonderful spectacle as well as a great exposition of baseball.

Then there are going to be five a side competition football games for ladies, and Commissioner Ormsby is down as referee. Special cups are to be provided for the two events mentioned. It is hoped to secure a team of ladies from each of the big departments to take part in these contests. Some have already promised and say that they intend to dress the part in regulation style.

A star item will be the 100 yard dash for city officials. From the mayor downwards all are expected to compete.

Cyril Wates, of the telephone department, has been appointed official photographer for the day.

A symbolic sketch which embellishes the cover of the program is the work of J. Martland, architect, of the telephone department.

EDITOR ESCORTED TO JAIL BY BRASS BAND AND AUTO

Demonstration Given Editor When Jailed for 10 Days Without Jury Trial.

Edward T. Leech, editor of the Memphis, Tenn. Press, was escorted to jail—where he will serve 10 days for contempt of court—by a brass band, an automobile and a delegation of prominent citizens, who lustily demanded free press. The editor was charged with criticizing public officials when he discussed politics in a general way. The editor's friends point to the process by which the editor was jailed—without jury trial and by the court that combines itself into judge, law maker and executioner.

This evil has been combated for years by organized workers who have been jailed by the same methods used in Editor Leech's case.

Trade unionists are hopeful that the latest exhibition of injunction power will be remembered by prominent citizens who have heretofore turned a deaf ear when the workers urged that American rights be maintained.

Premier Lawson of Victoria, Australia, has announced that the government intends to make six o'clock closing of hotels permanent.

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RUNNING TRADES MAKE PROPOSAL R. R. OWNERSHIP

United Brotherhoods Make Far-reaching Proposal of Co-operation.

Organized Labor in the United States has come out with the un-equivocal formal demand that private capital be retired from the railroads.

A tripartite control composed of the public, the operating management and the employees is demanded instead.

Addressed to the American public and signed by the engineers, the firemen, the conductors and the American Federation of Labor, a formal statement was issued announcing this proposal which has been carried before Congress. "It marks," says the statement, "the step by which organized labor passes from demands for wage increases to demands that the system of profits in industry be overhauled."

This sentence sums up in a few words the proposal of which there have been hints and indications, but which is now laid before the country for the first time. Everywhere in official Washington it is recognized as the most serious and far-reaching proposition the country will be called upon to face.

Characterizing the proposal as "labor's bill," it is put forth as a remedy for the high cost of living, because the railroads are the key industry of the nation. It demands the "geniufic co-operation and partnership based on a real community of interest and participation in control," of which President Wilson spoke to Congress, and, which, the statement says, has been ignored by labor and the private owners of the railroads.

"We ask," it says, "that the railroads of the United States be vested in the public; that those actually engaged in conducting that industry, not from Wall street, but from the railroad offices and yards and out on the railroad lines, shall take charge of this service for the public."

Briefly, labor's plan demands: That private capital be eliminated from the railroads.

That the private owners receive for them Government bonds, "with a fixed interest return for every honest dollar that they have invested."

That the tripartite control, heretofore referred to, be established, in corporations which shall lease the roads, and in which the public, the operating managements, and labor shall be represented equally.

That the public, the operators and the wage-earners share equally all revenue in excess of the guarantee to private capital, by granting to the operators and the employees one-half the savings which are expected to be made by such a perfected organization, and to the public the other half, as consumers, either by increasing the service, without adding costs, or by reducing costs.

"This role originates with labor," says the statement, "because labor happens to have firm organizations, through which it may become articulate."

The trainmen are not represented in the statement, because W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood, was out of the city, but it was said that they will join in it.

BRITISH MAKE USE ODDS AND ENDS OF WAR MATERIAL

Odds and ends of war material, mountains high, which in other days would have been destroyed, are being turned to good account by the British Munitions Inventions Department.

Here are instances of what is being done:

Ladies' shoe heels, ear trumpets for airplanes, and other articles are being made from sawdust.

An 18-pounder shell, minus nose and copper band, after lathe manipulation, makes an excellent shafting coupling.

Containers from shrapnel shells are being turned into lamps.

Discarded airplane engines are used for commercial purposes. An alteration in the carburetor makes them available for coal gas, and with couplings made from shells they have been connected with dynamos, with good results.

REVOLUTION PLOT IS DISCOVERED IN ENG.

The existence of a plot to incite a revolution in England is proved by documents of which the Daily Mail claims to have photographs. These documents were discovered recently by the police authorities and enquiries prove that numbers of them have been circulated to trusted agents of the conspirators in different parts of Great Britain.

A leaflet containing the words: "Put no trust in Parliament" and "Get ready for the revolution" was brought to the notice of Parliament recently.

MINNEAPOLIS CITY COUNCIL ADOPTS EXTREME MEASURE

The city council at Minneapolis, Minn., last week adopted a resolution empowering the Mayor to seize and take control of all food storage warehouses in the city, with a view of undertaking a distribution of foodstuffs stored there at cost to the consumer. A second resolution adopted ordered the Public Welfare Commission to make a thorough investigation of living costs.

Register at the Civic Block.

CORNER STONE OF NEW MACHINISTS' BUILDING LAID

The corner stone of the new International Association of Machinists' Building at Washington, was laid by officers of that organization. All grand lodge officers located now in Washington, officers of lodges Nos. 174, 193, business agent of district 44 and a large number of other members of the Machinists' union, were present at the ceremony. Wm. Keeler, president of lodge No. 174, acted as marshal and the other principal officials were General Secretary-Treasurer Davison and Assistant General Secretary-Treasurer Newham.

It is expected the building will be finished in the late fall. It will be a beautiful seven-story granite and pressed brick structure and will be a credit not only to the International Association of Machinists but to the entire trade union movement. The building is located across the street from the A. F. of L. building.

AUSTRALIANS SAY O.B.U. IDEA IS NOTHING NEW

Present Agitation is Merely Labor History Repeating Itself

The One Big Union idea is old, say officers of the powerful Australian Workers' union in a manifesto against the O.B.U., imported from the United States.

The manifesto states that about 80 years ago this movement started in France and a crusade began on syndicalist lines. "It ran its course of madness, direct action and sabotage and died."

"In our own time, in 1905, the I.W.W. was formed in America. Then followed the same madness, direct action sabotage, dissension, disruption and destruction of the trade union movement." In tracing the policy of O.B.U. advocates in the United States, the manifesto says:

"A campaign of slander and abuse of union officials was continuously kept going. It did not seek to build, but to disrupt and destroy unions. Disastrous strikes and disorganizations followed. In their whole history only one temporary success of any note was gained."

"Then the propagators of distrust and suspicion fell out among themselves and two organizations, each claiming to be the 'simon pure' I.W.W., was formed. "In Australia at the present time there are two O.B.U.'s, the W.I.L.U. (Workers' International Industrial Union) and the W.L.U. (Workers' Industrial Union of Australia.)"

"Already those two bodies are at cross purposes. Shall American history repeat itself here?"

The manifesto treats in an extensive manner the democratic formation of the legitimate Australian Workers' Union, and concludes:

"The Australian Workers' Union's Constitution is sufficiently elastic to meet the needs and circumstances of the numerous callings and industries embraced within its fold. The constitution is the gradual work of 30 years of experienced, practical toilers, and is molded to meet the needs of the members of the day. The constitution can be amended at will in any direction that circumstances demand and when experience demonstrates the value of the change."

"We urge our members to apply their energies to further improvement of the constitution, build up and keep on building and avoid the pitfalls of the propagators of the policy of dissension, disruption and destruction."

WHITLEY COUNCILS DO NOT MATURE FOR SOME REASON

A Cotton Factory Times' correspondent at Manchester, Eng., complains of the failure of basic and other industries to form Whitley councils. To date such industries as pottery, silk, furniture, vehicle building and about a dozen other industries have formed these councils, which grew out of recommendations made to the government by a commission headed by J. H. Whitley, member of parliament. It was proposed that the various industries establish machinery by which disputes between employers and employees would be settled. This machinery reached down to shop organizations, and are to only include representatives of the employers and employees.

The Cotton Factory Times correspondent calls attention to a letter written two years ago by the minister of labor to leading employers associations and trade unions asking for their views on the report of the Whitley commission. The replies favored the acceptance of the recommendations, "but up to the present time no serious attempt has been made to comply with their proposals."

The government, however, has ordered the application of the report in its industrial establishments and a draft of a constitution for departmental joint councils, trade joint councils and for committees in shops, departments, works or yards has been prepared by representatives of trade unions having members directly employed in these establishments and officials of the departments.

The man who by honorable methods gains the confidence of the people can rise to any height.

TRADES' COUNCIL PROVIDES EDITOR FOR FREE PRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

men's Federation. This matter came up in connection with the reading of the convention call of the Labor Congress of Canada. The congress meets in Hamilton, Ont., on September 22nd, and the executive will report on the advisability of sending a delegate, at the next meeting of the council.

P. J. Manahan's Case.
P. J. Manahan, who was recently dismissed from the fire brigade by its chief, wrote to the council asking for its influence in getting him back on his job, claiming that he had been wrongfully dismissed. On motion, the president was authorized to appoint a committee of three to look into the case and report.

No Labor Day Demonstration.
The committee on Labor Day sports reported that the joint meeting of the Labor party and the council held last week, to decide on the action to be taken, had been so poorly attended that it was then and there concluded to go no further in the matter. So there will be no special Labor Day sports this year.

Under the head of reports from committees President McCreath urged the committee men to be more diligent in taking up their respective fields of work and that they should always have a report of some kind to hand in to regular meetings of the council. He had attended a recent meeting of the Garment Workers, where he found no less than 150 women in attendance.

Next Meeting September 2.
The next meeting of the council falling on Labor Day it was resolved to hold the meeting on the evening following, which would be Tuesday, September 2nd, in Labor hall.

A report from the executive committee recommended that there be more frequent social intercourse among the labor organizations and that the general meetings of the executives of all the city locals be held as often as every two months. On motion these recommendations were referred to the organization committee. A delegate from Calder, supported the more frequent visits of council officials among the unions, and invited any who could go to attend the meeting of the Boilermakers next Monday night in the I.O.O.F. hall, Calder.

Del. H. J. Smith extended the appreciation and thanks of the Old Fort lodge members to the council for the assistance of its officers in negotiating an advanced scale of wages with the city.

Ald. Kinney, member of the Workmen's Compensation Board, gave an instructive review of the Act and its workings, and cleared up a number of points on which questions were asked by delegates. The act is being dealt with fully in this issue of the Free Press.

Standing Committees Are Appointed.
Secretary McCormack called attention to the action of the executive in re-organizing the standing committees of the council. These committees now were composed as follows:

Legislative—Roper, Heron, Yule, Porter and Field.

Organization—Cairns, McCormack, Greene, Grant, H. Clark, Halley, Branham, Hawthorne and Daly.

Credentials—Waters, Waine and Irvine.

Del. Cairns announced that he would be in attendance at the Labor hall every evening from 8 to 10 to take the names of any who had not yet registered at the city hall in regard to the voters' list.

A delegate from the Civic Employees' Union No. 52, intimated a special train had been chartered for their picnic to Alberta Beach on August 23, and that all excursionists, although taking their own provisions, would be supplied with hot coffee and tea with sugar and milk free.

Del. Owens made an appeal for the meetings of the Labor party, which are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SEAMEN CAUSE OF STRIKE

The higher wage strike of seamen and their refusal to go before the compulsory arbitration court of Australia has stirred Mr. Justice Higgins of that court, who blames American and British seamen for this trouble.

"What has really stirred the union to make such a claim an abnormal rise in rates for seamen in America as well as in Great Britain," says the court. "On the Pacific coast, as well as on the Atlantic coast, the rate for able bodied seamen is £15 (\$75) per month, as contrasted with the Australian rate of £11 (\$55), and when the men meet in ports the contrast is disturbing."

Justice Higgins is also opposed to some of the working conditions demands of the seamen, who are asking for electric lights and decent sleeping quarters. The seamen say they are no longer satisfied with a bare living wage and they want some of the \$75,000,000 excess profits the ship owners made during the war.

Eighty thousand women clerks, stenographers, accountants and other office workers have joined trades union organizations during the past year, according to the Washington office of the National Women's Trade Union League. Many of these women are employed in railroad offices, others in the various branches of the federal civil service.

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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—E. 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, R. Roe, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
Bro. Carpenters Local 1325—Secretary, P. Packford, 11418 79th street; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
Journeyman Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, Box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353; meets 1st Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Boilermakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.
Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H. Regan, 10914 80th avenue; meets in Labor Hall.
Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Labor Hall.
Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. L. McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.
Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall.
Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, room 215, Armstrong Bldg.; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
General Pipefitters Railway 685—Secretary E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.
Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Suthen, 10607 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.
Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, Post Office Box 92; meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 398—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10658 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary, F. Gathercole; meets in West Edmonton.
Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.
Civic Employees Local 90—Secretary, A. K. Neaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.
Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Small, P.O. Box 121; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.
Machinists Local 1817—Secretary, H. E. Crook; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.
Machinists West Edmonton—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 303 Alexander Bldg.; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.
Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.
Steam Shovel Dredgemen—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street; meets in Labor Hall.
Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Empire Theatre.
Street Railway Employees—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.
Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1059; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.
Sheetmetal Workers 371—W. Tomlinson, Barry Sheetmetal Works; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
Stonecutters—Secretary, A. Farnilo; meets in Labor Hall.
U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hutzal, 9531 109A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.
Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.
Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, J. Wylie, Box 2073; meets 1st Sundays, in Labor Hall.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secretary, W. Cotton, P.O., Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.
G.T.P. Carmen—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

FOREIGN LABOR NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK JUDGE RULES THAT PRESS MAY CRITICIZE

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

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

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

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

Government reports show that 12,659,000 persons were engaged in agricultural pursuit during the year of 1919. Of this number over half were hired labor.

Register at the Civic Block. Are you on the Voters' List?

RED FLAG BILL INTRODUCED IN U.S. CONGRESS

Bill May Interfere With Use of Red Flag On Railroad Trains

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

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

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

WAGES-BY-LAW THEORY EXPLAINED BY COURT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPERATING ENGINEERS REQUEST MORE PAY

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

CANADIAN TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP GROWING RAPIDLY

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

"At the end of 1913 trade union members in Canada numbered 175,789. The two following years showed a decline of 35,456, reducing the membership to 140,333. In 1916, although there was a loss of 41 local branches, the membership figures showed a gain of 17,064, increasing the total to 157,397. The year 1917 showed the substantial increase of 44,223 members, bringing the total to 201,620 compared with 1,974 local branches, a gain in branches for the year of 132. During 1918 the activity of the previous year was continued, nearly all of the trade union organizations increasing their membership.

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

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Guitar, Ukelele, Bass Viol, Mandolin

UNUSUALLY GOOD BILL AT PANTAGES NEXT WEEK

Three substantial headliners will be on the vaudeville program at the Pantages next week when the Bonesetti Troupe, Three White Kuhns and the Revue De Vogue share the honors equally. This is said by critics in Minneapolis and Winnipeg to be one of the best all-round entertaining programs of the summer season.

The Bonesetti Troupe are four men, all versatile acrobats who do tumbling, hand balancing, somersaults from one shoulder to another and to a chair doing the double somersault.

Three White Kuhns are a trio whose offering consists of guitar, ukelele, bass viol and mandolin, as well as singing. They sing and accompany themselves, using their own songs out of which they get considerable comedy.

The Revue De Vogue is not a girl act in the usually accepted sense of the term, but a potpourri of instrumental and vocal numbers strung together, to make an altogether entertaining whole. Stan and Mae Laurel offer a novelty sketch entitled "No Mother to Guide Her," which is not what the title implies. Long and Ward present a series of songs including Scotch, coxer and an unique arrangement of "The Lost Chord"; The Leoras offer a novelty aerial thriller which is certain to please.



THE LEORAS aerial gymnasts who are a feature of next week's Pantages Vaudeville Bill.

SENSATIONAL SONG HITS

I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles.
When You Look In the Heart of a Rose.

City of Dreams (from "Oh My Dear")

Lonesome, That's All, Egyptland.

My Evening Star.

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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:

- When the price of admission is from 10c to 20c inclusive, a tax of 1c.
- When the price of admission is more than 20c and not more than 75c, a tax of 2 1/2c.
- When the price of admission is more than 75c and not more than \$1.00, a tax of 5c.
- When the price of admission is more than \$1.00 but not more than \$2.00, a tax of 10c.
- When the price of admission is more than \$2.00, a tax of 25c.
- A tax of 25c shall be paid by every person attending any boxing bouts or contests.
- Where admission is given by pass or complimentary tickets a tax shall be payable at the highest rate charged for the performance to which admission is granted.

PENALTIES

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

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

Are you on the Voters' List?

SOLO COMPETITION FOR AMATEURS AT NAT. EXHIBITION

Year's Vocal Study the Reward For Successful Male and Female Contestant

A distinctly new feature planned for the encouragement of vocalists has been added to the long list of attractions at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, to take the form of a solo competition for amateurs, and to be held under the auspices of the music exhibitors in the Horticultural Building. There will be two competitions, one for male singers, and one for female, and those who enter must be amateurs, of twenty-five years of age or under. Other conditions stipulated in the rules of entry are that each contestant may select his or her own song, and will be required to take an extra copy of the song for the judges. Contestants must also provide their own accompanists, and they must also be prepared to compete in the finals on the last day of the competition, using the same song, in case they are chosen by the judges from the group in which they present their song for the first time. The verdict of the judges cannot be appealed against. As a reward of merit, two partial scholarships are offered, to the value of \$500, to be divided equally between the two successful competitors, one male and one female. These scholarships will take the form of a year's vocal study with a teacher of the winner's own choice.

Prominent Men as Judges. This contest will commence on Thursday, August 28th, and will terminate on Friday, September 5th, and will be held each afternoon from two to four. The following musicians have consented to act as judges: Dr. A. S. Vogt, Director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music; Alfred Bruce, Director of the Canadian Academy of Music; Herbert A. Fricke, Director of the Mendelssohn Choir; Dalton Baker, organist and choir master of Eaton Memorial Church; Dr. E. Broome, organist and choir master of Jarvis Street Baptist Church; Signor Morando, Dr. Albert Ham, Frank Welsman, teachers in the Canadian Academy of Music; Healey Willan, organist and choir master of St. Paul's Cathedral; David Dick Slater, organist and choir master of Westminster Presbyterian Church; Signor Carboni, teacher in the Hamburg Conservatory of Music, a number of whom will be present to adjudicate each afternoon during the contest. The singing will take place in the main hall of the Horticultural Building.

Those wishing to take part in the contest should address their applications to Miss Mae E. Skilling, Secretary, Director of the Perth Avenue School Choir, 54 Wellington street, west.

UNITED CIGAR STORES ADOPT SUNDAY CLOSING

The United Cigar Stores company at New York, which operates a chain of cigar stores throughout the country, has adopted a Sunday closing policy for all stores except those located at summer resorts.

In large advertisements in the daily press the company announces that "Sunday should be a day of rest." The company made this discovery simultaneously with the growing unrest of its clerks and their discussion of trade union methods.

Recently several hundred clerks employed by this concern in Chicago struck, and this "bad example" is liable to be copied by others.

Or gall will not only remove grease from carpet, but will also restore color. One pint of the gall in three gallons of water will do a large carpet.

ALLEN THEATRES TO BE OPENED IN U.S. CITIES

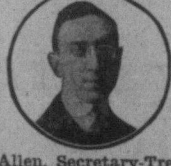
Detroit and Cincinnati Are Cities Chosen For Initial Investment



Jay J. Allen, Vice-President



B. Allen, President



Jule Allen, Secretary-Treasurer

An interesting announcement to Edmontonians is that the Allen Theatre Enterprises at Toronto, operating the Allen and Monarch theatres in this city, will immediately enter the American field, building palatial moving picture houses in Detroit and Cleveland. The Cleveland house will seat 3,000 and the investment will represent an even million, while the new Allen in Detroit will seat 3,500 and the actual building cost will be in excess of \$600,000. Choice locations have been secured and the work commences immediately.

Not only are the Allens the dominant factor in the Canadian field with forty-five first-class houses in actual operation and many more in construction, but they are among the largest exhibitors, both from point of view of size and importance of the theatres in the entire world.

Some of the principal houses now in operation are: Allen, Allen's Beaver, Allen's Bloor Street, Allen's Royal, in Toronto; Regent, Ottawa; Majestic, London; Temple, Hamilton; Windsor, Windsor; Allen and Roma, Kitchener; Allen and New Grand, Montreal; Allen and Auditorium, Quebec; Province, Dominion, Gaiety, Bijou and Rex, Winnipeg; Rex, Dominion, Globe and Broadway, Vancouver; Royal Victoria and Dominion in Masahino; Allen in Calgary; Allen and Monarch, Edmonton; Allen and Rex, Regina; Allen, Moose Jaw; Allen, Brandon, and a number of others.

Allen theatres (which are to bear that name) are under construction in Winni-

PAULINE FREDERICK IN STRONG DRAMA AT ALLEN

Give a stage play which has been a season's sensation of Broadway, and Pauline Frederick, famous dramatic star playing the leading role and you will have a dramatic success, provided, of course, the technicalities of the stage play have been complied with. This is the case in "Paid in Full," the new Paramount picture which will be shown at the Allen next Wednesday and Thursday, and which is also being shown today.

The five act feature is stirring drama all the way and is the story of the sacrifice made by a woman to shield her husband who had allowed himself to be embezzled by his employer's funds.

Those who have known the stage successes of the past few years will remember "Paid in Full" as one of the big events upon Broadway a decade ago. Now with its revival in the pictures the play is no less sensational, and although the film appears to have been cut in places by the Alberta censors still enough of the original remains to mark it as one of the dramatic successes of the year.

FARMER NOT TO BLAME FOR H.C.L. SAYS COTTON MAN

At a senate committee hearing at Washington, on the high cost of living, E. A. Calvin, cotton authority, showed by illustrations that the farmer is not to blame for present prices. Mr. Calvin said the farmer received about \$9 for the wheat that goes into a barrel of flour, which the baker turns into \$32 and \$34 worth of bread. He showed six yards of gingham cloth for which he paid \$4.50, adding that the weight was 15 ounces and that some cotton grower received 25 1/2 cents for the cotton there contained. He exhibited other cotton products, and pointed out that although the prices charged in the stores for these articles were exorbitant, the farmers' share is infinitesimal.

The sailor had just told the old lady in the train what his share in the great war was.

"In a submarine!" she exclaimed. "How nice! And what do you do?"

"Well, mum I runs for'ard and tips her up when we want to dive!"

peg, Vancouver, London, Halifax and St. John, together with a handsome new downtown house in Montreal. Besides, there are a half dozen neighborhood theatres being built in Toronto and equally handsome structures in a number of other cities.

Announcement will be made later of the details of film plans for the coming year. After September 1st they will not be distributors for Famous Players-Lasky product, but they have some unusual announcements to make and with the unequalled number of first-run book-ings they themselves can offer in their own houses they expect to be able to obtain just about the pictures that they desire.

NEW BUILDING FOR MACHINISTS' HEADQUARTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

has been in continuous good-standing these thirty-one years, now a member of Manchester, Georgia, Lodge 640, be brought to Washington for the dedication of the Building. The presence of this Brother will be a living expression of our thirty-one years of consistent and determined growth.

Now when a campaign of organization is started in a shop where Machinists work, it is not only a privilege but a tremendous advantage that all they have to do is join the militant, progressive International Association of Machinists. This puts at their immediate service the experience, the combined thought and wisdom of all our members during these thirty-one years. This does not mean to imply that the struggle to improve the conditions of the working people is finished; far from it. This struggle must continue as long as the wage system remains. For that very reason every organized machinist should realize what an advantage and help this new headquarters and office building will be to the future of our organization. Considering the fact that no outside donation will be taken this building will be bought and paid for by ourselves. Every district and local lodge and every individual member will have the opportunity to be a part owner. Brother Machinist, do not allow yourself to be denied that right and duty.

The prestige and success of all organized groups in society today is more or less determined by their unity of purpose. Numbers alone will not bring success. The working people surely are the overwhelming majority, but as yet they are not united in purpose. Our success with the problems which we will be compelled to meet from time to time as machinists will depend upon how closely we are united as a group. Those with whom we must work out wage agreements, hours and general working conditions, will respect and heed our demands to the degree that we as machinists pull together.

The realization of this building will mark another step forward in our determined policy to stand on our own feet, ready to meet any and every problem confronting our organization and our members.

ST. LOUIS MILK DRIVERS WIN A 3-YEAR STRIKE

The Milk Wagon Drivers' union at St. Louis, Mo., has signed a contract with the Pevely Dairy company, after a three-years' fight. In 1916 this and other concerns attempted to smash the union and the venture started one of the bitterest contests in the labor history of that city. Union men were shot down by imported strikebreakers. The company concluded to make peace when a second strike started recently among its "unorganized" drivers.

SHIRLEY MASON IN WASHBURN PICTURE

Actress Has Strong Role in "Putting It Over"

Shirley Mason, whose characterizations in Paramount pictures have won her hosts of admirers, is leading woman for Bryant Washburn in his new Paramount starring vehicle, "Putting It Over," which will be shown at the Allen theatre next Monday, continuing for two days.

Miss Mason first appeared under the Paramount banner in the John Emerson-Anita Loos production, "Come On In," in which she was co-starred with Ernest Truex. She later appeared under the same producers and with the same star in "Good-Bye, Bill." Since that time she has done several pictures in which she is starred. These are "The Winning Girl," "The Rescuing Angel" and "The Final Close-Up."

Miss Mason's work is distinguished by a piquancy that never fails to please audiences, and she is without doubt one of the most popular of all the younger players.

The picture in which Mr. Washburn appears is a light comedy drama in which the star has the role of a good-natured hick with big town ambitions. No one is quite so successful at depicting characters of this sort as Mr. Washburn and as the story is clever and original, something really extraordinary may be expected.

BUDA MANAGER IS AFRAID EMPLOYEES WILL JOIN UNION

Employees of the Buda company at Harvey, Ill., manufacturers of railroad supplies, are discussing trade unionism, and the manager "takes his pen in hand." Result: Long letter to said employees that the plant will be operated on the "open shop" basis, that any and every employee with a grievance will be listened to and therefore it is not necessary for them to be fussing around trade unionists, which at best is an expense in these days of H. C. of L. The manager cannot understand why his "hands" attended a meeting and listened to a discussion of conditions at the Buda plant by men who are not on the pay roll of the company.

If a small tear appears in a child's rubber, don't throw it away, but mend the rubber by sewing on the inside a piece of elastic.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES

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

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

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

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

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

E. TROWBRIDGE, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.

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New machines for sale in all the above lines. Your business respectfully solicited. Call in and we will give you an estimate on all repairs, etc.

ALLEN

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

BRYANT WASHBURN

—IN—

'Putting It Over'

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Pauline Frederick

—IN—

"Paid in Full"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Vivian Martin

—IN—

'The Innocent Adventurers'

MONARCH THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

FRANK KEENAN

—IN—

"The Midnight Stage"

THURS., FRI., SAT.

Wallace Reid

—IN—

"The Thing We Love"

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If it is, our glasses will bring permanent relief. When in doubt about your eyes, consult us first.

Lenses Duplicated and Frames Repaired

Our repair service is prompt and accurate. Prices reasonable, and no long delays.

We Can Put New Lenses in Old Frames Have your eyes examined and up-to-date lenses put in your old frames. Our glasses are guaranteed to please.

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Phone 5225



SEWING IS HARD ON THE EYES
and no woman whose sight is not absolutely perfect should attempt to sew without glasses. If you have headaches while sewing, if the stitches sometimes seem to blur, if you have to put your face close to the work to examine it, you need glasses at once. Our expert eye examination is the only safe way of selecting the best glasses for your eyes.

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per lb. 30c
Fancy Oven Roasts Beef,
per lb. 22c
Fancy Pot Roasts Beef,
per lb. 18c to 20c
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per lb. 15c
Shoulder Roasts of Veal,
5 lbs. and over, per lb. 18c
Leg and Loin Roast Veal,
per lb. 28c
Shoulders Lamb, half or
whole 25c
Stewing Lamb, per lb. 20c
Choice Corned Beef, lb. 18c
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Palace Market, 10229 Jasper Avenue
Phone 4626
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Phone 31125
Alberta Avenue Market, Phone 71120

ADVERTISE IN THE EDMONTON
FREE PRESS

The Woman's Page

TORONTO LAUNDRY WOMEN GETTING STARVATION WAGES

More Than 200 Laundry Workers
Organize Under A.F. of L.
Elect Officers.

That laundry workers in Toronto will hereafter have better treatment and higher wages, and that housekeepers may have to pay more for their laundry is forecasted in the latest action of trades union labor. Last week more than 200 laundry workers from the various large establishments, following a very enthusiastic meeting held at Broadway Hall, organized under the American Federation of Labor, and elected provisional officers. Lea Braithwaite, business manager for the Butech Workers' Union, president, and John Macdonald and William Barrie of the iron moulders, addressing those present.

Information was received that an investigation would be called immediately into the conditions prevailing at the laundries, having special reference to the hygiene of the system in operation. It was stated that the wages themselves were the worst by far of any recorded in the city ranging from \$7.50 to \$12 a week.

For this money, widows with families, and young women thrown upon their own resources were said to be working. The atmosphere, both from the heat and the peculiar aromas pervading such establishments, was understood to call for a most rigid investigation.

One employer is credited with the statement that if wages were increased and conditions changed, the prices of laundry would rise immediately, and the public would have to help pay the money alleged to be owing to the employees. Labor men of all types expressed the opinion that notwithstanding the probable rise in the cost of laundering to the public, the situation was one which called for immediate attention.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW FOR WOMEN WORKERS IN MINN.

The new minimum wage for women workers, minors and apprentices in Minnesota is now in effect. In cities of 5,000 population or over the rate will be \$11 for a week of 48 hours and 23 cents an hour for additional hours for women workers, with a graduated scale for apprentices during the first nine months. In municipalities of less than 5,000 population the rate will be \$10.25 a week and 21½ cents for additional hours. The new schedule applies to all occupations.

When mending a tear in a child's plaid dress, several colored threads in one needle give good results.

HELPFUL GLASSES

Our common sense method of fitting glasses is no less scientific because we use judgment in its application. You need good eyesight to accomplish good work—we need satisfied customers for continued success. Your interests will be served.

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10212 JASPER AVENUE

Heath's Drug Store

- Corner Namayo and Jasper Avenue
Specials for Friday and Saturday,
August 22 and 23
- 75c Nestle's Food, Special 69c
 - 75c Mollin's Food, Special 65c
 - 25c Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, Special 25c
 - 60c Chase's Ointment, Special 45c
 - \$1.00 Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Special 96c
 - 50c Fruitatives, Special 21c
 - 25c Beecham's Pills, Special 21c
 - 25c Sloan's Liniment, Special 19c
 - \$1.00 Nyal's Vegetable Prescrip-tion, Special 54c
 - Heath's Syrup White Pine, Men-tal, Karyotype & Honey, 30c
 - 15c Dandruff, Special 25c
 - 15c Palmolive Soap, Special 3 for 25c
 - 50c Pipe's Disinfectant, Special 35c
 - \$1.50 Hot Water Bottles, Special 85c
 - Winears, quart bottles, \$1.70
 - 50c Gie Pills, Special 35c
 - Colgate's Dental Cream, 35c
 - 25c Pond's Vanishing Cream, Special 35c
 - 50c Nyal's Headache Powders, Special 15c
 - Don't overlook our week-end Special Chocolate Assortment at 10c

POST WAR LITANY

Mostly Stolen from Irving Dillon.
From painted faces and stock grimaces;
From varnish and cant and veneer and sham;
From the practiced lure of uncaudid grace;
From cheap pretensions that sear and damn;
From borrowed glamor and social clamor;
From specious glitter and foolish show;
From the armchair hero, and mental zero;
And the small designs of the under-tow;
From intolerant fakers and scandal rakers;
From benders and rounders and all their fry;
From reforming ganders with vicious slanders;
From folks with fads and the cash box eye;
From jazz musicians and politicians;
From fevered "dry" zealots and fretful freaks;
From the enterprising yowler, calamity howler;
From intolerant virtue and "goody" sneaks;
From the pacifist vermin and those pro-German;
The demagogue, also the Bolsheviki;
From I. W. leaders and special pleaders;
"Intellectuals," minus the right technique;
From agitators and second raters;
From the has, and also the might have been?
From the proaking seer and profiteer
Lord deliver us all; Amen!

INFANT MORTALITY CAUSED BY LACK MEDICAL ADVICE

Miss Julia C. Lathrop of the federal children's bureau defends poor mothers who are charged with ignorance in the care of their children. In justifying her position Miss Lathrop quotes Sir Arthur Newsholme, medical officer of the English local government board:

"Maternal ignorance is sometimes regarded as a chief factor in the causation of excessive child mortality. It is a comfortable doctrine for the well-to-do person to adopt, and it goes far to relieve his conscience in the contemplation of excessive suffering and mortality among the poor.

"There is little reason to believe that the average ignorance in matters of health of the working class mother is much greater than that of mothers in other classes of society. But the ignorance of the working class mother is dangerous, because it is related with relative social helplessness. To remedy this, what is needed is that the environment of the infant of the poor should be leveled up toward that of the infant of the well-to-do, and that medical advice and nursing should be made available for the poor as promptly as it is for persons of higher social status."

UNION MEN AS GOOD FINANCIERS AS EMPLOYERS

Just to prove that members of organized labor have some financial ability and can figure as good as the best employers, a number of union mechanics in Seattle organized the United Finance Company just about four months ago, and at their meeting of stockholders held recently, at which forty-five were present a report was made which showed that this company, in the time mentioned, earned profits aggregating \$1,686.09. The business of the company is making loans. A large part of the patrons were working men who own automobiles.

BANK EMPLOYEES TO RECEIVE TEN PER CENT BONUS

A 10 per cent bonus to employees who have been working since January 1, 1919, has been voted by the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago and its associated corporation, the Continental Trust & Savings bank. Those who have become employees since January 1 will receive smaller bonuses.

Mr. Reynolds said he believed bonuses or some share of the profits in industry will keep the families of workers happier and more contented and that such policy was the most effective safeguard against bolshevism.

Union men in St. Paul, Minn., have a \$50,000 co-operative store and are doing a big business. The trade unionists are doing more than their share to force a reduction in the H. C. L.

Best Millinery Values in City

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

FOUR METHODS OF OBTAINING MINIMUM WAGE

Woman's Capacity As Worker Is
Estimated at From 75 to 80
Per Cent of Man's.

A woman's capacity as worker is estimated at from 75 to 80 per cent, as compared to that of a man worker, according to the Chicago Sunday Tribune, but many employers are admitting the justice of equal wages for equal work. Miss Margaret Bondfield, delegate to the American Federation of Labor from the British Labor party, said recently that four methods for attaining the minimum wage are practiced in England, but nothing more effective has been found than collective bargaining where trades are well organized. The semi-organized trades adopt the method of the Trade Board, which is not satisfactory, as it merely secures the bare cost of living, but it forms the foundation on which trade unions can work. In a special article the Christian Science Monitor quotes Miss Bondfield as saying, in speaking of the minimum wage for women:

"The most helpless section of workers, the women workers, have benefited enormously by this trade board work, and we are very glad to see that this method of fixing wages is being tried here. I think, however, that the figures quoted to me indicate that sufficient regard is not paid to the cost of living in fixing your minimum wage. The cost of living is vitally important. The maintenance of standards of efficiency depends on security of essential food, clothing, warmth, and shelter for the workers.

"Employers are apt to say that they cannot pay a living wage because the industry will not bear it. They never use that argument about rent, gas, electric lights, or fixed charges established, for when they tender for a contract they know it would be futile to go to a big corporation and say, 'We want to cut our rent down so we won't be outbid by some district where rents are tender for a contract, therefore please cheaper.'

"The whole tendency in England is to impress upon employers the importance of arranging for adequate wages allowance before they make their contract."

Further the article continues, still quoting Miss Bondfield: "To be economically independent, she must not only be able to buy food and clothes, but to pay rent, and provide for holidays and other things, and she ought to be able in addition to buy books and have some fun."

In the report recently issued by the War Cabinet Committee on Women in Industry in London, England, in regard to the relation of men's and women's wages the adoption of the formula

"Equal pay for equal work," was proposed, in the sense that pay should be in proportion to efficient output. On systems of payment by results, equal pay, they say, should be given to men and women for an equal amount of work done, says the Christian Science Monitor again. On time work the committee consider the relative value of work done by women and men should be agreed by employers and employed acting through the usual channels of negotiation. Where a woman on time does the whole of the work of a man whom she replaces, she should receive the full man's rate. Where women are employed doing the same work as men for less wages, the jobs should be considered as men's jobs for the purpose of fixing women's wages.

There is no doubt whatever that the day of women working for a mere pittance is over. The war has at least done good in that it has changed conditions very largely in this respect. The old argument that men are paid more because they have dependents to support no longer holds water. Investigations have proved that women in industry almost as often as men have dependents, and in consequence wages for women must cover the cost of living for those dependents as well as for the worker herself.

WOMAN LEGISLATOR SECURES FIRST EQUAL PAY LAW

The Public reports the following item from Montana: "To the 'Lady from Racall,' Maggie Smith Hathaway, Montana legislator, belongs the credit for having this year introduced into a legislature distinctly unfavorable to labor, and having pushed through to success, the first equal-pay law in the United States.

"In pushing her bill she placed on each state senator's desk literature carrying the following points: 'A woman who does the same amount of work as a man should have the same pay'; 'quality and quantity of work, not sex, should be the basis of compensation'; 'Low-paid women labor compares unfairly with man's labor'; 'Women teachers in Montana earn for like work from \$126 to \$376 less than men.'"

Register at the Civic Block.



The NEW 'WEARBETTER' SUIT for the OPENING OF SCHOOL

That's What is on Every
Boy's Mind Now!

We are proud of the distinction of having been outfitters to some several hundred Edmonton boys continuously for eight or ten years and your boy is undoubtedly among them, too! We know them all now—they come back season after season with that "Wearbetter" smile of satisfaction—sometimes by themselves and sometimes accompanied by parents, always trusting Johnstone Walker and the famous "Wearbetter" Brand. The only guaranteed clothing sold in Canada. Have two pair bloomer pants.

The school opening rush has commenced and the new Fall stock is meeting it with already the usual satisfaction. Wearbetter styles are again in the lead. Materials of the "Wearbetter" standard in patterns and colorings that are smart and tasteful.

Shown in dark tweeds in greys, browns and mixed patterns, also in navy blue serge. Coats in the smartest of the new models with shape retaining fronts and hand tailored shoulders and collars. Two pairs of bloomer pants, with belt and belt loops, with each Suit. Sizes 26 to 36.

Priced..... \$18.50 to \$25.00

Youths' Long Pant Wearbetter Suits at..... \$20.00 to \$35.00

Women's "Radium" Silk Hose In All Wanted Shades, at \$1.95

These who have once worn Radium Silk Hosiery always insist on them. Better let your next pair be this famous wear-resisting make. Made with double gather top and double sole of silk hosiery thread. Colors black, heaver, cordovan, Russian calf, grey and smoke. All sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Priced at..... \$1.95

Children's and Girls' White Muslin Dresses at \$1.50 to \$2.75

An assortment of styles from which mothers will choose with an unusual degree of satisfaction. Made with Empire and regular waist lines, trimmed with fine tucks and insertion; has square and round necks, and bows of blue and pink ribbon at the waist. Ages from 2 to 14 years. Prices \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$2.75

Infants' Knitted Bands, 60c to \$1.25

Turnbull's Knitted Bands in cotton and wool; to slip over the head and strengthened with tape, and tabs at the bottom, also Watson's All Wool Bands to button shoulder. Prices 60c, 75c and..... \$1.25

New Designs in Mercerized Damask Table Cloths

As will be observed from the very low prices, these new arrivals are not of pure Irish Linen although made by the same mills that manufacture the famous John S. Brown's goods.

They are made of the new substitute Sea Island Cotton, that is giving such splendid satisfaction. BREAKFAST CLOTHS in several new damask designs, plain or hemstitched. Sizes 63 by 63. Priced at, each..... \$3.00 to \$4.50

SEA ISLAND DAMASK CLOTHS in a large size, in a good selection of new designs; plain, ready to hem; have border all around. Sizes 72 by 72. Price \$5.00 to..... \$6.50

TABLE CLOTHS of better grade Sea Island Damask in several new designs. Larger size, 2 by 2 1/2 yards. Priced at \$7.00 each..... \$7.50

NAPKINS to match the above Cloths in the popular size of 22 by 22 inches. Priced at, per dozen \$6.50 and..... \$7.50

This Store
Closes
Saturdays
at 1 p.m.

**JOHNSTONE WALKER
- LIMITED -**
COR. JASPER & 2ND ST. ESTABLISHED 1888. GECI, SUTHERLAND & CO. LTD. MAN.

Phone 9266
for Any
Department

HIGH WAGES NOT CAUSE OF UNREST SAYS COMMISSION

Exportation, Profiteering, Hoarding
and Other Illegal Monopolies
Are Given as Cause.

The high cost of living is responsible for industrial unrest and domestic suffering, reports a commission appointed by Mayor Thompson to investigate local conditions. An appeal for relief has been forwarded to the Illinois delegation in congress.

It is significant that the causes for high costs do not include "high" wages. In the judgment of the commission, the causes are: Exportation of food to Europe in excess of domestic surplus; profiteering by speculators; hoarders who withdraw food from consumption during the producing season in excess of normal requirements and later throw it on the market at exorbitant prices; re-sales within the same trade during interstate commerce; fictitious sales to enhance prices; wasteful practices by common carriers during transportation; illegal monopolistic combinations.

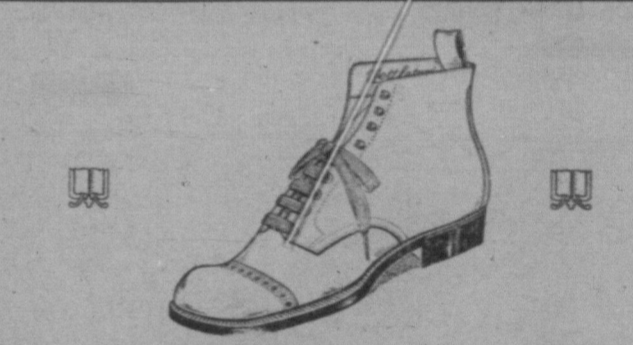
Another investigation is being conducted by the Anti-Profiteering league, whose chairman, Mrs. William C. Googh, said:

"I know the working people. I know the conditions under which they struggle. I am satisfied from our investigations there would have been no strikes in Chicago had the cost of living kept within the bounds of reason. The working people have been forced to demand more wages and the pitiful part about it is that a few weeks after their wages have been increased the cost of living is boosted and they are no better off than they were before."

WAITERS WIN IN MARQUETTE ROAD HOUSE STRIKE

A settlement was effected Monday between the proprietor of the Marquette Road House at Detroit and the striking waiters employed there. The union workers gained every concession demanded. The strike was declared off by the executive committee of the Waiters' local and the men will return to work Saturday.

Under the terms of the settlement all strikers will be re-employed under the union scale. In the future none but union men will be hired by the Marquette House and conditions will be strictly lived up to. The waiters scored a victory through the power of unionism. They struck after all attempts at a peaceful settlement failed.



You can't be happy if your feet ache.

Dr. Reed's Cushion Sole Shoes
and
J. & T. Bell Shoes

are the easiest Shoe on earth. Needs no breaking in; assures perfect comfort.

**THE AMERICAN
SHOE STORE Ltd.**
NEAR CORNER FIRST AND JASPER

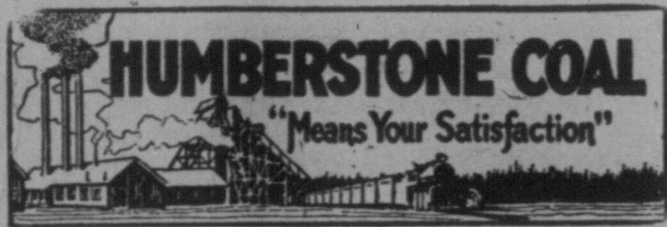
New Fall Millinery Is Here Now!

Tams and School Hats for Girls
JUST WHAT YOU WANT.
Tailored, Street and Business Hats—See Them
Pattern Hats that will delight you

UNLESS I SELL YOU HATS WE BOTH LOSE MONEY

PATTERN HAT SHOP
(Mrs. W. H. Todd)
9981 JASPER AVENUE (Opposite Hallier's)

The Farm Page



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"Means Your Satisfaction"

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Insurance—All Classes
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SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
Our choice Roses, Carnations and other Seasonable Flowers are
SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS
PHONE US 82444
WALTER RAMSAY, LIMITED
FLORISTS
Greenhouses: 11018 100th Ave. Down Town Branch: 10218 Jasper Ave.

IF WE PUT IN A WHITE ENAMELED SINK in your kitchen it will add 100 per cent to both the appearance of the room and to your personal satisfaction. The old style sink may be clean but it doesn't look so. The white sink is clean and looks to the personal satisfaction of the kitchen queen. Want us to tell you the cost?

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We can fill your order with satisfaction.
Our stock is well assorted and you will find our prices attractive.
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Lines Pharmacy
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Our new location
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Underwood and Corona
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DUPLICATORS AND
OFFICE FURNITURE

United Typewriter Co. Limited
10037 Jasper Avenue
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VALUE OF MILK

Milk is a nourishing food, not merely a drink. It is rich in body-building substances. It also supplies energy which enables the body and mind to work. Body-building materials in milk are protein and minerals, such as lime and phosphorus.

A quart of milk has as much protein as seven ounces of sirloin steak, 8.6 ounces of fowl, or 4.3 eggs.

A quart of milk supplies as much energy as 14 ounces of round steak, 14.5 ounces of fowl, or 9 eggs.

BE WISE USE MORE MILK

Edmonton City Dairy Ltd.
Telephones: 9264, 9262, 9261

ALBERTA MAY BE SCENE OF GREAT OIL SQUABBLE

Standard Oil Exploring Vast Territory in Northern Part of Province

The vast possibilities of the province of Alberta, should its oil fields materialize, are outlined in the Magazine of Wall Street by W. N. Burns, in an article entitled "Scientific Myth or Billion-Dollar Bonanza—Which?" from which the following are extracts:

The greatest subterranean reservoir of petroleum in the world may lie under the rocks of Alberta, in the western Canada. The present rival efforts to locate this lake of oil resemble an exciting game of roulette. The little ball is spinning. Will it drop upon a winning or a losing number?

The stakes are tremendous. If the vast oil bed is found, the new bonanza fields, it is believed, will be a source of wealth that will rival the gold fields of the Rand or Klondike or the diamond mines of Kimberley. If the discovery proves up to expectations, the oil deposits of Pennsylvania, Texas, Oklahoma or Tampico may seem as bubbling springs beside a geyser.

The belief in this hidden oil wealth is not the mere dream of prospectors seeking sudden wealth. It is based on careful investigations of expert geologists. The rock formation of the western Canada, the abundance of natural gas, a thousand surface indications lead to the logical conclusion that deep in the lower strata of the country lies untold riches in oil.

The signs are so convincing that great combinations of capital, including two of the most powerful oil companies in the world, are now sinking wells everywhere in a mad race to be the first to unlock the secret of the treasure. This feverish activity, which is costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, is a good indication of the confidence of the mounted interests in the ultimate success of the search. Capital does not, as a rule, buy dreams, and usually knows what it is about when it makes large investments.

The race between the Standard Oil Company, with a few billion dollars behind it, and the Shell Transport Oil Company, one of the richest of the English oil concerns, is what turfmen would call a pretty one, and the American company has jockeyed into the better position and seems to have the rosier prospect of winning.

The Shell Transport Company, capitalized at \$50,000,000, played for a monopoly in the field and lost, and has now been compelled to take its chances with its rivals in the general sweepstakes. It made a proposal to the Canadian Government to take over a grant of 250,000 square miles of territory in northern Canada, including most of the oil country, and agreed to pay the Government 50 per cent of the profits on all oil struck and in the end to keep as its own 25,000 square miles after five years of drilling. The Dominion Government rejected the proposal. To hand over to a single corporation a monopoly on such potentially vast riches did not appeal to Canadian ideas of fair play.

If the proposal had gone through, the 25,000 square miles which the company wanted as its own, possibly would have developed into the richest spot in the British Empire.

The Standard Oil Company, through its Canadian subsidiary, the Imperial Oil Company, has gone ahead on the principle of "may the best man win." It announced in the spring that it would spend half a million dollars in prospecting for oil this year. It outfitted for an extensive campaign at Edmonton, shipped in drilling machinery and organized expert crews. It now has five expeditions in the field and is sinking its wells in the districts in which the oil prospects are most abundant and promising.

Its drilling crews are at work in the prairie country east of Edmonton, along the Transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railway, in central Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in northern Alberta along the Peace River Valley; in the tar sands region along the Athabasca river; in the district between Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake; and along the upper Mackenzie river, 1,000 miles farther north than an oil well ever was driven before.

In addition to these two big corporations, several Canadian companies are at work. The Consolidated Oil Company has set up its drills along Peace River. Captain James Anderson represents a group of British capitalists who are operating in the tar sands region. Smaller companies and individuals control half a hundred drills in the tar sands district and along Peace River.

While scientists have said for years that northern Alberta was rich in oil, no such extensive prospecting ever has been undertaken before. If these efforts should result in tapping some wonderful oil reservoir, such as is supposed to exist, the rush to the oil fields undoubtedly would rival the stampede to the Klondike gold fields of a few years ago. It is predicted, too, if oil is found in great quantities that the fight be-

SPOKANE PLAN OF RECREATION FOR LABORERS

Organized labor in Spokane has evolved an idea that is new, in the Pacific Northwest at all events, and is taking vigorous action to put the plan into effect.

A social organization has been formed with membership confined to union men, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase 15 or 20 acres at one of the nearby resort lakes to constitute a summer camp for organized workmen and their families.

Within a couple of hours' run of Spokane there are no fewer than 60 beautiful lakes ranging in size from mountain tarns to Lake Pend Oreille, one of the largest inland bodies of water in the United States. On the banks of one of these bodies of water the union men will find a community camp, erect summer cottages, have a ball ground and prepare for a summer's outing which it is believed will have a far-reaching effect in bringing the families of union members of all crafts together effectively. Spokane has been remarkably free from labor disputes of every description.

SEVENTH SEMI MONTHLY CROP REPORT OF ALTA.

Month of Favorable Weather Makes Decided Improvement of Crop Conditions.

The condition of grain, fodder and root crops in Alberta is very distinctly improved at the present time on account of a month of favorable weather over practically the entire province.

In the Peace River country the crops are generally quite heavy and the cutting period is beginning in the case of barley and early wheat and will be well advanced with respect to these two grains by the 25th of August. Root crops are excellent, cattle and horses are looking well and there are great increases in cattle stock due to the offerings from the south.

In central Alberta extending right to the eastern boundary, which was very dry earlier in the season, crops of all kinds are conceded to be at present quite beyond expectations of a month ago. Briefly the situation in central Alberta is this. Early grain crops are not heavy, this applies particularly to wheat. Early oats are not heavy but where not too heavy they have shown greater recuperation than was expected and barley is a good crop in most places and the late oat crop is going to be quite heavy. Roots are excellent. Pastures are improved very greatly. Tame hay is a light crop but the rains are going to do more than simply improve the pastures. There will be considerable late hay cut as a result of rains during the past three or four weeks. Cutting of all kinds of crop is general in central Alberta.

In southern Alberta there is not much new to report with respect to grain crops. There will be some feed on fields that have failed and the pastures are freshening. Flax is now doing well but is not sufficiently advanced for this time of year. The potato crop is considerably improved. Most of the south country has received about four inches of rain within the past three or four weeks. The soil is now in condition for cultivation in preparation for next year.

The chief value of the rain at the present time is to relieve the anxiety among people who have cattle and to strengthen prices for cattle that are being put on the market to reduce stocks. Good stockers on the Calgary market have risen from six and a half to eight cents over the past fortnight and the demand is satisfactory at this price. It has been generally recognized that the surplus of hay in central and northern Alberta is not as great as it was last year. On the other hand the selling services at the central markets are particularly active and the demand for stocker she stuff by farmers in central and northern Alberta is very keen. The absorption of this stock is going to be a much greater factor in the relieving of the feed shortage in the south than the movement of stock north was last year. At the present time owners of surplus beef bred heifers in the south are able to do good business.

There has been no great damage by hail. The only heavy hail reported in the province since last report was in the Edmonton district. A stretch of hail varying from two to five miles wide ran from Valmer Station eastward for a distance of about ten miles. Small patches have been visited by hail in the Peace River country and Spruce Grove.

The man who says it can't be done has a brain that has stopped working, which prevents him from trying.

Between the Standard Oil Company and the Shell Transport Company to gain control of the fields, will be one of the most tremendous battles between vast financial interests in economic history.

OBJECTS OF U.F.A. AS SET FORTH IN CONSTITUTION

Co-operative Effort and Furtherance of All Interests of Farmer and Rancher

The following are the objects of the United Farmers of Alberta as set forth in Section 3 of the Constitution:

The objects of the association shall be:

1. The fostering and encouragement of co-operative effort to the end:
 - (a) That the moral, intellectual and financial status of the farmer may be improved thereby;
 - (b) That the rural home may receive more of the necessities, comforts and conveniences of modern times, and rural life be enriched and improved thereby.
 - (c) That the business of agriculture may receive the proper recognition that its importance in Provincial and National affairs justifies;
 - (d) That the Dominion may perform to the best advantage the functions in the Empire which in the economy of nature it is best fitted to perform.
2. To further the interests of farmers and ranchers in all branches of agriculture; to promote the best methods of farming business; to seek to enlarge and increase markets; to gather market information; to obtain by united efforts profitable and equitable prices for farm produce, and to secure the best and cheapest transportation.
3. To watch, influence and promote legislation relative to the objects specified in the preceding sub-sections (1) and (2) and to any other matter affecting the farmers' business, and to take any legitimate action necessary for this purpose.
4. To promote social intercourse, a higher standard of community life, and the study of economic and social questions bearing on our interests as farmers and citizens.
5. To settle disputes between members without recourse to law whenever possible.
6. To take into consideration any member's case of grievance, hardship or litigation, and to defend our members as far as it may be possible and just.

WISCONSIN IS GOING BACKWARD INTO REACTIONISM

"The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has set a minimum wage rate of 22 cents an hour for experienced women workers which, figuring a 55-hour week, amounts to \$12.10, and a rate of 18 cents an hour for learners for a six-months' period, amounting to \$9.90 a week," so reads a news item.

Wisconsin seems to be a bit out of date, when it comes to wage regulation and the shortening of hours. And the Wisconsin legislature has killed every eight-hour bill introduced, among which is an eight hour bill for women in commercial establishments. Apparently Wisconsin has gone back into the control of reactionism.

Register at the Civic Block.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR OFFICES PROVE SUCCESS

The Employment Service of the Department of Labor reports that the employment offices established co-operatively by the Dominion and Provincial Governments eclipsed all past records during the week ending June 21. The 88 offices reported that 6,315 persons were referred to regular positions during the week, and that 5,544 had received regular employment. This is an increase of 644 over the preceding week when regular work was found for 4,900 persons. In addition 473 casual jobs were supplied, as compared with 406 during the previous week.

During the week ending June 21, 7,823 applicants were registered, of whom 583 were women and 7,940 were men. The number of vacancies notified by employers totalled 9,635 of which 1,496 were for women and 8,139 for men. Of the placements in regular employment 492 or 8.87 per cent were women and 5,052 or 91.13 per cent were men. The male placements included soldiers to the number of 2,299.

Of the regular placements, 37 were reported by Prince Edward Island, an increase of 7; 205 by Nova Scotia, an increase of 58; 274 by New Brunswick, an increase of 70; 477 by Quebec, a decrease of 22; 2,293 by Ontario, an increase of 418; 425 by Manitoba, an increase of 40; 638 by Saskatchewan, a decrease of 57; 585 by British Columbia, an increase of 115.

No man was ever really great who was not at it every hour in the day, and every day in the year.

SASK. FARMERS ARE UNITED FOR POLITICAL ACTION

At the final meeting of chairmen of Grain Growers' federal constituency executives and members of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, held in Regina, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, at all the constituency conventions held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, the delegates assembled expressed in no uncertain terms their conviction that it would not be possible to secure through any of them legislation which will give effect to the new national policy laid down in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; be it

"Resolved, that we proceed immediately to perfect a provincial organization for the purpose of nominating and electing representatives to parliament free from allegiance to any existing political parties and who stand for the enacting of legislation that will give effect to the new National policy; and further that this organization shall cooperate with similar bodies in the other provinces for the purpose of creating a national organization for the furtherance of the principles enunciated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture."

Mr. Pratt, of the United Farmers of Alberta, stated that in Alberta the farmers would raise a political fighting fund of \$280,000.

Register at the Civic Block.

SPECIAL
Sanitary Wood Lunch Sets. Just what you want for that picnic; suitable for six people; 500 sets only, at, per set, 30c
The Sommerville Hardware Co.
PHONE 6707

EAT Som-Mor Biscuit TODAY
Canada Food Board License No. II-482

WAREHOUSE TO RENT

SOLID BRICK WAREHOUSE 33x170 FEET; FOUR STORIES AND GOOD BASEMENT. POSSESSION ABOUT OCT. 1, 1919. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY

F. BARNHOUSE, Civic Block

The Sporting Page

City of Edmonton MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LIST

REGISTRATION FOR THE 1919 VOTERS' LIST IS NOW TAKING PLACE AT THE CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICES IN THE CIVIC BLOCK AND ON THE SOUTH SIDE. OFFICES ARE OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TILL 9 P.M. REGISTRATION CLOSES AUGUST 31ST.

BE SURE TO REGISTER

THOMAS WALKER,
Assessor.

PIONEER VINEGAR

Guaranteed Pure Spirit Vinegar
MADE IN EDMONTON Under Government Supervision
ASK YOUR GROCER SOLD IN BULK OR BOTTLE
PIONEER VINEGAR CO. LTD.
10507 96TH STREET PHONE 2153

The Edmonton Trunk and Bag Store

RILEY & McCORMICK, LTD.
10145 JASPER AVENUE

IN RESPONSE TO THE GREAT DEMAND WE HAVE ADDED A REPAIR SHOP, IN CHARGE OF AN EXPERT FROM OUR CALGARY FACTORY, AND ARE PREPARED FOR ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK ON TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES, GOLF BAGS, AND ENGLISH RIDING SADDLES
SAMPLE CASES MADE TO ORDER.

RILEY & McCORMICK, LTD.
THE LEATHER STORE
10145 Jasper Avenue Phone 4946

Balance Our Crockery
against any of that of your friends. Take our dinner sets for instance and compare them piece by piece. You'll find our patterns the prettier and newer. You'll find too that good crockery doesn't cost so much as you thought it did, at our prices. It is really marvelous how little it costs to fill your china closet here.



REED'S BAZAAR
10821 Jasper Avenue
Phone 4426-4656

WHY LOSE INTEREST WAITING?

You have a sum of money—large or small. You cannot decide quickly how to invest it. Every day you hold that money uninvested, you are losing interest on that money. In times like these, when so many investments are uncertain, you are well-advised, of course, to take your time choosing a permanent form of investment. In the meantime, however, why not purchase Province of Alberta Savings Certificates? They are sold in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00 and \$10,000.00. They bear interest at 5% per annum, compounded half-yearly. The General Revenue Fund and all the Assets of the Province are at the back of your investment. Withdrawals may be made at any time without notice. Interest begins from the date of deposit and accumulates each day, regardless of how short a period your money remains invested.

Send for folder fully explaining Savings Certificates Plan, or better still, begin an account now by mailing your first deposit.
Address all communications to Deputy Provincial Treasurer.
HON. C. R. MITCHELL, Provincial Treasurer. W. V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.

WINNIPEG LACROSSE TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

Winnipeg is to have a lacrosse tournament for the Dominion championship next month during the visit of the Prince of Wales. A. N. McKinley, president of the Alberta Lacrosse Association, says Alberta will renounce all claim to the Mann Cup, provided this province is granted the championship tourney in 1920.

Calgary now proposes a series of games for the championship of Alberta to decide who goes to the Winnipeg tournament. Edmonton lacrosse players are getting into shape for the provincial play-off and the trip to Winnipeg.

MARTIN CUP DRAW IN SOCCER LEAGUE MADE TUES. NIGHT

Cup Along With Twelve Fine Gold Watch Fobs On Display In "Corner Store" Windows.

The magnificent Cup presented to the Soccer League by Jim Martin, the "Corner Store" is going to occupy the attention of the teams in the city for the next while. This cup is played for under the rules of the Edmonton League, and as it is a knock-out competition, there will be considerable excitement during the process of elimination. With the cup will go twelve fine gold watch fobs, and the whole are on view in one of the windows of the "Corner Store," making a fine appearance. The money drawn at the games will be divided equally between the League and the Great War Veterans Association, for their memorial hall, so that there should be great crowds present at all the games. The draw for the Martin Cup games resulted as follows:

First round—
Great War Vets vs. Canucks.
Swifts vs. Shamrocks.
Byes, Radials and South Side.
Semi-finals—
Great War Vets or Canucks vs. South Side.
Swifts or Shamrocks vs. Radials.
The Charity competition annually played in the city for beneficent purposes, was also drawn for, and the games pulled out of the hat were most interesting. They are as follows:
First round—
Swifts vs. Great War Vets.
South Side vs. Shamrocks.
Byes, Canucks and Radials.
Semi-finals—
Canucks vs. Radials.
South Side or Shamrocks vs. Swifts or Vets.

NOTED PEDESTRIAN BRITISH ATHLETICS DIES IN SCOTLAND

Memories of a brilliant era in the history of British athletics are revived by the death of William Cummings, for many years the long distance champion, which occurred in Scotland recently, in the Glasgow Cancer Hospital at the age of sixty. Born at Paisley, he came into prominence as a runner when a youth, and developing great speed with remarkable staying power. He won many races over a mile and upwards in all parts of the kingdom and also in the United States. His famous races against W. L. George for the championship of the world were perhaps the outstanding features of his long and successful career on the path. Altogether the pair met ten times in championship races, and in six of them Cummings proved successful.

Are you on the Voters' List?

SENIOR LEAGUERS STILL BATTLING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Series Seem to be Contest As To Who Can Stage the Best Pitchers.

After winning the first two games of the championship series, the Veterans suffered defeat in the third game on Saturday, and again on Monday, thus tying the first four games of the series.

Saturday, the Knights were there with the big stick, and succeeded in pouncing out eight hits off Starkey in the first two innings, after which he was removed from the mound. The mighty Chekeluk, taking his place, was also found for nine hits during the remaining seven innings. When the game ended the tally showed a score of seven to three in favor of the Knights. After Monday night's game the fans are all wondering not, "who will win the series," but "how long will the umpire last." "Umps' decisions seemed to "frit" the players on several different occasions, and there was talk of the championship series being too big a job for one man to handle. The suggestion was offered that there be a couple of arbiters on deck for the remainder of the series. However, the Vets found Nehring for twelve hits while Kelso was somewhat stingy and allowed only three and Bowers two. The game was called in the last half of the eighth on account of darkness, leaving the score 9 to 4 in favor of the Knights.

"OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE"

Need Not Transplant Anarchy By Few Self-Selected Rulers To Preside Over Free-Born

There are labor organizations that seek refuge under the banner of labor unionism that properly have no right to claim affiliation with labor organizations, and in proof of this in their readiness to raise the red flag of anarchy at every opportunity. We do not subscribe to any propaganda that proposes a policy of destruction to find in a common basis of misery its expected hopes for reconstruction. We have not lost faith in our government nor in our fellow men; we know that we have in our keeping the continuity of our common welfare, and we believe that it is not necessary to transplant anarchy or an autocratic government by a few self-selected rulers to preside over the destinies of a free-born American people.

The very assumption of power or autocracy established by those who have superseded former governments gives truth to the assertion that whatever changes of this kind have been made, one autocracy has succeeded in which the last condition of the people was worse than the first, and the very fact that a few assume to control the welfare and the destinies of the many sets at naught all of their pretenses to a common rule by the common people for the common people.—President Lee of the Trainmen, in Leslie's.

DOMINION RIFLE MATCHES NOT TO BE HELD THIS YEAR

Lieut.-Col. Huggins, secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association, has received word from Colonel Birdwhistle of the Dominion Rifle Association, that the federal organization is not going to hold Dominion matches at Ottawa this year. Col. Birdwhistle has asked the Ontario association to make an aggregate match of the 200, 500, and 600-yard shooting and call it the Ottawa Aggregate. The Ontario executive will then make a selection of thirty or forty of the highest scores and send them to the Dominion Association for use in choosing next year's Bisley team.

BATTLE CREEK AND SAGINAW PLAYED SIXTEEN INNINGS

A closely contested game of baseball was played recently between Saginaw, Mich., and Battle Creek. Sixteen innings had to be played before Saginaw finally won out. In the thirteenth inning both teams scored one. No more scores were made until the sixteenth when Battle Creek made one and then in the last half Saginaw succeeded in scoring two, making the total 3 to 2.

No players were changed during the entire game, both pitchers displaying wonderful form by lasting the entire route.

WORLD'S RECORD IN TRAPSHOOTING IS 589 STRAIGHT HITS

Fred Gilbert, a well known professional shooter of Spirit Lake, Iowa, broke the world's record for continuous target breaking at Hampton, Iowa, recently. According to reports Gilbert cracked 589 consecutive targets without a miss.

VETS AND SWIFTS WILL "HOOK UP" SATURDAY NIGHT

The Veterans are now one point behind Swifts in the Soccer League and they will endeavor to make it a tie with Swifts for the championship, on Saturday evening. The final game promises to be very interesting as the Vets are in good form which was shown at Tuesday night's game with the Canucks.

Swifts say that the Vets cannot defeat them in spite of the fact that several of their players have been very sick and unable to put up the usual game. However they are out to win the honor of being the representatives of the city in the Bennett shield competition, which is the emblem of the provincial championship.

The game will start at 6:45 sharp at Diamond Park. J. K. Matheson will be the referee, with President Small and Vice-President Mackenzie of the league as linesmen.

VETERANS DEFEAT CANUCKS IN FAST SOCCER GAME TUES.

Price's Defense For the Veterans Mainly Responsible For Vets Success

Tuesday night's soccer game resulted in a win for the Veterans. This puts the Vets one point behind in the league, a score which they will endeavor to even up with Swifts when the final game is played Saturday evening. Price displayed some masterly playing by again and again breaking up the Canucks' attack and his defense was mainly responsible for the headway the Vets made in the first half.

The second half was practically an offensive by the Vets, and then it was the Canucks turn to show what they could do toward defending the goal. So well did they do this that in spite of the terrific onslaught of the Veterans only succeeded in getting four goals.

The line-up was as follows:
Canucks—Parney, Samis and Crozier; Scott, Crozier and Abbott; Munro, Guthrie, Sloane, McDermott and McCabe.
Veterans—Muir; Kinsman and Adams; Lang, Price and Dingley; Collier, McLuckie, Sonnen, Hauff and Clark. Referee—C. Small.

TENNIS STARS WILL BE IN TORONTO SEPTEMBER 8, 9, 10

Lieut.-Col. Norman E. Brookes, captain of the Australian tennis team now on a tennis tour of the eastern states, says that he and his associates, Gerald L. Patterson, Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas, will play at Toronto on the 8th, 9th and 10th of September, during the progress of the Ontario Championship Tournament. Mr. L. Kumagae, who won the singles championship last year, is expected to defend his title, while other prominent American players will also be on hand so that tennis of the highest order may be looked for.

CIVIL WAR VET AND BOY COMPETE IN TRAPSHOOTING

Among the first entries in the Grand American Trapshooting Handicap, were Teddy Beem, age 11 of West Frankfort, Ill., and James Porter, age 80, of Chicago. No other sport can provide a contest in which a boy in knee trousers and a Civil War Veteran may contest on so equal a basis.

RAILROADS ARE HIRING SOLDIERS INSTEAD OF WOMEN

Steady reduction in the number of women employed by railroads in the U. S. is taking place as the result of demobilization and the return of men to their old jobs.

From a high mark of 101,785 women employees October 1, 1918, the number had decreased April 1 to 85,393.

The first women to be let go were those engaged in heavy work in round-houses and shops. In the clerical occupations, such as ticket selling, where 72 per cent of the women were used, small reduction has taken place, 68,129 still being employed.

Statistics compiled by the railroad administration show that 5,000 women were employed in shops and 1,000 in roundhouses in 1918, doing work as boiler-makers, blacksmiths and machinists. There were 377 women employed as station agents, 50 as switch tenders, 931 pushing trucks and 518 assigned as watch women.

Meat packers in the U.S. have started a back fire against pending legislation in congress that would license the netting industry. Stockholders in the netting industry, secondary corporations are called upon to petition national lawmakers to vote against this proposal. In a letter issued by the Swift corporation it is stated that the proposed law "should be opposed by every investor in every industrial enterprise."

JIM MARTIN'S THE STORE FOR WORKING MEN

G.W.G. Overalls and Jackets, each \$2.50
Work Gloves, in Buckskin, Horsehide, Mule, etc., from pair 95c
Cotton Gloves, per pair 15c; 2 pair for 25c
Work Shirts, large stock to select from. Prices, \$1.25 to \$2.50
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U.S. SENATE PASSES BILL FOR REHABILITATION

Crippled Industrial Worker Will Get Opportunities Provided Crippled Soldiers.



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The Smith-Bankhead bill for vocational rehabilitation of crippled industrial workers has passed the United States Senate and is expected to be passed by the House. The American Federation of Labor has instructed its Executive Council to work for this measure. In addition to the strong support of organized labor both state and national, numerous civic and social service organizations as well as employers, physicians, public officials and educators have joined in the demand for this legislation.

In its appeal for the prompt passage of the bill, the American Association for Labor Legislation has pointed out that there are in the United States at the present time more than 100,000 maimed victims of industrial accidents who could be restored to useful self-sustaining occupations and find "salvation through work" if the same opportunities are offered them as those provided for crippled soldiers and sailors. This large army of industrial cripples, it is stated, is being increased at the rate of 11,500 every year.

The bill as passed by the Senate merely requires an application of the same principle, an enlargement of the scope and the full utilization of the machinery already provided by law, since there is now in existence a well-manned and well-administered system of federal vocational education in which the work is carried on and the cost shared jointly by the national government and the several states. Some states have already taken favorable action in advance of the enactment of this legislation by congress.

STANDARD OIL STILL RETAINS ITS REPUTATION

United States department of labor conciliators are investigating charges of Alton, Ill., trade unionists that the Standard Oil plant in that city is victimizing them. In their letter to the department, the unionists say:

"There are 700 or 800 workers eligible to the International Association of Oil Workers in this place and they are eager to organize but the company has threatened to discharge any and all men who join or even attend meetings. They tell the men that men who affiliate with an organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. can come to no good end. The bosses and their detectives stand on the street corner near our meeting place and try to intimidate those who would attend. There is quite a foreign element of workers and all were going to join but their foremen told them that all who joined would be discharged."

SEAMEN URGED TO WORK PENDING ARBITRATION

Minister of Reconstruction Millen, at Melbourne, has announced that a conference of Industrial Unions had unanimously decided to recommend that the members of the Seamen's Union return to work, the Government promising to arrange a conference with the Union to discuss the bonus question and to submit matters not touched by the conference to arbitration.

Mr. Millen said he was hopeful that the men would resume work. Legal proceedings against the Seamen's Union have been postponed for a fortnight.

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THE EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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

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AUGUST 23, 1919

CONTROLLED BY TRADES' COUNCIL.

These columns are now controlled entirely by the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council. By appointment of the Council the writer will, for the present at least, be responsible for what appears herein. My task will be, not to express my thoughts as an individual, but to interpret as nearly as possible the aims and aspirations of the trade union movement in this city, and to put in editorial form the pronouncements of the Trades and Labor Council on matters of interest to the movement in Edmonton and elsewhere.

A PROTEST.

At its meeting on Monday last, the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution which will be forwarded to the Department of Justice, protesting against the refusal of bail to the Winnipeg strike leaders who have been committed for trial on the charge of seditious conspiracy.

The matter of whether or not the majority of trades unionists in this city are in sympathy with the views of the accused, has no bearing on the question of the refusal of bail. To allow such a procedure to go by without a protest would be, to our silence, sanction a very dangerous precedent, which might seriously affect the future of Organized Labor. If such a precedent is established, what guarantee have we that any labor leader may not be thrown in prison on a trumped-up charge at a time when his active presence might be disquieting to the powers that be? By the refusal of bail any active worker might easily be removed at a time when his presence might be of inestimable value to his organization or the movement in general. The unanimous adoption of the resolution referred to, is proof of the feelings of Edmonton trade unionists in this matter.

MINERS ASSURED OF SQUARE DEAL.

Trade unionists or others who may be laboring under the delusion that the U.M.W.A. is compromising with Alberta mine owners in a manner derogatory to the welfare of the miners, can rest assured that their fears are not well founded.

Miners who are returning to work are doing so as members of the union, under the agreement that exists between the Western Coal Operators and District 18 of the U.M.W.A., plus the order of Commissioner Armstrong respecting the eight-hour-day. Miners may re-affiliate with the union and return to work without discrimination. The only obligation upon the men is a guarantee to renounce their connection with the O.B.U., and observe the terms of the agreement. The men who are conducting the negotiations for the U.M.W.A. are men experienced in dealing with difficult situations, and are more than a match for any unscrupulous employer, who might attempt to take advantage of the present situation in order to discriminate against the workers. The U.M.W.A. has the reputation of giving its members a square deal, of business-like methods in its dealings with employers, and miners who are now pinning their faith in the international are assured of receiving just treatment.

An investigation into the methods being adopted by the U.M.W.A. in the present instance, will very quickly prove the lack of justification for the propaganda which is being circulated against the international officials in District 18. Any accusation to the effect that the U.M.W.A. is betraying any one principle of trade-unionism in its dealings with Alberta mine operators, can be put down as absolutely false.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION?

On the face of it, the statement of Hon. Senator Robertson before the Industrial Congress to the effect that Labor should have equal representation, with other interests, in government and industry, looks good. The value of the statement, however, can best be judged when taken in conjunction with the Hon. gentleman's further observation to the effect that Labor should be represented in Parliament by fifteen members. We agree with the Senator that even fifteen members would be for the good of the country, but we must confess our inability to understand by what process of calculation or reasoning he arrives at the conclusion that fifteen members would give Labor equal representation with "other interests." We presume the Hon. Minister's desire for equal representation in industry would be on the same basis as he would have Labor represented in Government.

If the activity of the workers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, along the lines of political organization, is any indication of what may take place, it is quite within the realm of possibility that the Minister's alleged desire for Labor representation in Parliament, may be gratified.

TREAT ALL ENEMIES ALIKE.

It is obvious that to defeat Labor, you have only to break up the machinery whereby the workers express their will. That machinery is the corporate organization of Labor, and that organization is Labor's conquest and hard-won triumph of a century's effort and struggle. Without it Labor must once more slip into bondage. Without our unions our control of our own power vanishes. We become atoms again and disappear from the body politic. It is therefore upon our corporate solidarity that the enemies of trade unionism have always hoped to strike. The workers are always on the safe side in opposing to the utmost degree any force that would disintegrate Labor's organization. The fact that the monkey wrench might be thrown into the machinery from among the ranks of Labor is no reason why those who have the interests of the organized workers at heart should not take a definite stand in opposition to disruption and disintegration. The dynamiters of trade-unionism should all receive the same treatment, be they governments, capitalists or O.B.U. propagandists.

DOLLARS FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS.

American big business was well represented at the recent industrial congress. Probably the most outstanding man at the Congress from that point of view was Captain Robert Dollar, whose name is not unfamiliar to the Labor world. It is natural then that the Captain's viewpoint should be taken as representative of "big business." In his speech on the possibilities of trade in the Orient Captain Dollar gave his hearers an excellent opportunity to judge of the attitude of the interests he represents.

In deploring the fact that Japan had been given control of the Shantung Province, despite China's protests, the Captain frankly made it clear to his hearers that the injustice done to China had no place in his thoughts. Big business did not want Japan in control of Shantung because Japan has some fixed ideas of her own as to how business should be conducted in her colonies.

The representative of big business paid a glowing tribute to the missionaries in China. Because of their efforts in saving the souls of the poor heathen! Oh no, nothing so frivolous as that. Big business loves the missionaries because they have created a confidence in the white man, which confidence Captain Dollar and his kind take advantage of in the reaping of their harvest of Chinese dollars.

When big business lays bare its mercenary soul in all its sordid selfishness, is it any wonder that Mr. Average Man is rapidly becoming disgusted with the whole outfit?

THE POLICEMEN'S FEDERATION.

A matter of very considerable interest to Trade Unionists in all parts of Canada, is that of the proposed National Federation of

Police Unions. To the Edmonton Policemen's organization belongs the honor of having first proposed such a scheme. The Edmonton local addressed a letter to the officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and also to all other police unions in the Dominion. The communication met with an enthusiastic response and President Moore of the Congress informs the Edmonton union that the federation of Canadian police organizations will be a live issue at the coming Congress Convention.

As President Moore states in his communication to the Edmonton men, there is some opposition to the organization of policemen into trade unions, and it is necessary that the bluecoats should do everything in their power to consolidate their position. There is no good reason why the police should not have the same privilege as other workers, in organizing for the betterment of the conditions of their employment, and organized labor is a unit in wishing the policemen every success in the formation of their national federation.

LABOR'S OWN PAPER.

With this issue of the EDMONTON FREE PRESS the editorial columns pass under the direct control of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council. The news columns have always been so. At a recent meeting, Elmer E. Roper was appointed official editor by the Trades' Council. The Free Press is Organized Labor's own paper in every sense of the word and the Trades' Council is the official body responsible for the policy of the paper, and all matter appearing in its editorial and news columns. Again let it be stated that there never was a newspaper published that entirely pleased anybody all the time or everybody any time. The so-called capitalist press makes the capitalist swear many times. The greatest source of weakness of Labor the world over is lack of newspaper support. Edmonton Labor has a newspaper which has earned the respect and esteem of the general public, flattering recognition from the Labor press all over this continent, and the general approval of the rank and file of wage earners of the community.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Good morning! Have you registered yet?

In his book, "Humanity in Industry," the new Liberal leader maintains that Labor should have equal representation with Capital in the management of industry. We wonder how far Mr. King will go in the direction of putting his theory into practice, if his party is again returned to power. We shall see. We shall see.

It may appear that the delegates at the Trades and Labor Council were afraid to tackle the question of the tariff which was brought to their attention by an eastern union. But as that question has now been under discussion in Canada alone for some fifty odd years, the delegates may be excused from trying to settle the matter in one evening.

In the reorganization of the standing committees of the Trades' Council, President McCreath in choosing the personnel made some good selections. The organization committee with Delegate Cairns as chairman is especially strong and should have little difficulty in attending to the many important tasks that fall to its lot.

One of the new books at the library is John Spargo's "Bolshevism." Though a socialist himself Mr. Spargo is, after making a deep study of its application in Russia, opposed to the Bolshevik idea.

By the manner in which the British Laborites are criticizing the government's coal mining proposal as outlined in Premier Lloyd George's speech, and its turning down of the majority report of the Sankey commission for nationalization of miners, it is safe to predict that the miners' difficulties are not yet solved in the old land, and further unrest may be expected.

Trade unionists who have not yet registered their votes should take advantage of the fact that Delegate Cairns of the Trades' Council may be found in the Labor Hall any evening until registration closes, with power to register voters.

SYNOPSIS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

doctor, hospital, drugs, medicines, nursing, etc., required by the injured workman.

Such workmen who may be parties to a medical plan, which has been approved by the Board, are not required to contribute to the assessment mentioned above.

Each workman in the province in the industries enumerated in the Act, was liable to receive compensation from the Board in respect to an injury received during the course of his employment, from the time the Act became effective. He is required, however, to satisfy himself that his employer has paid his assessment and that the same is paid thereafter when due, so that he may receive compensation in case of injury. The fact that the employer has not forwarded a pay-roll statement or paid assessments to the Board, does not in any way affect the liability of the workman to receive the compensation provided in the Act.

As the provisions of this act are in lieu of all statutory rights of workmen, employers are protected from the payment of compensation to those workmen coming within the scope of the Act and injured during the course of their employment, all compensation being payable by the Board. The liability of employers being the forwarding of monthly pay-roll statements and other reports required by the Board and paying such assessments as are levied on them by the Board. The minimum assessment required from each employer under the Act is \$2.50 per month.

The Board is given, under the Act, the necessary authority to enforce payments of assessments and to penalize any persons for violating provisions of the Act. The Board is also given exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all questions arising under the Act, their decision being final.

An employer and members of his family may receive the same compensation as his workmen, providing he has included his wages and the wages of the members of his family engaged in the industry and paid assessments on same to the Board. The Board may, at its discretion, require an employer or member of his family to include his wages on his pay roll statement and pay assessments on same when the benefits of the Act will be extended to him. Contractors are liable for assessments

payable by sub-contractor and owners are further liable to the Board in respect to the payment of assessments due by contractors or sub-contractors. The employer is required to keep posted up in a conspicuous place on his premises, the copies of his last assessment receipt and the workman is required to satisfy himself that his employer has paid his assessments.

Certain industrial diseases are treated as accidents.

On the happening of an accident, the employer or his representative is to be notified by the workman, or someone in his behalf, before leaving the works. The employer is required to notify the Workmen's Compensation Board at once when an accident happens to one of his workmen and again notify the Board when the injured workman has returned to work. The attending doctor is also required to forward a report to the Board, on a form prescribed for that purpose within seven days after his first attendance on the injured workman and on the first and fifteenth of each month during the time the injured workman is disabled and a final report within three days after the said workman is, in his opinion, able to resume work.

Forms for making application for compensation and all other forms necessary under the Act may be secured from the Board.

Compensation is payable by the Board twice each month.

R.R. MEN WILLING TO TRADE PRAISE FOR PORK CHOPS

Editor Cense of the Railroad Trainmen, official magazine of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, declares that railroad employes are willing to trade words of praise received during the war for pork chops. He says:

"We have had our fill of generalities and kind words of what a mighty factor we were in winning the war. They pay for no pork chops. And, besides, we have a suspicion that they are all true. What we want now is time and one-half for overtime and a wage that will let us earn enough in six eight-hour days to live well and comfortably for seven 24-hour days."

"We stand ready to swap all the nice things that may be said of us for the things we need."

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

The New Fall Suits for Men Have Arrived!

For the particular men—the men who are super-critical about style as well as quality—these suits will meet with their full approval. You are specially invited to look them over tomorrow. You'll find styles that are suitable for the business man with conservative tastes. In every case you'll find styles to fit your personality, as well as your shoulders, and they have the added distinction of being priced very moderately for such times as these. The materials are superior quality wool tweeds, worsteds and serges. All sizes for all types of men. We can fit you. **\$25.00 to \$50.00**
Prices range from

NEW FALL BOOTS FOR MEN

A Shipment of the Famous "Astoria" Footwear Just Arrived

We have just opened up some of the smartest lines this celebrated factory has ever turned out, and that is saying a good deal. There are no less than seven distinct styles in Tan and nine in Black. The leathers are vic kid, gunmetal, velour calf and tan calf with flexible or cushion sole. All sizes. Men! take our advice—Buy your Fall Footwear Now, as these lines having been purchased some considerable time ago are unbeatable values. Priced at **\$10.00, \$10.50, \$12.00 and \$12.50**
(Main Floor)

Just Arrived from England, Shipment of Pure Wool Flannels

English Flannels have been almost unobtainable for some considerable time, so we consider ourselves very fortunate in getting this new shipment through in time for the fall season. Take our advice and buy right now there is bound to be a big demand for these famous flannels. We have them in cream, scarlet, white, navy and natural. Considering the abnormal times these are extraordinary value. We have priced them specially at, per yard

95c, \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Special Showing of Women's House and Porch Dresses

Several new arrivals are included in this lot. The styles are particularly becoming, as you'll note at a glance. The materials are of fine quality chambray, prints and gingham in neat stripes, plaids and plain colors. All sizes. A wide range of styles to choose from at prices **\$2.49 to \$8.98**
ranging from

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

FOOD PROFITEERS TRY TO CONTROL SUGAR MARKET

Brokers Enter Hoarding Combine While Commissioner's Back Is Turned.

Evidence that food profiteers have entered into a conspiracy to hoard sugar preparatory to raising prices at least 3 cents a pound was obtained by Deputy Commissioner of Markets O'Malley at New York, who said that he has discovered that brokers controlling the sugar market have entered into a hoarding combine while he was investigating dealings in army supplies.

The official declared that although the government recently released 37,000,000 pounds of sugar for public purchase in an effort to relieve the sugar shortage, it is impossible to buy sugar in large quantities at almost any price. He said it was intimated that some of the government's sugar has fallen into the hands of the profiteers.

Are you on the Voters' List?
Register at the Civic Block.

C. A. JONES AND CHAS. DUNCAN TO OPEN NEW STORE

Evidence of the business prosperity in the city is shown by the number of new businesses being started on Jasper avenue. The latest addition to the Edmonton businesses is a gent's furnishing store being opened at 9945 Jasper, by C. A. Jones and Chas. Duncan. These gentlemen are well-known in the city. Mr. Jones having been the manager of the Jasper Clothing store for the past eleven years, and Mr. Duncan has been with that firm for seven years. They purpose carrying a full line of high-grade men's clothing furnishing, boots and shoes, and as both the parties are thoroughly experienced in these lines, they intend giving the purchasing public the benefit of their business knowledge. The announcement of the opening of their store will appear in the advertising columns in the next issue.

Some union men are strong in the factory and at the meetings, but weak in the home. If there is a non-union atmosphere in the home, the influence of the wife and children is on the wrong side. Perhaps it is the fault of the bread-winner.

Register at the Civic Block.

Men's and Young Men's Suits

THE PRICES NOW ARE \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, BUT THESE PRICES FOR MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS OF THE FINER FABRICS ARE BASED UPON A MUCH LOWER COST SCHEDULE THAN PREVAILS TODAY, SO ANTICIPATE.

Stanley & Jackson

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