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HENRY BISHOP GIVES REPORT ON CONFERENCE

All Sentiment Savored of a Case of Men vs. Money, With Money as First Consideration

Henry Bishop, who acted in the capacity of representative of the Civic employes at the National Industrial Conference, held at Ottawa from the 15th to the 20th of September, in the following article gives us first hand information as regards the conference, and some of his own impressions.

"All delegates were asked to reach Ottawa the Saturday before the conference so that committees could be named and a general policy to be followed, formulated. Previous to the Congress, several caucus meetings of labor delegates were held. Three members were chosen from each group on each resolution. Subjects to be first debated on the floor of the house and then passed on to the committee to bring in a resolution as nearly commensurate as possible with the debate.

A resolution was passed that by any resolution securing a two-thirds majority of the caucus, no member should speak against it, but when it came to voting each individual member was allowed to vote as his intelligence or conscience dictated.

Everyone regretted the absence of the Premier. We were all men enough to feel honored by the nation's head, whatever our political stripe may have been. Senator Robertson, however, read a long message from him in which he wished the congress God speed. Speeches followed by the Hon. A. L. Sifton, McKenzie King and others. The one that impressed the delegates most was the one given by Col. Carnegie, who

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WORKMEN PROTEST PROHIBITION OF RIGHT TO STRIKE

Provision in Cummins R.E. Bill In Defiance of Rights Guaranteed by Constitution of U.S.

Representatives of the fourteen unions comprising the organized railroad workers of the United States have issued a statement denouncing the anti-strike provision of the Cummins railroad bill pending in Congress as a blow directed at the vitals of organized labor.

"They declare that the provision would impose upon railway labor 'compulsory arbitration and economic servitude,' that to advance it at this critical time, in the face of an economic crisis, only serves to increase the difficulties confronting the nation, and that its enactment 'would spell the birth of revolution.'

The provision discussed in the statement removes from labor employed by the railroads the right to strike and makes strikes illegal, although nothing in the act denies to any individual the right to quit his employment.

"The provision in any of the railroad workers' statement, 'not only would make it illegal to strike with intent to hinder interstate commerce, but also would make it illegal to enter into any combination or agreement which does hinder interstate commerce. Intent would not have to be proved in the courts. Thus the provision is ironclad, for any strike in railroads, of however small proportions, would unquestionably hinder interstate commerce.'

"The right to strike as the last resort is ingrained in the nature of the American workman; he has inherited it from the declaration of independence, from the constitution of the United States, from every tradition of this free people, from every achievement in the history of our great nation.

"No leadership in the world could restrain the rank and file of American labor under such an imposition; the human factors called forth would be beyond control."

The protest is signed by Warren S. Stone, grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and thirteen others.

PLUMBERS' LOCAL No. 685

Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Local No. 685 were supposed to hold their regular meeting on Friday, September 12th in Labor Hall, but not enough members turned out to hold a meeting. The August number of the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Journal gives ten ways to kill a union, and the very first one is, "Don't come to the meetings." The next regular meeting will be held October 10th. A full attendance is desired by the executive of the local.

Silent men never have occasion to eat their words.

TRADES' CONGRESS IN FAVOR OF GRATUITY PLAN

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress went on record as favoring gratuity for soldiers, according to the terms of the "Calgary resolution." Another resolution was unanimously adopted, urging the reinstatement of postal employes and government railway workers, who lost their positions on account of the Winnipeg strike.

The secretary was instructed to cable the officials of the British railway workers now striking, assuring them of the moral and sympathetic support of the congress, with the hope that they may compel the government to accede to their just demands.

ONE BIG UNION IS DENOUNCED AT B.R.T. CONVENTION

Is Not in Interests of Working People and Detrimental to Interests of Railwaymen

Regina Local No. 543 Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes presented at the annual convention of that organization at Ottawa this week, a resolution opposing the One Big Union movement as not being in the interests of the working people of the country, and detrimental to the interests of railway men in particular.

The convention also passed a resolution calling for the repeal of Bill 132 the amendment to the Immigration Act, which was passed by parliament last year and under the provisions of which the deportation of labor leaders in the west was possible. The convention defined the bill as designed for the express purpose of crippling the labor movement of the country.

A resolution was passed calling upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments for legislation to relieve the high cost of living, and the members of the convention pledged themselves not to support any man or party who will undertake to use all their influence for the passing of such legislation.

The establishment of a permanent scientific commission to remove the tariff from the field of party politics, "that labor may not be made to suffer from political jugglery," was the gist of a resolution that was turned down.

WOMAN DELEGATE URGES WORKERS TO ORGANIZE

U.S. Delegate At Congress Says The Workers of Her Sex Beg Instead of Demand

During the convention of the Dominion Trades Congress a session was held at which fraternal delegates from labor organizations in the United States delivered addresses.

Dealing with industrial conditions in the United States, more particularly those affecting women workers, Miss Pauline Newman, representing the National Women's Trade Union League, deplored the fact that out of 12,000,000 women engaged in industry there, only between 600,000 and 700,000 were organized. In this lack of organization she saw, however, only a reflection of the entire labor movement in the country to the south.

"Our movement is not daring," she said. "It is still bogging instead of demanding. It is fearful of carrying to a realization its own convictions."

Miss Newman urged on the delegates the necessity for unity and action and tolerance in discussing controversial matters.

Sam Griggs, delegate from the American Federation of Labor denounced profiteers in no uncertain manner and declaring that the proper place for them was in jail. He reviewed the various attempts to solve the cost of living problem but professed to have no faith in investigations unless convictions followed and persons guilty of offences in this connection were made to suffer.

O.B.U. REFUSED RECOGNITION BY KIMBERLEY CO.

Because the strikers are members of the O.B.U., the company at the Kimberley mines at Nelson, B.C., refuse to negotiate for a settlement so long as they remain adherents to that organization. Two hundred and fifty miners in that camp went on strike on September 12, for an increase in wages of \$1 per day and are still idle as a result of the company's decision in regard to the O.B.U. question. The strike was called by the Goodwin local, named for an alleged draft evader who was shot on Vancouver Island two years ago. This local was organized on O.B.U. principles, it is reported.

Sudden riches spoil many a good workman.

TRADES' CONGRESS ENDORSES POLICE ORGANIZATION

Passes Resolutions Against Legislative Restriction and Favors Granting of Charters

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress went on record as endorsing a resolution favoring the organization of policemen, and favored the granting of a national charter to unions who have expressed a desire to form a national federation. The motion reads as follows:

"Whereas a meeting of police conferences assembled in Calgary has adopted a resolution urging legislative restriction of the right of policemen to organize and affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

"And whereas such legislative action would be intolerable infringement of the inherent right of every man to associate himself with his fellows for mutual protection and advancement.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this congress hereby emphatically protest against any legislative action, and pledges its full support to the police forces of the Dominion in the maintaining of their rights."

The resolution favoring the granting of a charter, reads as follows:

"Whereas there are at present a number of unions in Canada organized for the better protection of their interests.

"And whereas, many of these unions have expressed a desire to form a national federation of policemen, jailers and prison workers.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming executive be authorized to issue a national charter to such a federation, and that every assistance be given the preservers of law and order in efforts to attain desirable economic conditions.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ASK FOR CHARTER

Portland, Ore. High School Teachers Express Desire To Become Organized

Teachers in the Portland, Ore. High Schools have applied to the American Federation of Teachers for a charter for a local union in that city, following the visit of Mrs. Inkster of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Inkster is an organizer for the national body and is the legislative agent of the Washington, D.C. High School Teachers' Union.

The action was not balloted on by the teachers' association, but each teacher expressed his or her own choice, and it is said that practically every high school teacher in the city will become a member.

The grade teachers are expected to take action at an early date and the principals will probably follow. The principals are not permitted to become member of the Teachers' Union and no charter will be issued to them until a certain period of time has elapsed after the teachers are chartered.

There is no opposition on the part of the school board to the unionization of teachers, and under the laws of the state they are amply protected. If at any time an antagonistic board should be elected, membership in the union would not be grounds for dismissal. The strength of the unions will be such that it will be impossible for the board at any future time to practice discrimination under any pretext.

MINE WORKERS AND OPERATORS MEET AT BUFFALO

Continuance Washington Agreement to April 1, '20 Voted Down—New Agreement Under Way

Following the rejection by the operators of the miners' original demands for a sixty per cent increase in wages, and a thirty-hour week, the joint conference of miners and operators now being held at Buffalo, voted down the operators' maximum which was that the scale of 1916, called the Washington agreement, be continued until April 1, 1920.

One of the members on the operators' side offered the motion that they proceed to negotiate a new contract in accordance with the call of the conference. Representatives of both sides expressed the hope that the gap between the miners and the operators would be bridged and that the threatened strike of 400,000 men on November 1, would be averted.

TRADES' COUNCIL WILL MEET ON MONDAY NIGHT

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council will be held in Labor Hall Monday night, October 6th. The report of Mr. Harry Clarke, the delegate to the Dominion Trades Congress convention at Hamilton will be read, also among other business on hand, the question of candidates for the civic elections will be discussed. A full attendance is desired.

TOM MOORE IS AGAIN ELECTED AS PRESIDENT

Started Work as Carpenters When 12 Years Old—Came to Canada and Joined Carpenters' Union

Amid great enthusiasm, Tom Moore was again elected president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Mr. Moore was born in the North of England about forty years ago. He started work as a carpenter when he was twelve and a half years old, coming over to Canada and joining the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

He worked up through each union position open to him, becoming organizer in Ontario for seven years previous to his election to the presidency of the Trades and Labor Congress where he now has one hundred thousand men under him. He is a great believer in political action, urging union men to organize for the purpose of securing representation in municipal, provincial and federal offices.

Last September he was elected to the presidency by a majority of forty votes out of 330. P. M. Draper was again elected secretary-treasurer and the new vice-presidents who with the former officers for the executive council, are: A. Martel, Montreal; Controller P. J. Halford, Hamilton, and A. McAndrew, Wood. Jeff.

David Rees of Vancouver and Robert Baxter, of Glass Bay, N.S., supporters of the revolutionary reconstruction program, which was brought to light, were defeated for office. Also were J. H. McVety, Vancouver, and Miss Helen Gettridge and W. H. Trotter, Vancouver.



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LITTLE DISORDER IS BEING SHOWN IN STEEL STRIKE

Reports on the steel strike situation show that peace prevails throughout the districts in which the strike is on, and that little disorder has been shown on the part of the strikers. Labor leaders announce that daily bulletins will be sent out to inform the men of the course of the strike. The men are urged to strike together and the report states that almost every plant in the country is shut down.

At national headquarters of the strikers it is reported that 375,000 men are out, an increase of 33,000 over the number reported last week.

Both sides are awaiting developments at the Industrial conference which will open at Washington next Monday, and a "break" either way is not looked for until then.

Reports from the Bethlehem Steel Company officers state that a large number of the strikers are returning to work while William Z. Foster, secretary of the Strikers' National Committee sends out the report that the Bethlehem Steel Plant is completely crippled. From Chicago comes the report that the struggle was being stubbornly contested without apparent gains on either side.

NEWS OF THE CIVIC UNIONS

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

The death occurred, on Sunday, September 28th, of Mrs. Mary E. Brink. The deceased was the wife of F. A. Brink, Dairy Inspector.

Sydney Main is moving to a new house. It is often cheaper to move than pay (an advance) in rent.

Charlie has learned to start and stop by the whistle. Please refrain from whistling on the Sixth Floor.

At her birthday party on Saturday the 27th ult. Miss Munn was the recipient of a canary. She has "canned" her cat, Canny Scot!

J. McCool is very comfortably settled in his new home on 113th street. A much warmer home we hear. "Good bye, Good bye, 'Ma Cool'" house was his sentiment when leaving the old habitation.

Arthur Spiller is back working at the north side office again. He has been helping Ed. Leach while Edwards was on his vacation. Fred had a Prince of a time.

Regular meeting of "52" October 10th. Important business is coming up. Are you?

The matter of a new agreement is now being informally discussed by the members. Incidents during the past year have shown up one or two weaknesses, and these points can be taken care of when the time comes. A new committee will likely be appointed before long to take up the question of a new agreement.

Now that the long evenings are with us once more, the attendance at the meetings should be larger. There is quite a number of important business matters to discuss which are of real interest to the members. And always remember the meeting is the time to discuss these matters, not after they have been decided.

Congratulations to Roy Foster, who in the recent sports at Calgary, showed the inhabitants there, how "the mile" should be run, and incidentally brought back the "Black Cup."

We regret to announce that one of our finest members from the second floor was "penned" for bootlegging at the Carnival. On her own admission, she hadn't a cent to pay the fine, so the question naturally arises, "Who bailed her out?"

Miss Woods, of the South Side assessor's office, was made the recipient of some very useful articles by the members of the assessor's staff. Miss Woods is to be married on Thursday.

FIREFIGHTERS

At the last regular meeting of the Fire Fighters Local No. 509, a motion was carried that they withdraw from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada following their affiliation with the International Association of Fire Fighters.

All Fire Fighters extend their sympathy to Bro. Jack Duke of No. 7 Hall, he being the victim of a painful accident. While in the performance of his duty he had the misfortune to lacerate his hand to such an extent that medical aid was called and fourteen stitches were necessary.

The Firemen at No. 6 Hall issue a challenge to the members of any other hall in the brigade to play a team of three at billiards or pool, or both. Home and home fixtures. The boys in No. 1 Hall not to be outdone are out with a challenge to play checkers, and the members of No. 4 Hall wish it to be understood that they are in a class by themselves at the game of solitaire.

Brother David Harkness of No. 6 Hall has just returned, having spent his vacation accompanied by his son on a hunting expedition in the north country. They have brought back many trophies as a proof that their well known reputation as hunters is not impaired. Dave comes to us from Petrolia, Ont., where he was recognized as a famous and skilled shot in the early nineties, being a winner of many prizes, both at target and trap. Whilst on vacation two years ago, Bro. Harkness brought into Edmonton one of the largest moose heads on record, which is now a conspicuous ornament, among many others similar, that go to embellish his comfortable domicile. The younger Harkness, only fourteen years of age is evidently a "chip off the old block."

His sagacity and skill in tracking and shooting being truly remarkable for a boy of such tender years. His fellow workers in the Fire Department wish Dave every success in all his future hunting and shooting expeditions.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN AGREEMENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 20

The national agreement on working conditions for railway shopmen establishing uniform rules for 600,000 men as proposed in President Wilson's reply to the demand of the men for increased wages will become effective October 20th and remain in force until the end of government control of the roads. It was learned afterwards that the agreement had been signed by the railroad administration and six international unions affiliated with the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor. It is now in the hands of the printer.

CAPITALISM FEARS ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICEMEN

New York Policemen Have Perfected Their Organization Quite Recently

Capitalism is struck white with terror at the thought that the policemen, too, are organizing. Employers dread what may happen in case an organized "cop" is called upon to club down a fellow worker in a labor dispute.

In New York, the policemen perfected their organization quite recently. The name of the officials have not yet been made public as the wrath of the police commissioner is feared while the organization is in its infancy.

It is reported that the demands of this new "trade" will demand the abolishment of the present reserve system, the adoption of a straight eight-hour day and a minimum pay of \$1500 a year for new men, with an increase of \$100 a year until a maximum of \$2000 a year is reached.

The germ has spread over to Jersey City, N.J., so the Director of Department of Public Safety sent a letter to the chief of police in which he said:

"This movement is a violation of the rules of the department, and I direct that you make an investigation and suspend and prefer charges against any man or men who may have been interested in its promotion. I am a strong advocate of organized labor but I do not think that a movement of this kind would benefit either organized labor or the community. The purpose of these men is to use organized labor for their own selfish interests. Proceed immediately to find out the true condition of the force, and report to me, that I may take such action as I may deem fit for the protection of the department. Discipline must be maintained."

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SHIPBUILDERS FORM NEW SCALE FOR ALL UNIONS

Thirty-one Locals Now Affiliated In Shipbuilding Industry of the Great Lakes District

Organizations affiliated with the Great Lakes District Allied Shipbuilding Trades Council have formulated a new scale of wages for all workers employed in the shipbuilding industry of the Great Lakes district.

The new scale will be presented this month to the shipbuilders and will become operative on October 12.

The headquarters of the district council is in Toledo, and 31 locals are affiliated. The council comprises all workers employed in the shipbuilding industry.

Shipyards workers now have what is known as a sliding scale, and the new increase asked will amount to about 25 per cent.

The new scale to be drawn up will be uniform in character as to hours and conditions at all points throughout the district.

This plan is believed to be most desirable both to the men and the employers, as all being in the same competitive area it will create more harmony and a better understanding.

It is not thought there will be a strike, as many shipbuilders have already expressed a willingness to sign the new agreement.

LABOR AND U.F.O. JOIN FORCES IN POLITICAL FIELD

Some Idea of the Part Organized Labor Hopes to Play in the Coming Provincial Elections was Told by Joe Marks, Secretary of the Independent Labor Party, who addressed the Trades and Labor Congress in an appeal for support for labor at the polls.

Mr. Marks stated "that labor is united politically from one end of Ontario to the other," and added that they have been able to arrange with the United Farmers to run joint candidates, apart from those who will carry the banner of the U.F.O. as well.

POLICE UNION IS DEFENDED BY GOMPERS

Copies of Laws Show Nothing That Would Interfere With Men Doing Their Full Duty

Following the drastic order of Commissioner Brownlow of Washington, D.C., notifying all members of Policemen's Union that unless they immediately severed membership with the Union they would be dismissed from the police force, President Gompers secured a conference and appeared before the commissioner to urge the rescinding of the commissioner's order.

During the course of his arguments showing why the A.F. of L. issue a charter, President Gompers freely exhibited the obligation administered and furnished copies of all laws governing unions working under a charter issued direct by the A.E. of L. It was revealed that there was nothing in the laws or obligation that would interfere in any way with a policeman doing his full duty as prescribed by the oath he takes when becoming a policeman. During the conference the commissioner was unable to offer any valid or logical cause for the order that had been issued demanding that all policemen immediately resign from the union they had formed, comprising over 600 members.

It had been charged, and not yet successfully denied, that some of the best officials of the police department assented to the police holding membership in the newly-formed union until they learned that they were to be excluded. One of the officials, who is especially charged with giving his approval, has absented himself from the city apparently conveniently, to avoid answering to the commissioners and explaining his

(Continued on page 2.)

STRIKE SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN STILL UNCHANGED

Transport Workers Will Stop At Nothing to Defend Principles of Trade Unionism

The situation in the big railway strike in Great Britain remains unchanged. Both sides show a determination not to yield. Probably more than 600,000 men are affected by the strike. There has been no extension of the strike to other industries, as yet, but the transport workers and possibly the electrical workers may be called out.

But little rioting has occurred, a few minor disturbances being reported from provincial centres, where volunteer workers on the railroads have been hoisted. The vehicle workers' organization instructed its members not to touch railroad work of any description, in connection with the movement of food or otherwise.

The government has announced that unemployment allowances would be paid to workers thrown out of employment through the railway strike. This will involve heavy expenditure if the strike is of long duration.

The union ranks are remaining firm, and strong influences are at work trying to bring about an interchange of views which might bring about some arrangement for negotiations. After a joint meeting of the executive of the national union of railwaymen and transport workers, the latter organization issued an official statement to the effect that the reports from the thirty-six unions comprised in the federation, show that at least 100,000 members of the federation are already affected by the railroad strike, and that therefore the position is rapidly becoming untenable. The executive realizes the statement adds, the impossibility of restraining the members from drastic action in support of the railway men and they will stop at nothing in order to defend the long established principles of trade unionism and the right to defend wages constitutionally secured. The executive committee of the transport workers, is fully convinced that the dispute is one into which the national union of railwaymen was thrust and they will offer every encouragement and support in order to maintain the economic status of the entire trade movement which is involved in the present crisis.

The executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have decided against a strike, however, mechanics must refuse work previously done by members of the national union of railwaymen.

The government of Queensland has inaugurated a scheme of cheap houses for workers receiving less than 2,000 a year. The cost of each house, including land, is limited to \$3,000. The only deposit asked is five per cent of the actual cost, the balance being paid off in low weekly rentals.

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TEACHERS' UNION INCREASED 500 PER CENT IN LAST YEAR

The membership of the American Federation of Teachers has increased more than 500 per cent during the last year, and thousands of teachers throughout the United States have received a material increase in salaries as a result of organization and affiliation with the recognized labor movement of the country, according to a communication received by the San Francisco Labor Council from Charles B. Stillman, president of the American Federation of Teachers.

In his letter to the Labor Council, which is a copy of a circular letter addressed to all central labor bodies in the United States, President Stillman asks the support of labor for the Tower bill, now pending before Congress, which provides for a Federal appropriation of \$100,000,000 to assist States that need financial aid in establishing a minimum salary of \$1,000 per annum for public school teachers.

POLICE UNION IS DEFENDED BY GOMPERS

(Continued from page 1.)

Reasons for approving the organization of the union.

The association of policemen that existed previously had been dominated, it is alleged, by the officials of the police department and when these same officials discovered that the new union excluded them and confined its membership to the private of the force, active antagonism immediately developed and resulted in the issuance of the drastic order which brought on the fight.

It is a well-known fact that the policemen of the various cities of the country have been appealing to the A.F. of L. for permission to become members through chartered unions for several years past. Not until the Atlantic City convention was their appeals favorably acted on. Since that date 37 applications for charters have been received and favorably acted upon. These new unions show a membership of approximately 2300, and in some of the cities the membership is 100 per cent. Can it be that the attack on the union in Washington is for the purpose of discouraging and preventing the further growth of policemen's unions in such cities as have not yet taken action? While the decision of the commissioners of that city may not have a sinister motive back of it, there are apparently reasonable grounds for reaching such a conclusion.

Following the conference of President Gompers with the commissioners announcement was made that the order issued by Commissioner Brownlow would be rigidly enforced. Its application made it imperative for all members of the police force (600) to have their resignations in the hands of the police department officials not later than September 1, or consider themselves dismissed, surrendering all their rights in such beneficial features as had resulted by long years of service on the force.

The announcement of that determination following so quickly after President Gompers' conference with the commissioners, the officials of the Police-men's Union determined to seek redress through the courts and had their attorneys prepare a request for a preliminary injunction that would restrain the enforcement of the commissioners order until a full hearing could be had.

CONVENTION OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS HELD

Elect Delegates To Congress Convention and to Railroad Employes Immediately After

The annual convention of sleeping car porters was convened at Crescent Hall, in the city of Montreal, on Thursday, the 28th of August, and remained in session for two days.

The convention was presided over by Mr. A. R. Mosher, the grand president. Delegates from the various lodges of this organization were in attendance, and expect good results from the business transacted.

This organization is in a fairly good condition, although as a young organization it was called upon to assist in the general strike in Winnipeg, and did conduct itself with credit; for which, as the strike was called off without the promised guarantees being obtained, the members were made to suffer by being locked out as an entirety on the C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P., Winnipeg. Ninety-nine were locked out after the strike, and up to the present 23 have been rehired between the Grand Trunk and the C.N.R., but none on the C.P.R. to date.

Regardless of this however, as only one-fifth of its members were affected in the strike, the effectiveness of the organization still remains, and by receiving the Sleeping Car Porters on the Government road out of Halifax as part of the organization at this convention, they thereby brought their enrolled membership up to 592.

Necessary changes were discussed and arranged for, among which are the removal of the head office from Winnipeg to Montreal, in order to come directly in touch with most of its members and to deal more effectively with the matter that may be worthy of consideration.

Delegates were elected to attend the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Convention, commencing September 22nd, and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes immediately thereafter.

NEW ENEMY TO BOLSHEVISM AND L.W.W.-ISM APPEARS

National Labor Digest, Published By Geo. A. Tracy at San Francisco Is New Monthly

A high-class magazine, the National Labor Digest, has made its appearance at San Francisco, published monthly by the Labor Press Association, George A. Tracy, general manager. The new publication has no equal in its particular field as to typographical excellence and make-up. Its editorial contents and general comment on matters of interest in the labor world are of equal excellence. The magazine follows the general style of its well-known namesake, the Literary Digest, and its policy will be to oppose destructive radicalism, bolshevism, the L.W.W., the one big union nightmare and similar "movements." It is intended to advocate the principles of true trade unionism as expounded by the constructive element of the American Federation of Labor.

There is no one on the Pacific coast better qualified than George Tracy for the position of manager of a high-class publication devoted to the best interests of labor.

BRITISH LABOR LEGISLATION RE 48-HOUR WEEK

To provide adequate living wages and to set a limit of 48 hours as a week's work is declared to be the purpose of two important bills which are being prepared for action in the British parliament.

These measures are understood to be the result of an agreement between representatives of employers, of trade unions and of the minister of labor, acting as a national industrial conference.

The wage bill as drawn up provides for an inquiry by a commission to decide what shall be the minimum wages for adults and for young persons, the commission to consider the cost of living. It is also provided that the minimum wage shall be adequate to meet the increased living cost.

HENRY BISHOP GIVES REPORT ON CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

spoke on Whitley Councils. He speedily converted all on our side and the caucus that followed unanimously agreed to advocate such councils modified to suit Canadian conditions.

The keynote to the proceedings that followed was struck in the most of those speeches. They were all in favor of shorter hours, better conditions for the workers, etc., but with due regard to production, which simmered down meant it was a case of men versus money, with money always the first consideration.

In the matter of stating its case, Labor has no reason to be ashamed, rather it has every reason to be proud. It was freely conceded as regards this, that Labor easily had the advantage.

The first resolution dealt with was the unification of all Labor laws which was agreed upon with very little debate. Proportional representation was evidently something new for the employers, but the delegate who handled the resolution in committee made out such a good case that this went through unanimously.

Joint industrial councils were also agreed upon, the points of difference being the men's contention, following the lines as laid down by the Whitley Councils, that only delegates chosen from Organized Labor could represent Labor, a man outside any organization only representing himself.

State insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age, and also recommended widow's pensions carried unanimously. Minimum wage laws, as regards women and children agreed. Investigation invited for minimum wage for men and also school teachers.

Land speculation and housing adopted. Equal opportunities in education, adopted; freedom of speech and the press, adopted; employment and unemployment, adopted; hours of labor, absolute deadlock; the right to organize, agreed; recognition of unions and collective bargaining, deadlock.

Application of the findings of the Royal Commission to government employees, three different resolutions. Labor's being as follows: "We concur in the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that the findings of the commission should be put into effect in all works controlled by all governing bodies where the principles of democratic management can be applied. We further recommend that employees of all governing bodies should be entitled to the right of appeal under the Industrial Disputes Act, so long as that Act remains upon the Statute of Canada.

"We further recommend that the wages and working conditions of employees of government should not be less favorable than that which now exist for similar workers in the employment of private individuals or corporations."

Undoubtedly it was a good thing to get employers and employees together and when two sides of case are presented and debated from all angles, it leaves us in a position to be able to judge of the merits or demerits of a case. The whole congress was conducted in a spirit of harmony. There was undoubtedly a little tension the first two days, but not a vestige of unfriendliness. On the face of our findings it appears that we on the aggregate had agreed fairly well on all resolutions, three going through unanimously.

The three resolutions rejected were the most vital ones and a closer examination of the majority of the rest will show many defections. The lessons of the congress to my mind is: 1st, The necessity of organization. It was freely conceded on both sides that where Labor was well organized, better terms were conceded. 2nd, That more speculation of the different phases of the industrial situation be given. Our industrial system is so large and intricate that it is only by specialization can we hope to thoroughly understand them and with understanding alone can we hope to solve them. 3rd, That Labor must depend upon its own right arm to secure the conditions that it aspires to. 4th, That our present industrial system stands self condemned. That though a little improvement here and there will make it more endurable and on that ground alone would be worth the effort, yet Labor's energies would be best employed in ending our present system altogether and substituting in its place a system that would give to everyone a chance to live a fuller and happier life.

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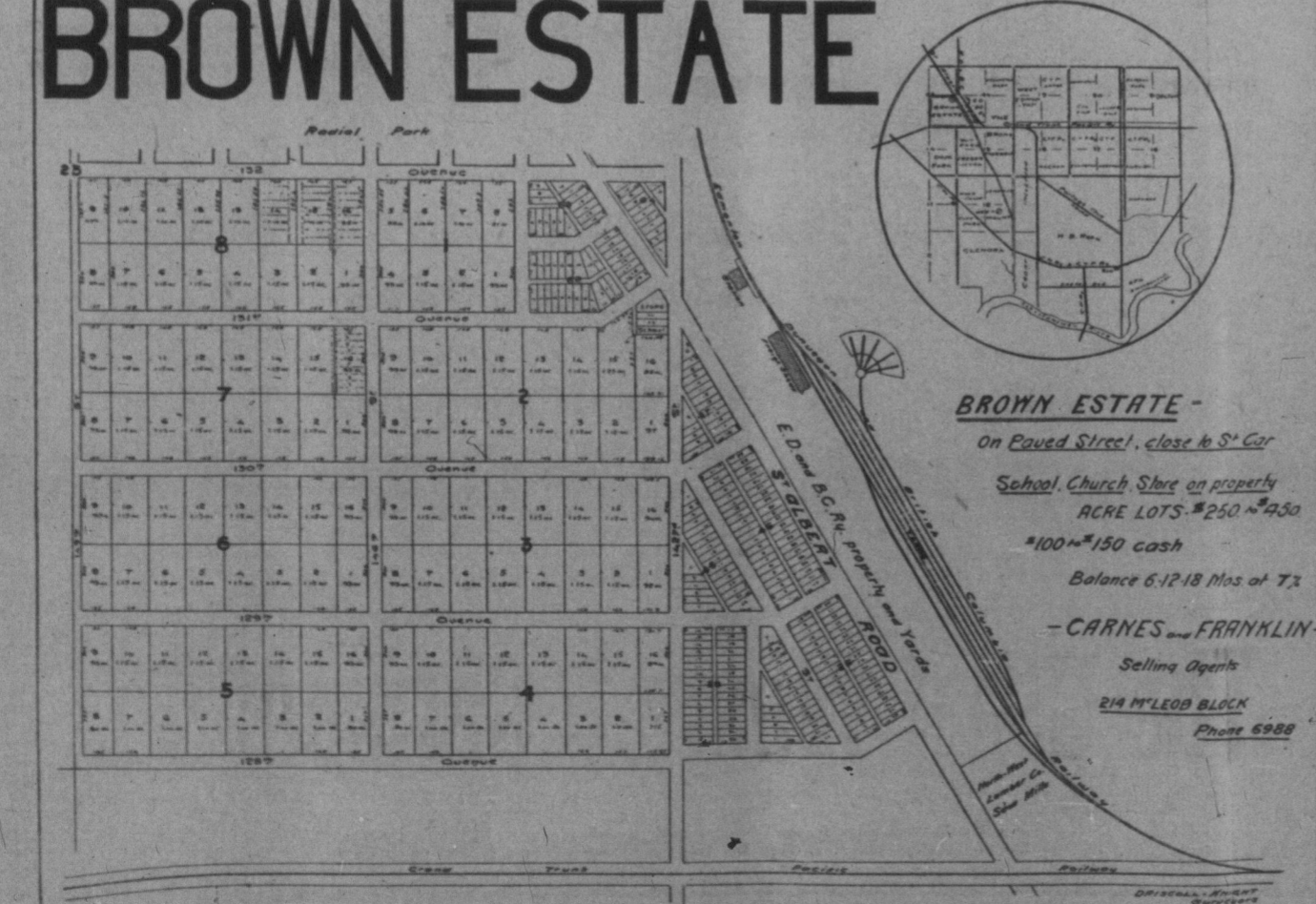
The striking cooks and waiters of Omaha have opened a restaurant and it is now possible for the public to secure an order of roast beef, potatoes, bread and butter for 25 cents, with all other articles of food in proportion. The rush was so great the first day the restaurant was opened that all food had been sold by 1 o'clock. Following this it was announced that a club steak with potatoes, bread and butter will be sold for 40 cents, and pork chops, and pre-war accessories for 30 cents. At the prices mentioned a reasonable profit is being made.

LOCKOUT BRINGS BIRTH OF UNION AT PORTLAND, ORE.

More than a hundred employees of the Portland Cordage Works were locked out by the management recently when they left their work to view the Presidential parade in that city, after the manager had forbidden them that privilege.

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meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in
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Journeyman Barbers Local 227—Sec-
retary, J. W. Heron, Box 433; meets
4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Sec-
retary, W. Aspinall, Box 353; meets 1st
Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Boilermakers Local 479—Secretary,
James McLean, 10338 114th street;
meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor
Hall.
Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H.
Regan, 10914 80th avenue; meets in
Labor Hall.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—
President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary,
Thos. Gordon, 10926 72nd Avenue;
Treasurer, J. Lidstone. Meets 1st
and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Sec-
retary, W. C. Connors; meets in Sander-
son block.
Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. L.
McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and
3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.
Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29
—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1
Fire Hall.
Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary,
Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall;
meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
General Pipefitters Railway 685—Sec-
retary E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave.
Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.
Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K.
Suthers, 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. Harbour, 10658 110th street; meets
4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary,
F. Gathercole; meets in West Edmon-
ton.
Moving Picture Operators—Secretary,
Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last
Saturday night each month, room 12,
Sandison Block.
Civic Employees Local 30—Secretary, A.
K. Noaks, 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.
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G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton;
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1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.
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ployes—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429
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Sheetmetal Workers 371—George Tom-
linson, P. O. Box 4061; meets 1st and
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U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph
Hutzel, 9531 109A avenue; meets
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retary, G. W. Wear, 10951 109th street.
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retary, W. Havercraft; meets 1st and 3rd
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retary, W. Cotton, P.O. Edmonton;
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bility for any opinions expressed in letters
to the editor. No letters can be accept-
ed for publication, and will not be
printed unless accompanied by name
and address of writer.)

Editor Free Press:

With the increasing opportunities
constantly arising in all countries of
the world the struggle for liberty (not
license) is continually becoming more
apparent in the political movements
now being staged. Education of a more
liberal type, not fettered as of old by
superstition and ceremonies, is assist-
ing every race of people in the evolu-
tionary process that is bound to lift
man upward to a higher type of man-
hood and citizenship.

Too many humans not having had
the privileges of civilization are still
groping in ignorance because others sel-
fishly desire to keep them in their pre-
sent state that they may exploit their
labor and keep them in servitude
through the enactment of cunningly de-
vised laws.

The present system of exchanging
commodities is one of the main hind-
rances to progress, in that it gives those
who are still too human opportunity to
exploit the unthinking through the use
of the age-worn curse of usury. In our
civilization office seekers and public
plunderers continue to parade in a nau-
seating round of gaudy exhibitions con-
cealed by a thin tinsel of assumed
power the personalities of temporal
authority disguised by empty show.

On the other hand the awakening of
the proletarian class to a realization of
the issues involved in the struggle now
in its initial stages is awakening the
exploiting members of society to a com-
prehension of their position as the ele-
ment upon whom the greatest responsi-
bility rests if the human family are
destined to evolve upward or, as has
been done in the past, sink back into
barbarism.

Now that this most critical period
in the history of this Teutonic civilization
is upon us it behooves every right-
thinking person to use his or her in-
fluence in every way possible to assist
in eliminating all display of, or using
the baser elements in human nature.
Let reason take the place of brutality;
then laws and customs can be substituted
for those now admittedly so unrea-
sonable and unfair.

ANON.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Editor-Free Press:

When we look around us and see the
conditions of the workers as a whole,
and when we hear their conversation
or rather hear their groan, we are very
much struck when we find that still a
deep black cloud of ignorance hangs
around many, many workers. They
groan about their groaning (is
well founded) the H.C.L. They groan
about the government and they groan
about nearly everything. They know
something is radically wrong.

But this is about as far as most of
us get. They know they are getting
bad food for much money; bad clothing
and worse shelter, and they know that
through much misery and domestic slav-
ery, their wives are worried and un-
happy and groan as they do. They
have reasons to groan. Everywhere
one goes he finds the same state of af-
fairs. We ask ourselves "Who is to
blame?" Who is to blame that millions
of workers on this world stage are slav-
ing, toiling, swearing, lying, and mur-
dering each other for a bit of food?
Who is to blame that they will cheat
each other and fight each other? How
did those people who produced all and
yet own nothing, get in such a state?
Is it because Mother Earth has not pro-
duced enough; is it because they did
not produce enough that they could not
be properly fed, clothed and sheltered?
No! Those workers who from day to
day, walk the streets looking for that
job so many are looking for, produced
enough to fill the large packing plants,
elevators, warehouses and storage of all
kind.

Having produced too much in this
mad society of today was just the cause
of their misery. Isn't there a better,
higher life for them, these "out of
work"? When the old of age, worn out
through over-hard work can not pro-
duce a profit for his master, he finds
that he is no longer wanted, and he has
to live with his son or daughter. All
his life he has been producing wealth,
yet at the end of it all he has for him-
self a pair of glasses and a stick.
Many questions like these come to us
when we look around. Who is to blame
for all this? The fault is with them who
groan and only groan. They prefer to
leave their existence, better or worse,
in the hands of someone whom they
trust, someone they thought knew how
to better their condition, to lift them
who themselves sit on the fence and
groan about their slavery.

They of course are nearly always dis-
appointed with the result obtained and
again groan. They do not ever seem
to have enough backbone to back those
up who they had elected to do theirs,
the slaves' business, at the office of
their masters. And this our masters
know only too well. This is why they
have always been able to put our sons
in a soldier's uniform and use them to
further their interests, to extend their
field of exploitation. Too much do some
of us put the blame on the capitalistic
class of this monstrous society, where
the raw material of life has full play,
and the distribution of wealth is so bad.
The fault is as much with the worker,
who has always taken promises of
"wait till I come" or of this or that
commission, for real food and really

METAL TRADES STRIKE IS ON IN HONOLULU

A general strike of unions of the
metal trades is on in Honolulu as a re-
sult of the alleged action of one Hono-
lulu firm in discharging Brother Ker-
win, a union machinist from the States,
because of his activities in organizing
the unorganized, according to a report
brought to San Francisco by Brother
Conroy, a member of Boilermakers'
Union No. 6, who says that when Ker-
win was discharged his former employ-
ers were so anxious to get rid of him
that they presented him, within twenty-
four hours after he was dismissed, first-
class passage to San Francisco, despite
the fact that hundreds of people in
Honolulu have been waiting all summer
to get transportation to the mainland.
Kerwin refused to be "deported," and
is still on the job, according to Conroy,
who says that iron works in Honolulu
are tied up by the refusal of the men
to return to work until Kerwin is rein-
stated, and all firms have recognized
the right of their employes to organize.
Honolulu firms threaten to send their
work to the mainland.

better conditions.
If only the workers would go to the
trouble of educating themselves, at
least on the subject of ownership of
land and the capitalistic production,
they would then at least have an idea
of where the shoe pinches. One can not
cure a disease without knowing whether
it is in the heel or the big toe. The
fact of our birth gives us a right to
live, but we cannot live without selling
our labor power at so much per, and
when the whistle blows leave all we
produced behind for someone else.

If we cannot sell our labor power, the
right to live becomes a farce. Although
we begin to see a little light here and
there, it is just as it has been all
through history—all sorts of doctors
and labor leaders come along with it.
Some would have you leave it to him,
others to them. Some say vote, others
say don't. Some say pay your union
dues in the States, others say pay them
in Canada. Others again would have
you to be a Bible student and some to
join the Seven Day Advents. The glori-
ous press says produce more. But most
of us don't believe in it for already we
read of rumors of making fuel out of
fruit and manure out of canned beef,
while we pay enough for a pound of
steak to put a first payment on a cow.
No! fellow workers, try to get to the
facts, find out what is wrong, and you
will not find yourselves upon a stormy
sea, being swept from one side to an-
other. This present society is sick,
badly sick, and begins to break down.
See if you could not help to build up
another in which there must be enough
for all.

J. L. K. M.

UNIONS LIKE BANK; SAFEGUARDS ALL

If You Expect To Get Anything
Out Of It You Must Put Some-
thing Into It.

A trade union is like a bank. If you
expect to get anything out of it you
must put something into it. No union
can honor the drafts of a member on
its support, its confidence and its moral
backing, unless that member gives to
the union his support, his confidence and
his moral backing. The union runs on
any other principles goes bankrupt.

The blindness of many men to these
elementary principles accounts for the
weakness of many locals and for the
indifference of many who are or have
been nominally union men. These men
want to reverse all the laws of nature
and of business—to keep getting for-
ever and to give never. They want the
union to stand by them in their de-
mands, to assist them in sickness and to
defend them in dilemmas; and when
the union fails to do this they never
stop to ask whether they have put into
the union, to the help they ask at its
hand.

If you wish the maximum return on
your investment in organized labor,
choose that investment wisely in all its
parts. Give it your financial help—not
grudgingly when your card is due, but
gladly and generally when it must make
a special appeal. Give it your moral
support, always—not as though its offi-
cers were seeking to take an unfair ad-
vantage of their position, but froely
and frankly, as fellow craftsmen. Give
it your encouragement—not merely on
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Green, made to the national convention
of the mine workers, showed that 53,812
members had served in the American
forces during the war, of whom 3,333
had laid down their lives. The inter-
national and local unions, together,
purchased more than \$9,500,000 in war sav-
ings stamps and liberty bonds, and the
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creased coal production from 590,000,
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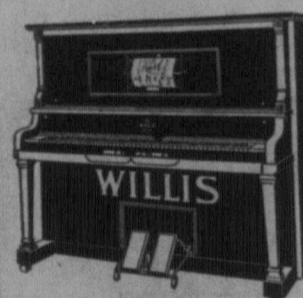
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ADELINA PATTI FAMOUS SINGER DIES AT 77 YEARS

Sang For First Time in Public at Age of 7—Appeared on New York Stage at Fifteen

Adelina Patti, famous opera singer, died Saturday at Craigy-Nos Castle, Breconshire, Wales, in her 77th year. Madame Patti, who sang to perfection before she could speak articulately, was a world-renowned figure on the stage for more than half a century. She was born of Italian parents at Madrid on February 19, 1843. Her father, Salvatore Patti, a native of Catania, in Sicily, was of noble extraction, and a musician of considerable eminence; her mother was the daughter of a celebrated Roman teacher of singing—Signor Chiassi—and early in life took a high position on the operatic stage under the professional name of Barili. Madame Patti, it is reported to have left an estate valued at more than \$3,000,000.

Adelina Patti's musical talent developed itself precociously. Before completing her fifth year she revealed a remarkable aptitude for overcoming the technical difficulties with which the prevailing school of florid vocalization was overladen. She was certainly the most remarkable "infant" phenomenon of the late forties. At the age of seven (1850) she sang for the first time in public. At the age of fifteen and a half, Adelina made her public reappearance in New York, this time on the operatic stage in the role of Lucia, and achieved a tremendous success. During the ensuing eighteen months she sang the heroines of the more popular operas of Bellini and Donizetti and carried all before her in New York.

For over twenty years Mme. Patti sang at Covent Garden, and filled it to overflowing whenever she appeared. "Patti," says Robert Grau, who managed her last tour in the United States, "was the shrewdest stage celebrity of her day." Once the old-time minstrel magnate, Colonel Haverly, had the ambition to become an impresario. He called on Patti at her hotel in New York, sent in his card and was graciously received.

"Madame," said Haverly, "I should like to secure you for a tour of this country, if we can arrange terms."

"For concert or for opera?" asked the diva.

"For concert," Haverly responded.

"Well, for how many nights do you want me?" Patti asked.

"Sixty, at least."

"I will sing for you for sixty nights for \$240,000 and the usual allowance for expenses—one half of the amount to be deposited with the Rothschilds on the signing of agreements," was Patti's ultimatum.

"But, my dear Madame," he said, "that is nearly five times as much as we pay our president for an entire year."

"Well," said Patti, "why do you not engage the president to sing for you?"

"THE MAN HUNT" AT ALLEN SOON

William Farnum is coming to the Allen theatre next week, Wednesday and Thursday. His picture, the first of the new series of the Fox Production which are to be shown at the Allen, is entitled "The Man Hunt." It is a typical Farnum production, swift moving, full of thrills and with William Farnum in an heroic role it will be appreciated and admired by all moving picture fans.

There are a dozen "bib moments" in "The Man Hunter." The first comes quickly on the screen. It is a most realistic fight in the beautiful London apartment of the man who has tricked George Arnold (William Farnum) into poverty. The battle of these two men, in the background of which flits a beautiful girl, wrecks not only the furniture but the stately and in this confusion Arnold also battles with the police, to be laid out finally by a night stick in the hand of a London "bobby."

Fight on Boat
Another big moment is seen on a trans-Atlantic pier in New York where Arnold is working as a longshoreman. He sees going aboard the vessel, arrayed in fine clothes, the man who has robbed him. He leaps after the object of his hatred like a madman, only to be thrown sprawling on the pier by the officers of the ship, and he lands bruised and bleeding at the feet of his false friend's stylishly dressed companions.

On Desert Island
The final big moment comes on a desert island upon which the two men have been washed, along with the daughter of an oil king, whose hand the false friend was trying to win. It is a big moment when Arnold tells this man that he will let him live because of the girl; but the climax comes when this false friend tries to take advantage of the girl's plight, Arnold sees his cowardly action and they struggle on a high cliff overlooking the sea. It is a long, tense battle in which fate again takes a hand by causing the edge of the cliff to fall away and carry the man to his just end on the shore below.

Kindness quickly spoils unless kept in circulation.

"THE LUCK OF A TOTEM" AT PANTAGES NEXT WEEK

Headed by Harry Girard and company in his unique production, "The Luck of a Totem," with its thrilling story of the northland and its strange chants and Eskimo melodies, a particularly strong bill opens at the Pantages theatre next Monday. Chief of the attractions are the haunting, extraordinary melodies which Mr. Girard has brought from the Arctic circle, and interpolated into his sketch. Cardo and Noll, a pair of Italian singers of unusual qualifications, presenting the well loved national songs of Italy are equally attractive as an act. Then Joe Whitehead, the famous nut, with his comedy, splendid songs and dances, comes with a "single" which in entertainment value equals the headliners, Charles Mack and company, with a droll sketch, Bernivici brothers, Venetian violinists of note, and the second episode of "The Carter Case" complete the bill.

J. J. ALLEN GOES ABROAD TO STUDY ENGLISH MOVIES

With View to Providing Improved Quality of English Pictures for Showing in Allen Theatres

Jay J. Allen, of Toronto, one of the principals of the Allen Theatre enterprise which control some 60 theatres either in actual operation or under construction in Canada, has gone abroad to make a study of motion picture producing conditions in England and other countries with a view to providing an even improved quality of English and other foreign makes of pictures for showing at his theatres in the Dominion.

"Almost since the beginning of our operations even in a small scale," said Mr. Allen to a newspaperman just before he sailed, "we have given special attention to the showing of the very best English productions in Canada. Many of the pictures which we first showed at our theatres in Canada afterwards scored big successes in the States. In fact, we believe that the activities of our company have been largely responsible for the interest that has been shown by exhibitors in the United States in British production."

"For some time we have maintained in London our own representative whose sole concern it is to view English product and to recommend the best to us. Canadians are familiar with the big English productions that we have shown recently and we have now in our Toronto vaults and still to be shown in Canada for the first time a number of big pictures which we have just bought. These will be a part of our "big production" policy for the fall and winter season."

"During my stay abroad I will get in close touch with the English producers and explain to them just what is wanted by Canadians in the way of motion pictures. I believe that the British makers of films are giving more attention than ever to the Canadian market and we want to co-operate with them so that they will be able to produce pictures that have the greatest possible interest to our people. One of the results of the great war has been to bring our people closer together than ever with the mother country, and we believe that the time is here when there should be the fullest possible business co-operation. The motion picture furnishes the rare opportunity of furnishing this business co-operation, together with the sentimental, as expressed in the cinema."

"I hope to be able to make some announcement on my return that will increase the already great interest in motion pictures in Canada."

PAULINE FREDERICK MAKES LEAP FOR LIFE

Though Pauline Frederick has been seen in many Goldwyn Pictures as a lady of luxury the mistress of many servants, and the owner of jewels and cars and finery, when she comes to the Allen theatre on Friday and Saturday, picture-lovers will have a chance to see her in the role of a plain young woman who makes her own way in the world.

In her part in "The Peace of Boaring River," she descends a mountain side and flags a train in order to get a doctor to come and dress her fiancé's gunshot wounds.

While scrambling down the cliff, Miss Frederick was badly scratched by the underbrush and sharp rocks. Her clothing was torn from her and when she reached the bottom of the ravine, the scene had to be stopped and the first-aid kit used. A quick scouting trip was made for apparel so she could return to the cabin. The amusing part of the incident was when the Goldwyn star emerged from the screen of bushes, clad in the director's coat, the property man's overalls, and a great sweater belonging to the assistant director.

Mrs. Minnie M. Whitney, of Kansas City, who presided at the recent annual meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical association, is the first woman ever to preside at a meeting of that association in its forty-one years of existence.



JOE WHITEHEAD, "Just Nonsense," who is a feature of next week's Pantages Vandeville Bill.

"JOHN FERGUSON" NEW YORK SUCCESS COMING ON MONDAY

Not in many years has a play made such profound impression upon theatre-goers as did "John Ferguson," the four-act drama by St. John G. Ervine, the young Irish novelist and playwright, when it was presented in New York City last May by the Theatre Guild, Inc. Announced for one week only it is now in its fifteenth week in that city having moved two months ago to the largest available playhouse which is still too small to accommodate the crowds who want to see the dramatic sensation of the season. This engagement is more notable in view of the fact that "John Ferguson" is the very opposite of what New York has always accepted as a successful Summer entertainment. It is a play of great power and intense feeling, and gripping to the last line, yet throughout New York's "silly season" it has broken all traditions by packing the theatre to the doors.

The entire action of the play is in a little farmhouse of North Ireland where we are introduced to John Ferguson, a devout follower of the Biblical injunction to "return good for evil."

Misfortunes and finally tragedy fail to stir his profound belief that man has no right to judge or punish—until a tensely dramatic twist in events cause him for a time to waver in this belief. The author, with marvelous skill, shows the continual conflict between the old man's religious orthodoxy and his children's modern philosophy, a conflict that is illuminated by some of the subtlest and most brilliant character delineation ever enjoyed on the stage. This is the play that comes to the Empire theatre for three nights starting next Monday, with a Wednesday matinee, with a distinguished cast.

Toronto breadbakers to the number of about 200, involving five of the largest bread manufacturers, went on strike Monday, because their employers would not grant them their demands to work in day time instead of at night. The men ask for a day commencing at 10 a.m. and Sunday work from 2 p.m. They work fifty hours.

ROMANCE OF TARZAN COMES TO MONARCH

Produced upon the same elaborate scale as the stirring picture "Tarzan of the Apes," comes "The Romance of Tarzan" to the Monarch next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The picture is the sequel to "Tarzan of the Apes" and bears the same relation to the first mentioned picture as does the book "The Romance of Tarzan," of which almost 2,000,000 copies have been sold. For the benefit of those who did not see "Tarzan of the Apes," as well as those who have not had the opportunity to read either of the books it may be said that the story is one dealing with the earliest days of man's history, the day when man developed from his jungle life into that of the stone age.

A portion of the first reel of the "Romance of Tarzan" is used to review "Tarzan of the Apes" glimpsing the most striking incident of the earlier story so that those who have not seen it may follow the present tale with full understanding. The old tale merges into the new in a cabin in the forest where "Tarzan of the Apes" ended. From this point on "The Romance of Tarzan" carries the lover through the swiftest courtship of fictional history.

The production of "The Romance of Tarzan" is upon the same lavish scale that marked its great predecessor, money has been spent without stint. The original locations were used for the jungle scenes; the society scenes are regally mounted and dressed.

"The Romance of Tarzan" required five months to produce; the cast was augmented by five more persons, and the list includes Elmo Lincoln, the two sword man in D. W. Griffith's "Intolerance," Thomas Jefferson, Bessie Tomer, True Boardman, George French, Edna Markey, Katharine Kirkham, Gordon Griffith, Conan Kenny and Cleo Madison. To give a slight idea of the magnitude of the production it may be stated that 700 negroes were used in one jungle battle with the whites; a whole menagerie, including every trained ape in America, was used in the jungle scenes. Taken all in all "The Romance of Tarzan" outrivals anything yet produced for action and thrills.

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TEACHERS WOULD NOT "SCAB" ON FELLOW WORKERS

The 25 school teachers in Stockton township, Greene county, Indiana, did not open schools as planned, because of a difference between the township trustees and a Teachers' Union, which was organized during the summer. There was a discrepancy in the wage rate the teachers were to receive. The trustees had secured the services of other teachers to fill the vacated positions, but when the situation was explained to them they too refused to assume the duties of the other teachers.

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

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

PENALTIES

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

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

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

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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

Wm. Farnum

"The Man Hunters"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

PAULINE FREDERICK

"The Peace of Roaring River"

MONARCH THEATRE

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MON, TUES. AND WED.

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The Woman's Page

RISE OF WOMAN WORTH OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY

Three Principles Which President of N.W.T.U. Declares Is Truth For Which We Have Labored

"We meet in a supreme hour in the life of this nation and the world. A new economic and social order is emerging in every land, and a new internationalism is being born from the blood and suffering of mankind. With all its terrors and conflict, let us be glad that we live in this Homeric age. We are in the midst of the final test of our three greatest principles and may share in their vindication in the crucible of the world's greatest war," said Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, in her address before the sixth Biennial convention of that organization, held at Kansas City, Mo., recently.

The three great principles which Mrs. Robins referred to are Democracy, Worth of Labor and the Rise of Woman. Democracy, she declares, is the truth for which we have labored and suffered—the right of individual freedom and self-government—this is now declared to be the whole purpose of our armies and all those fighting in the Allied cause.

In regard to the Worth of Labor, she says: "On every side it is acknowledged that the issues of this titanic struggle will be determined by the producers of the world. Captains and Kings unite in sounding the praises and dignity of labor. Whether in the trenches or in shop and mine and field, in blood or sweat, the workers bear the burdens of the nations at war. The days of the supermen—Napoleons and Caesars—have gone never to return, while battalions of workers, whether blackened by coal dust or gunpowder, are the common hope of Democrat and King."

The third issue, The Rise of Woman, formed the main part of her address. "Wonderful as this hour is for democracy and labor—it is the first hour in history for the women of the world," said Mrs. Robins. "This is the woman's age! At last, after centuries of disabilities and discriminations, women are coming into the labor and festival of life on equal terms with men. At last the unfair burdens are being lifted from the backs of the mothers of the race. In the awful lightning made as death strikes sharp on life for the millions of sons, the value and rights of daughters are being discovered by the lords and masters of the earth. Woman's labor in the fields feeds the soldiers on the firing line. Woman's labor in the factories and mills feeds the cannon in the trenches. Woman's labor in shops and stores feeds the homes of Europe. Canada, Russia, America and even England should have an enfranchised womanhood when this war is over.

"When we remember that even in times of peace women were working in 295 trade and occupations out of the 303 listed by the census, and that before the war they were serving as chauffeurs, engineers, Marconi operators and aviators, we can well imagine what further development of woman's work and woman's power will be brought about by the withdrawal of two million men from American industry. At this very time men are being dismissed in certain industries and women are engaged to fill their places—it is claimed as a preparatory war measure. If employers are acting in advance of the emergency, it is well for us, too, to act in advance and prepare for an efficient organization for the protection and development of the women workers.

"Because of these facts trade and technical training for women is of the utmost importance. England recognized this by providing such training to her

WINNIPEG COUNCIL OF WOMEN WITHDRAW FROM NATIONAL COUNCIL

By way of protest against the policy shown at the June convention at Regina, the Winnipeg Local Council of Women have withdrawn from the National Council. The resolution passed at the meeting at which this decision was made is as follows:

"Whereas, under the present system of representation in the National Council of Women, it seems impossible to secure either democratic organization or progressive action at a time when both are vital to the women of Canada, now enfranchised.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this local women of Winnipeg, withdraw from affiliation with the national council until such time as the constitution of the national council is revised.

"And that this council continue its work as a council of women for city and provincial purposes."

CO-OPERATION OF NOTED SOCIETY WITH WORKERS

President of American Chemical Society Said A.F. of L. Could Depend On Aid of Society

Science offered the hand of fellowship to labor when Dr. William H. Nichols, president of the American Chemical Society, said in his annual address that the American Federation of Labor could depend upon the co-operation of the society of which he is the head. This organization, which consists of 14,900 members, recently held its fifty-eighth meeting in Philadelphia. Dr. Nichols spoke in the auditorium of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

The offer which he made was suggested by a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Atlantic City, in which it urged upon the government a broad program of scientific and technical research as of major importance to the national welfare.

"I hope and believe," said Dr. Nichols, "that this matter, coming as it does from a new direction, will be seriously considered by the proper authorities. The question is squarely before the country, and the urgency of it is thoroughly appreciated by those who have the most to gain by it; namely, the workers on whose efficiency so much depends.

women after the first months of the war. We must demand that in the new development of public school education girls be given the same chance as their brothers for training in the knowledge and mastery of their respective trades.

"There should be a preparedness for peace as well as war. We should demand now a national commission upon labor conditions whose chief task would be to master unemployment after the war. To this end machinery should be organized now that will provide accurate information upon labor conditions in all parts of the country; to provide transportation for labor to places of employment; and to plan reclamation, irrigation and other public improvements sufficient to employ all surplus labor. A government that demands universal service from its citizens in time of peace. No citizen will be an able defender of a country in time of war who is forced to be a homeless wanderer in time of peace.

"Under the Women's Commission of the Council of National Defense there is being organized in every state committees for the protection of women and children in industry. Here practical knowledge of industrial life and trained service for dealing with industrial conditions is of highest importance for the national welfare. Not only are unorganized women workers in vast numbers used as underbidders in the labor market for lowering industrial standards, but they are related to those groups in the industrial centers of our country that are least Americanized and most alien to our institutions and ideals."

In conclusion of her address, Mrs. Robins read what she said was the "greatest single paragraph that has been written upon the meaning and purpose of the world war":

"We are fighting for democracy in a larger sense than can be expressed in any political term. There are many forms of democratic government, and we are not fighting for any particular form. But we are fighting for the essential part of it all, namely, that we are all equally interested in our social and political life and all have a right to a voice in the government under which we live; and that when men and women are equally admitted to these rights we have the best safeguard of justice and peace that the world affords."

"These words, so recently uttered by President Wilson, contain in principle the entire program of the Women's Trade Union League. We must do our full part to help him to translate them into deeds.

Germany has ratified and the world is gratified.

LONG HOURS IS DETRIMENTAL TO HEALTH OF WOMEN

Loss of Human Energy Due To Over Exertion Is National Loss

A mass of evidence is available, both in the United States and in Europe, indicating the serious effects of long working hours upon the health of women. This evidence, gathered for the most part by expert government investigators, has been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States as justifying the use by the several States of their police power to enforce legislation limiting hours of work. The Supreme Court, in a brief presented to an Oregon court, which led to a decision declaring constitutional a law of that State limiting hours of labor, holds that "health is the foundation of the state. No nation can progress if its workers are crippled by continuous over-exertion. The loss of human energy due to excessive working hours is a national loss and must inevitably result in lowering the Nation's prosperity."

In the United States as a whole, a growing tendency exists toward a shorter working day. The world's experience of the evil effects of overwork upon the general welfare has led the majority of the States of the Union to enact laws limiting the hours of women's employment. Only 6 of the 48 States have failed to place some limitation upon the length of the working day of women. In 20 of the States the hours of work have been limited to eight or nine.

But in those States which have not adopted this important measure of protection for the health of their citizens, abnormally long hours of employment for women is made possible. In a survey of hours and working conditions for women in one such State recently made by the Women in Industry Service, United States Department of Labor, it was found that in 30 per cent of the establishments investigated the regular working day, without overtime, was 10 hours or more for 2,817 (or 23 per cent) of the women employed in the shops visited. Specific instances of overtime legally possible in this State showed women working as long as 65 hours in a week in one factory; 73 hours in one cannery; 84 hours in another; 75 hours and a seven-day week in one manufacturing plant; and 88 hours and 40 minutes in an establishment manufacturing automobile parts.

With the growing complexity of the problem of women's employment and with the increase in their numbers in industry, it is becoming increasingly important that State departments of labor should be equipped to enforce laws regulating their employment, as well as to study their needs and observe new conditions.

With the purpose of accomplishing this the Women in Industry Service is recommending that women should be placed in responsible positions as members of industrial boards, or as chiefs of divisions directly responsible to the board, or to the labor commissioner.

SYSTEM AGREEMENT ASKED FOR BY THE C.P.R. EMPLOYEES

Negotiations Opened Between Committee of the Men and the Manager of Western Lines

Clerks, freight handlers, express men and station employees of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, are endeavoring to secure a system agreement with the company. Negotiations were opened Monday between a committee of the men and Charles Murphy, manager of the western lines.

The men's committee is part of the system board of adjustment of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Express and Freight Handlers. The Brotherhood was only recently organized in Canada and this is the first attempt made to secure a system agreement.

Mr. Murphy said that he had no statement to make regarding the negotiations. Members of the men's committee said they were not in a position to forecast the result of the proceedings, but were optimistic and declared they hoped to have better working conditions in the west.

The personnel of the committee which is presenting the employees' case in Winnipeg is, as follows: H. Carr, Winnipeg; J. T. Hewston, Winnipeg; J. J. Bell, Moose Jaw; J. L. Brodie, Vancouver; W. E. Turner, Calgary; T. H. Llewellyn, Lethbridge; J. Edwards, Fort William.

The question about which there was some apprehension as to disturbing the convention and possibly in causing a split or serious discord failed to produce more than a ripple during the sessions.

Germany has ratified and the world is gratified.

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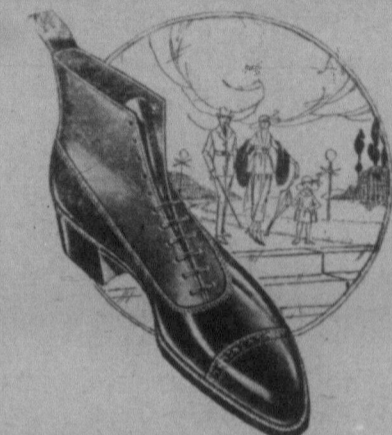
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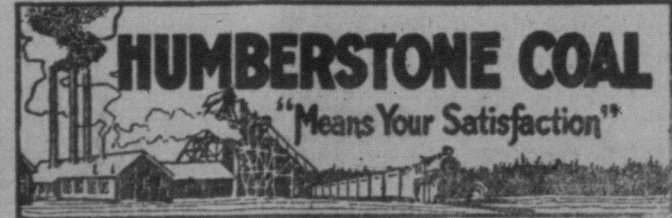
EVERY task you undertake—mental or manual—every "lick of work" you do "eats up" energy. Keep your furnace fires going with plenty of good fuel—food—BREAD.

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In the United States and Canada nearly all bakers use FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST.

The Farm Page



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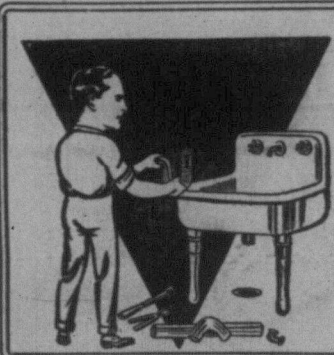
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FALL PLOWING DESTROYS MANY INSECT PESTS

It Retains Moisture Better and Facilitates Work of Getting In Spring Crop

Fall plowing has many advantages. Where there is sufficient moisture, so that a good job can be made, the land is left in much better condition by fall plowing than if the plowing is left until spring or until the next crop dies in on the stubble. It retains the fall moisture better, helps render plant food available, and facilitates the work of getting the crop in the following spring.

Fall plowing is also recommended in combatting many of the most destructive insect pests. Deep fall plowing is the best method to adopt in fighting cutworms. Many wire worms are also destroyed by fall plowing. The grasshopper pest, which proved to be so serious in many sections this year, can also be combated by fall plowing. Many eggs are deposited in stubble land, and if these are buried deeply by fall plowing, the young hoppers find it impossible to reach the surface after hatching out the following year. The western wheat-stem saw-fly deposits its eggs on growing plants. Later in the season they work their way downwards, eating the inner tissues of the stems as they go. They reach the roots about the first of August, cut the stems through level with the ground, and then after lining and filling the stub, remain in it until the following season, when they emerge as flies. Fall or spring plowing, by which the infested stubble is turned down not less than five inches deep, is the method most highly recommended for destroying them. The Hessian-fly is also best combated by plowing under all infested stubble land not less than five inches deep, either in the fall or before the middle of May of the following year. This is the best of all remedies and will, if carefully done, practically check every attack.

N. Y. TYPO MAN EXPLAINS WORKING WHITLEY COUNCILS

"Too Many Voices Call Too Many Orders and Proffer Too Much Advice," Says J. W. Sullivan

"Too many voices call too many orders and proffer too much advice" is one of the references James W. Sullivan makes in a statement on industrial conditions in Great Britain. Mr. Sullivan is a member of New York Typographical Union and has seen years of active service in the trade union movement. He was a member of a commission appointed by the national civic federation to visit England. The commission included representatives of business and Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Educational Co-Operative Union of America.

Mr. Sullivan characterizes as "verbal collisions of stampedeers after economic will-o-the-wisps" the many phrases that are now so recklessly used.

"The stage now arrived at through the tutelage of the British government and the establishment of its various councils and committees," he says, "is less satisfactory than the present status of the employer and employed classes in the United States."

"Both sides here know where they stand. In Britain, what with works committees, joint councils, industrial conference committees and the standing trade union agreements, too many voices call too many orders and proffer too much advice."

The working of Whitley councils is explained at length by Mr. Sullivan. These councils were recommended by a government commission, and its report has been given much attention in America because it "heralded a new age." These councils, it is now shown, "do not suggest any method in shop administration not known to American workers in the mechanical trades. The main principle advocated is 'granting to work people a greater share in matters affecting their industry.'"

"Up to May 1, 33 joint industrial councils have been organized and constitutions drafted for 19 other industries. Steps had also been taken to apply the Whitley report to government industrial establishments, the civil service and administrative, professional, technical and clerical staffs of local authorities."

"Evidently the Whitley recommendations have looked better to the lay public and to small industries than to the big unions, as councils have not been formed in shipbuilding, cotton, railways, engineering (metal trades), coal mining and steel. From the American viewpoint, the Whitley committee recommendations and the work done thereunder to date show excellent intention, elaborate preparation, but a rather scanty crop of results."

ADVERTISE IN THE EDMONTON FREE PRESS

FARMERS THREATEN STRIKE IF WHEAT LOWER THAN U.S.

Strike microbes are in the air, and, like the locusts, appear to be finding a breeding ground on the Saskatchewan prairie.

Under date of August 18, F. R. Thomas, of Estuary, Sask., secretary of the Chesterfield Grain Growers' Association, suggests that farmers go on strike rather than sell their wheat at a price lower than the price set by Uncle Sam. The writer says:

"A meeting of the Chesterfield Grain Growers' Association was held on August 15, and although only a young local, has nearly fallen through, but am glad to say it is coming to life again. We have a membership of 33 and expect to enroll a lot more in the near future. A motion was passed unanimously that the farmers all would go on strike rather than sell wheat below the States set price."

LABOR SHORTAGE REPORTED IN LUMBER TRADE

Increases in Cost of Production May Cause Price of Lumber To Go Up

The lumber camps are now opening up in Ontario and Quebec for the winter operations but the cut is not likely to be as large as usual because of the higher wages and other increases in cost of production. It is reported that wages will run as high as \$100 and \$110 per month. Similar conditions in other parts of the country may send prices for lumber still higher.

It is expected that next year's requirements for overseas will be greater than those of this year. The overseas shipments from New Brunswick in the past six months have cleaned out practically all the available lumber of exportable quality. In that province No. 1 lumber is now almost unobtainable, and prices for the other grades are the highest ever known. The same thing may be said of British Columbia, where the industry is working to capacity and taking on all available labor.

Two hundred men are needed at once at The Pas for work in the lumber woods and four hundred more in the near future. It is probable that representatives from the lumber interests at The Pas will go to the province of Quebec to get these workmen, where it is said that considerable number may be available.

H. Finger, who operates the very large lumber plant at The Pas was in Winnipeg recently and made the interesting statement that for the first time since he began sawing logs at The Pas seven years ago, his piling yards at the mill would be entirely cleared out this fall. The demand has continued very keen all summer and has been as even now. All that is left in the yards is about a million feet or a little more and this will all be gone in thirty days. What is true of this company is true of all lumber companies of western Canada, although some corporations may have a little lumber left on hand. The effect of this situation on prices next year, along with the higher cost of operation through higher wages and higher food prices cannot be doubted.

Mr. Finger has recently doubled the capacity of his mill at The Pas. This was contemplated from the start and it was only necessary to introduce a quantity of new machinery to make it a double mill. It is expected that thirty million feet will be cut this winter for next season's logging has been done on the Carrot river, but this winter logs will also be cut on the Saskatchewan as the facilities on the Carrot river do not allow of so large operations.

A very large proportion of the lumber from The Pas mill is going into the United States. As the season draws to a close a still greater proportion of the lumber will go south as there is a demand there for classes of lumber for which there is no demand on this side of the line. All the lumber companies of the west are shipping large quantities of lumber into the United States.—Grain Growers' Guide.

TIMBER WORKERS' ORGANIZATION IS GOING ON RAPIDLY

Secretary-Treasurer John Norland of the Timber Workers Union at Seattle, reports the following new unions:

In the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota the work of organization is going on rapidly. One organizer in Michigan signed 2,500 members in three weeks. During the past two weeks five new locals have been installed there.

In Wisconsin during the same time six new locals have been installed. At Odanah, Wis., about 200 Indians joined their new local.

Locals were also installed at St. Helen's, Ore.; Ft. Francis, Ontario, Canada; Rio Dell, Cal.; Prescott, Ore., and at Hoquiam, Wash.

At present there are over 147 locals affiliated to the International Timber Workers' Union.

ACTIVITY IN BUILDING TRADES THROUGHOUT CAN.

Saskatchewan and Alberta's Building Activities Show Sharp Decline Since July, 1918

According to returns received from thirty-five Canadian cities, the building trades for the month of July showed a satisfactory increase in activity. The grand total for the month was \$8,174,869 against \$6,470,215 for June, a gain of \$1,704,654, or 26.35 per cent. The July total was 39.68 per cent larger than the record for July, 1918. The increase was fairly well distributed over the entire Dominion. It is noticeable that while Manitoba's total for July is considerably in excess of the June aggregate, both Saskatchewan and Alberta show sharp declines. This may properly be attributed to the smaller crop promise in the two latter provinces.

Throughout Ontario the housing situation is being rendered less acute through the construction of houses in municipalities in all sections of the province. Residences form a large portion of the \$4,102,239 involved in building permits taken out in Ontario during July. The above total compares with \$3,889,860 for June, 1919, and \$3,415,850 for July, 1918. A large gain in activity is shown in Toronto, where the July 1919 record is given as \$2,155,250, against \$1,379,087 for June of this year, and \$1,095,763 for July, 1918. Brick manufacturers and lumber dealers report unusual activity, widely distributed.

FT. SASKATCHEWAN U.F.A. PROTEST OIL COMBINE

The following resolution was passed by the Fort Saskatchewan local of the U.F.A.:

"We, the Fort Saskatchewan U.F.A. local, protest against the government allowing any combine to get control of Alberta oil deposits; and, further believe that the government should place a limit on price of all crude oil products."

OIL BROKERS IN ONTARIO FINED BY GOVERNMENT

The first of several prosecutions launched by the Ontario government against individuals who, in selling oil stocks, broke the terms of the Ontario Companies Act, were disposed of at a special sitting of the police court, and in the case of two accused, fines amounting in all to \$700 were imposed. In two other cases a remand was ordered, and in a fifth judgment was reserved.

EXPERIMENT SHOWS WHAT MIGHT BE DONE WITH ALFALFA

At the Manitoba Agricultural College the threshing of Alfalfa, Red Clover and Sweet Clover is in full swing. The threshing of the crop from a pedigree hybrid Alfalfa plant has given some interesting results. This plant was raised in 1916, and in the season of 1917 it yielded six ounces of seed. This is about four times the amount of seed produced by an average good Alfalfa plant. In the spring of 1917 this six ounces of seed was drilled in an isolated plot about one-tenth of an acre in area and treated under ordinary field conditions. The crop from this plot has just been threshed and yielded nearly 40 pounds of seed from the separation, which, it is estimated, should give fully 30 pounds of good, clean seed.

At this rate of increase a simple calculation will show that if the seed was all sown and reproduced during the next six years, at the end of that time (in 1923) the total yield of seed would be over 15,360,000 lbs., equal to 256,000 bushels, which, at an average market price of \$30 per bushel for the best seed, represents a gross value of \$7,680,000.

The Field Husbandry Department of the College intends to multiply this improved strain of Alfalfa extensively and in the course of a few years to have sufficient stock to make it available to the farmers in Manitoba.

RANGE PONIES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR EXPORT TRADE

The suggestion was recently made by some Alberta old-timers to round up the wild horses on the range and ship them to Europe to help ease off the shortage of fresh meat in areas where relief is still extended.

In this connection it is interesting to quote the experience of the Arizona men who recently rounded up 600 head of horses and burros. They came to the conclusion that even if they received nothing for this stock they were well rid of a pest, as the limited feeding grounds would have so much less to support. Furthermore, in dry years these useless ponies use a great deal of the water which is needed for cattle and their presence at the salt licks keep the cattle away.

These 600 horses were shipped to the Pacific coast. They weighed in the neighborhood of 500 to 700 lbs., and fetched \$5.00 apiece. It took 12 men a week and a half to pick up this bunch, as 100,000 acres were scoured. The venture must have paid as another shipment of 1,000 is being made ready. It is expected that a better market will develop.

Miss Flora King, a patent lawyer of Chicago, began work as a domestic servant, but now has a practice estimated at \$50,000 a year.

Soldiers' Overcoats Dyed

BROWN, BLUE, OR BLACK. FAST COLORS. GUARANTEE DELIVERY IN ONE WEEK OR LESS. NEW BUTTONS PUT ON AND NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SMALL ALTERATIONS.

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Needs \$10,000

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Canvass for Subscriptions Commences October 6th

EDMONTON BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE exists not so much for the purpose of putting an end to suffering as to eliminate poverty and to make better citizens.

The Board is the Official Medium of the City Council for its work on behalf of the Destitute

Supplies material relief to the needy, medical attendance to the sick, care for the aged, work for the able-bodied, legal and other advice when needed.

Co-operates with the City Health Department, the Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children, the Government Labor Bureau, the City Police, and with any private citizen or society in any measure for the public good.

Edmonton Board of Public Welfare

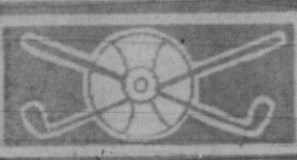
(Incorporated) 512 Civic Block

Seven members of the Board are appointed by the City Council, and four are appointed by the general subscribers to the Funds.

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Mrs. JOHN GILLESPIE, Vice-President
HON. A. C. RUTHERFORD, K.C. LL.D.
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The Sporting Page



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SEE AND HANDLE THESE SHOES AND YOU'LL ENDORSE OUR PRAISE OF THEM. PER PAIR \$12



Yale Shoe Store

NEXT DOOR TO MONARCH THEATRE, JASPER AVENUE

WESTERN OFFICERS A.A.U. RESIGN AS A PROTEST

Refusal of Soldier Reinstatement Provokes Storm of Indignation From All Western Sportsmen

Brigadier-General McDonald, president of the Alberta Amateur Athletic Union has resigned as a protest against the action of the A.A. U. of C. in refusing reinstatement of soldiers who were overseas. General McDonald said in his message in which he notified the A.A. U. of C. of his resignation, "I feel that the action regarding soldiers' reinstatement is most shortsighted and ungenerous. I feel assured of the support of my governors in stating that there will be no support among Alberta sportsmen, either for its enactment or enforcement. If this is the spirit of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada I must tender my resignation as president of the Alberta section."

T. B. Patton, president of the Saskatchewan branch also tendered his resignation for the same reason. Following the refusal of the reinstatement of soldiers who were overseas, the eastern delegates to the convention of the A.A.U. of C., at Ottawa, fearing a secession by the west, consented to a resolution providing for the reinstatement as amateurs of those eligible in the four western provinces, providing application is made before January 1, 1920, and applicant must furnish an affidavit declaring that he will remain an amateur for the rest of his life. Also men who have figured in professional sport after October 1, 1919, shall be eligible for reinstatement. A clause in the resolution states that "the reinstatement shall be recognized only in such provinces as it may be granted by." This means that such re-instated athletes can compete only in their own provinces, and completely protects the east from competition of western soldiers. The resolution is almost a worthless concession and as such it may not be successful in averting the threatened secession.

Winnipeg has been selected as the place for the Olympic trials next spring. A resolution was passed requesting the Olympic council to restore the Marathon race, which has been eliminated from the program. Another motion was put through requesting the Olympic committee to add the all-round championship to the program.
The president was instructed to form a committee and to get in touch with the Dominion Football Association officials for the purpose of bringing the D.F.A. into the fold, or to reach some sort of a working agreement which would benefit both organizations. Dr. D. Bruce MacDonald of Toronto, will succeed Mr. Thomas Boyd as president of the A.A.U. of C.

PROFESSORS' PAY LESS THAN WAGES OF A MOTORMAN

Which Is Worth More, Gentlemen, Minding the Train or Training the Mind?

One of the Harvard graduates, says the New York World, who are now in Cambridge planning its campaign for an endowment fund of \$11,000,000 for the university, asked President Lowell why Harvard faculties of former days had more eminent members than now, and was thus enlightened: "There are lots of good fish here, but they don't get enough to eat." And with regard to this question of sustenance, posters displayed in the college yard showing figures of a professor and a motorman bear the inscription: "A motorman gets 60 cents an hour, a professor 18. Which is worth more, gentlemen, minding the train or training the mind?"
That is a question which is bothering other people besides college presidents. In its broad application it is the present problem of all "intellectuals" in its bearing on their future place in the economic scheme. The ration of the motorman wages to the professor's causes a good deal of serious thinking on the part of young men just leaving college to make their way in the world.
At one time a professor was a magnet which drew the best minds of the country to the college. But does the hope of the post compensate nowadays for the financial sacrifices?
Industry offers a greater prize. High thinking with plain living has generally gone out of fashion. The trouble is that even the most generous college endowments conceivable cannot provide the "fishes" with as much to eat as they can find in the open sea.
Trade union organization in Japan is reported to be making greater headway among the working women than among the men.
Dr. Nettie C. Turner, who has been elected president of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, is the first woman chosen to head a state osteopathic association.

AMATEUR BASEBALL ASSOCIATION IS NOW ORGANIZED

At a meeting of the representatives of the various provinces, held at Ottawa recently, the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association was organized. Each province in the Dominion is represented in it, and the object is the promotion, encouragement and control of the game from coast to coast. F. Brent, of Calgary is Alberta's representative, and W. S. Smith, 22 College Street, Toronto, is secretary of the association.

EDMONTON WILL SEE PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY THIS YEAR

Deac. White and Barney Stanley Decide Professional Hockey Should Be Made Popular

Deacon White's proposal to start professional hockey in Alberta and Saskatchewan seems to have met with favor all over both provinces. The idea of organizing a professional league is the result of a conference between Barney Stanley and Deacon White, who control the skating arena, and is almost a direct result of the decision reached at the Ottawa meeting of the A.A.U. of C., not to reinstate returned soldiers.
The starting of a professional hockey league in Western Canada may precipitate a hockey war. It is scarcely likely that the Professional Hockey Association will accept the new league as a member until forced to do so. In that case the Alberta-Saskatchewan league will operate as an outlaw league and will be at liberty to make raids upon the playing staff of both the present professional leagues, a course of action which will be followed by the Edmonton team.
Deacon White says he sees no reason why professional hockey should not take the same position in Canada that baseball has in the United States.

BILL DONOVAN SAYS EX-PLAYER IS BAD UMPIRE

Bill Donovan, now managing the Jersey City team, has something to say about umpires. Among his observations are the following points:
"The ex-player is a bad umpire because he is always figuring plays out before they are completed. He knows what ought to happen on certain situations. And he makes up his mind in advance on his decision."
"He cannot help this. A player is always thinking ahead of the play. This is so even as he is sitting on the bench watching the game."
"When a veteran player gets to be an umpire, therefore, he cannot be expected to change his complete baseball thinking process. He can not do so. And he is invariably a bad umpire."
"It is a mistake to make umpires out of veteran players. Young men should be secured. When they get on in years they should be replaced as ball players are."
"Under the present scheme of things the umpiring in the major leagues is mediocre. I'll bet there are not five umpires on the combined staffs of the National and American leagues who can read a newspaper without wearing eye-glasses."

SHINE BALL MAY BE PUT UNDER BAN OF AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clark Griffith may yet win his fight against the shine ball. Ban Johnson, after seeing a recent game at Washington, in which the pitchers were shining the ball, declared before leaving for Philadelphia that he would leave it to American League club owners to keep or legislate against the delivery at the next annual meeting. When Cicotte first introduced the shine ball Griff fought it getting no relief, he declared he would have his pitchers use it until it was forced out of the game. With the exception of Johnson, they're all doing it now. It may end the shiner.

THOSE WHO WILL REPRESENT PUBLIC AT LABOR CONFERENCE

President Wilson has announced the appointment of twenty-two men who are to represent the public in the Labor Conference which opens in Washington, October 6th. The list is headed with the name of Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the war industries board. Others are Robert S. Brokings, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert H. Gary, Chas. W. Eliot, Chas. Edward Russell, John Spargo, O. E. Bradfute, Ward Burgess, Fuller R. Callaway, Thos. L. Chabourne, Chas. G. Dawes, H. B. Endicott, Paul L. Feis, Edw. F. Gay, George R. James, Thomas D. Jones, A. A. Landon, E. T. Meredith, Gavin McNab, L. D. Sweet, Louis Titus.
There will be about thirty more selected by labor and capital.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY NOW IN W. CAN. LEAGUE

Deacon White Is Very Enthusiastic Over Prospects for Next Year's Baseball

At a meeting of the Western Canada Baseball League held in Saskatoon last Saturday, Calgary and Edmonton were admitted to the league. Deacon White, who represents the Edmonton Club is very enthusiastic over the prospects for next season and thinks the league should have one of its most prosperous years.
The season for 1920 will open on Monday, May 3rd, and the schedule for the season will be drawn up by a committee consisting of Messrs. Charlie Moll, C. F. Cairns and W. F. White and submitted to a general meeting next spring. The schedule will call for 110 games. The salary limit was placed at \$1,800 exclusive of manager and the roster allowing 14 players, including the playing manager.
The Edmonton Baseball Club is ready for operations next year. The following officers have been elected: James Ramsay, president; Mayor J. A. Clarke, vice-president; W. J. Stark, secretary, and Deacon White, managing director. Joe Driscoll and Dan Tredway are also directors.

N. Y. YANKEES AFTER JOHNSON WITH INJUNCTION

Granted Injunction Restraining Ban Johnson From Using Sinking Fund for Defense Suit

Supreme Court Justice Wagner at New York granted an injunction restraining Ban Johnson, president of the American League from using any portion of the league's sinking fund to defend the suit brought against him by the New York American League Club in connection with suspension by Johnson of Carl W. Mays, Yankee pitcher.
Justice Wagner also granted another application of the New York Club for permission to file a supplementary complaint in its suit permanently to restrain Mr. Johnson and the St. Louis and Cleveland American League clubs from interfering with Mays.
According to the club's attorneys the amended complaint will call attention to resolutions adopted at a special meeting of the league directors last August in which Mays' suspension was alleged to be unauthorized, and Johnson was forbidden to take similar action in the case of any other American League player, unless granted a hearing.

LABOR UNIONS JOIN HANDS WITH CO-OP SOCIETIES

Amalgamation Will Represent the Greatest Business Combination in History

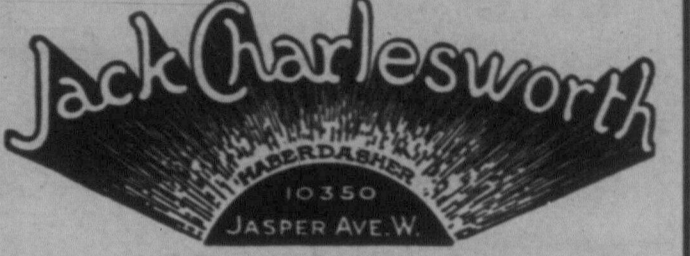
"The great trade union movement in Britain, with its 5,000,000 members, has decided to join forces with the Union of British Co-operative societies, with a membership of about 5,000,000, in order to dominate production, consumption and distribution in Britain.
"This amalgamation will represent the greatest business combination in history. It will dwarf, in power if not in funds, the gigantic federation of British industries, with its capital of \$20,000,000,000.
"The new combination is organized to fight such organizations as the British Federation. In its international aspect the combined trade union and co-operative movements will be the greatest enemy of 'big business' interests throughout the world.
"In Britain alone the combined unions would include nearly three-quarters of the inhabitants. If the organizers have their way it will be invincible in the industrial field.
"It is estimated that after allowing for overlapping of membership the combined movements control 7,000,000 adult members. Close on 7,000,000 families would support the trust and each of these families would include on an average two adults and three children.
"A joint advisory council of co-operators and trade unions has been constituted to draw up a plan of campaign for the new organization."

CO-OP. SOCIETY SPRINGFIELD, ILL. PAYS DIVIDENDS

The Co-operative society at Springfield, Ill., announces a 6 per cent dividend on every dollar expended by members. Sufficient funds were set aside for depreciation, and 2 per cent was placed in the reserve fund. Increased membership is also reported.

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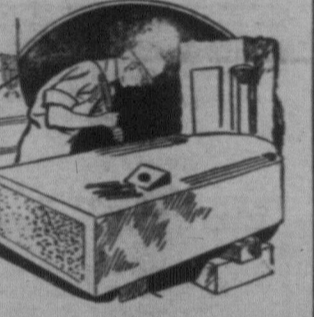
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1. \$5 in case of a motorcycle, and for any other motor vehicle according to the length of wheel base in inches as follows:
For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 inches \$15.00
Exceeding 100 inches but not exceeding 105 inches 17.50
Exceeding 105 inches 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.

CARPENTER LOCALS CONSOLIDATE AT DETROIT, MICH.

Carpenter Locals Nos. 1233 and 303, and Pile Drivers, Ship Carpenters and Caulkers Locals No. 901, at Detroit, Mich., are consolidated and will now be known as Carpenters, Pile Drivers, Ship Carpenters and Caulkers Union No. 429. The consolidation of these locals into one is regarded as the biggest thing in the realm of building trades activities in Detroit, and is lauded on every hand as a step in the right direction, calculated to promote



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Phone 5695 ELMER E. ROPER, Editor 101 Purvis Block

VOL. 1, No. 26 OCTOBER 4, 1919

THE CONGRESS CONVENTION.

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is now a thing of history. It is difficult at this writing to judge as to the actual value of the gathering, but if volume of attendance is any indication as to what influence the convention will have, there is certainly no cause for discouragement. It was evident from the meagre dispatches to hand here, that there was nothing of a sensational nature about the convention. The moderate element of International Unionists seemed to have full control, under the guidance of President Moore and Secretary Draper. Ontario and Quebec supplied the bulk of delegates, almost two hundred representing Montreal unions alone. The One Big Union was repudiated absolutely by the convention and power given the executive to revoke charters of organizations with O.B.U. tendencies. Resolutions that passed the convention were more or less of a moderate nature, and probably represented the views of the rank and file of Canadian Unionists to a greater degree than if they had been more radical. Those who expected a shake-up in the administration or a radical revision of the Congress' policy were to say the least astray in their prediction, and the congress will continue in the even tenor of its way, relying more or less on a nibbling process to secure the ultimate aim of Canadian Organized Labor. The movement in Canada has shown a healthy progress during the past year. Secretary Draper in his report showed that there are now 248,000 Trades Unionists in Canada, 160,000 of whom are affiliated with the Congress. Six Trades and Labor Councils were organized during the year, and fifty-one charters granted by the Congress. Organization work is, after all, the main consideration and if the present administration can show results along that line it will cover a multitude of other shortcomings.

In the selection of officers for the coming year, President Moore and Secretary-Treasurer Draper were unanimously elected for another term. Showing quite plainly that Ontario and Quebec, who know them best, are satisfied in a great measure with the present administration. President Moore may not strike the average individual as a man who would carry great weight, but those who have crossed swords with him will testify to his shrewdness and quick wit in debate. A former Vice-President of the Congress, who while not agreeing with Mr. Moore's general policy, told the writer that Tom Moore was the best President the Congress had ever had, and one had only to step into his office to see that he conducted the affairs of the Congress in a business-like manner. Secretary Draper who was nominated by James Simpson has always been above reproach in-so-far as the performance of his secretarial duties are concerned. His popularity can best be judged by the fact that when he informed the convention that he would not run for office if the secretaryship was made a full time job, the delegates turned down the resolution to that effect. It has been charged that Mr. Draper cannot do effective work for the Congress while he remains an employe of the Government. A further appreciation of Messrs. Moore and Draper was given expression by increasing the salary of both officials.

A. Martel of Montreal was the only Vice-President who was re-elected, David Rees and Robert Baxter both going down to defeat. The new Vice-Presidents have not occupied heretofore a very prominent place in the Canadian movement, but are very much to the fore in their home cities. P. J. Halford is City Controller in Hamilton, Ont., while Mr. McAndrew is Vice-President of the Moose Jaw Maintenance of Way Employes' Union. Mr. Halford is an enthusiastic advocate of independent political action on Labor's part and is a leader in the Independent Labor Party of Ontario. Both of the new Vice-Presidents are of the moderate type and round out a truly moderate executive board.

Westerners will be disappointed at the choice of the convention city for 1920. It was hoped that the west might get the convention next year, and Moose Jaw made a vigorous bid for the honor of entertaining the Congress in 1920. Sydney, N.S. also invited the delegates to journey farther east next year, but it was finally decreed that Windsor, Ont., the border city, would be the convention place. It may seem like a tendency to be selfish on the part of the easterners, but at least one thing is evident, that the convention will be held in Ontario or Quebec just as often as Trades Unionists in those provinces desire to keep it there. They have the greater share of the membership and can at all times control the conventions. The annual gathering will only leave Ontario or Quebec when the majority of the delegates from those provinces have an irresistible desire to see what the rest of Canada looks like. However, we feel sure that if Mayor Clarke would accompany our delegates next year and extol the beauties and hospitality of Edmonton, we would have an opportunity to entertain the 1921 convention in this city.

AN ELEVENTH HOUR DISCOVERY.

It must strike policemen, and workers generally, that those who would shroud the bluecoats' job in a mysterious sort of sanctity, have been somewhat late in recognizing the sacred trust involved in the policeman's occupation. But while living costs have climbed steadily the wages of policemen have shown very little tendency to do likewise. Until, as an American contemporary puts it, "being a limb of the law has become a most unprofitable function." No one will dispute the importance of the policeman's position, but the landlord or butcher will hardly be agreeable to accepting that fact in lieu of payment for what the policeman must necessarily purchase. If the policeman's job is such a sacred trust why has not this appreciation been expressed in terms of dollars and cents?

We welcome the news that the Trades and Labor Congress in Convention assembled has endorsed the formation of policemen's organizations and will grant a national charter to a Canadian Federation of policemen's Unions; a plan that was conceived by the Edmonton bluecoats' organization. The Congress has also entered a protest against any legislation that has for its object the discouragement of policemen in their desire for organization. The police are not organizing for the purpose of striking as some would have us believe, but that they might, through the means of collective bargaining, be able to secure a remuneration commensurate with the "sacred trust" involved in the policeman's job. In forty cities of the United States the policemen have become organized under the A.F. of L. while in practically every city of importance in Canada they are chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress. Even those who are most insistent in the belief that the police should not be permitted to organize, will be forced to admit that the policeman's job has been exalted in fancy phraseology to a remarkable degree since organization of the bluecoats became an actual fact. If the exaltation of the policeman and the eleventh hour discovery that his is a position of trust and importance in the community, will result in replenishing the family larder more effectually than heretofore, the policemen's unions will not have been organized in vain.

QUALITY IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY.

Only about two months remain before the civic elections. The Labor Party in conjunction with the Trades and Labor Council are already at work on organization for the contest. It is the intention of those bodies to contest a number of seats that will become vacant this year, and both organizations are appealing for the enthusiastic support of trade unionists and others who are interested in securing Labor representation in the City Government and on the School Board.

The candidates who will carry Labor's banner have not yet been chosen, but it is necessary that they should soon be announced. Right here is where a great responsibility rests upon the executives of the Labor Party and the Trades' Council, and the members of those bodies who will finally ratify the choice of the executives. Mr. Tom Richardson, speaking in the city last week impressed his hearers with the necessity of securing men who had fitness and ability; but above all, said the British leader, men who are chosen to represent Labor in a public position should possess irreproachable character that would stand the test of any emergency. They should be men who would give their best thought and energy, not for personal aggrandizement but in the interests of those whom they were chosen to represent. The admonition of Mr. Richardson can well be applied to the choice of candidates for the coming elections. That there are many men in the Labor movement in this city who can qualify according to the standard quoted, can not be gainsaid. Whether or not they are chosen rests wholly with the members of the various unions in the city, and the Labor Party. Any Union man or member of the Labor Party may place in nomination the name of any other trade-unionist or member of the Party, who has the necessary property qualifications. Names should be submitted in writing to Rev. F. E. Mercer, together with the written consent of the member nominated.

The Edmonton Free Press sincerely hopes that every trade unionist in the city will make it his personal business, to preferably, become a member of the Labor Party, but at any rate to take an active interest in the selection of the proper type of men to carry Labor's standard in the coming civic elections. We heartily agree with another observation of the gentleman previously quoted herein, that quality rather than quantity should be our aim in securing Labor representation in public positions. But with the proper co-operation and the display of an active interest by the proper persons, there is no apparent reason why quality in sufficient quantity should not be secured.

CURE FOR RADICALISM.

"The best way to silence protestors against wrong is to right the wrong." So spoke President Wilson in one of his recent addresses. The President offered little encouragement to the man who prides himself on a conservatism that is blind to progress, and he said he did not intend to ask men to cease agitating against wrong while wrong existed. "As long as there is something to correct, I say, God speed to the men who are trying to correct it." "That is the only way to meet radicalism," said the President.

Radicalism is an inevitable by-product of a system of society which permits the many to be exploited by the few. Remove the cause of protest and the protest will cease.

THE BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE

It is extremely difficult at this time to comment intelligently on the railway strike in Great Britain, for the reason that those who are opposed to the strikers control the news service, with the result that we are hearing only one side of the controversy through the regular news channels. We were at first led to believe that all the newspapers were hostile to the strikers. That has since been contradicted and we are told that "two of the most influential journals, The Manchester Guardian and the Westminster Gazette, support the men's wage demands as reasonable. Both these newspapers take the ground that the Government offer, considering the increased cost of living, which they say is likely to continue, give the men little more than they were paid before the war. They revert to a statement of Premier Lloyd George that railway wages then were disgracefully low. It will thus be seen that not every phase of the situation is contained in the newspaper headlines or the statements of the Premier.

A feature of the strike is the support the railwaymen are receiving from other unions. Indeed, it has been necessary to refuse offers of sympathetic strikes from all quarters. It is hard to reconcile the charge of the Premier that the strike is of a revolutionary nature, with the fact that the leader of the railwaymen, John Henry Thomas, is one of the most conservative of British Labor leaders. The London Daily Herald accuses the Government of inviting violence, and says: "Everything is done to give an air of violence to what on the men's part is a peaceful, lawful movement for better wages."

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Attention Delegates!! Trades' Council meeting Monday. The Trades' Congress Convention report as well as other important business will occupy the attention of those present.

It seems somewhat incredible, but we must confess that we have not as yet heard the Steel Workers' strike termed a revolution.

About fifteen local unions will meet next week. Is it too much to ask that your paper may be permitted to publish a report of your meeting? Let's have it.

And even when the usual charge of being an I.W.W., Bolshevik, etc., was laid against the Secretary of the National Committee of Steel Workers' organizations, the charge was so obviously ridiculous that the Senate Committee refused to entertain it.

We would suggest the 5th chapter of Nehemiah as a passage of scripture that might give Borden, Wilson, Lloyd-George, et al, some inspiration as to how to deal with present day profiteers. (Wipe the dust off the family Bible and peruse it yourself, reader).

The election which takes place in Ontario this month is something in the nature of a free-for-all. Labor, the farmers, and the two old line parties are all very active. The make-up of the New Provincial legislature may require the shifting of benches as in our own fair province.

Now we know why the Steel Trust fights Unionism. It is a question of "morals." Here's the evidence: "Following a statement by John Fitzpatrick, director-general of the strike, that the walkout could be ended immediately if the United States Steel Corporation would agree to arbitrate, Elbert H. Gary, directing head of the corporation, gave it as his personal opinion that because of "moral principles" involved in the struggle the directors could not deal with the union labor leaders."

WINNIPEG STREET RAILWAY MEN ACCEPT AWARD

The shop and barn men of the Winnipeg Electric Railway have decided to accept the award of the Mathers arbitration board with the proviso that the agreement should be retroactive to July 1st and that the agreement of the gas fitters and repair men should terminate May 1st, the same date as the shopmen's schedule.

A strong recommendation in the form of a motion, was made to the board that the wages of laborers in the employ of the railway company be raised, at least to the same level as is laid down by the Manitoba Fair Wage board: 40 cents an hour to laborers, which is less, it was said, than that paid to laborers employed on public works.

This body of men formerly belonged to the Machinists' Association, local No. 457 but are now making application to the International Association of Machinists for a charter.

Good judgment is often a lucky guess.

FIREMEN RAPIDLY ORGANIZING IN U.S. AND CANADA

The members of the San Francisco fire department are rapidly signing the roll of the new union of Fire Fighters of America; while only about 50 per cent of the firemen have been invited to join the new union, 340 members of the department are now enrolled in the organization.

The Labor Council sent a letter to every fire house in the city inviting the firemen to attend a meeting of the new union in the Labor Temple, when the organization was completed and formal application made to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

Reports show that there are now 105 local unions of the Fire Fighters of America in the United States and Canada, and that they have all been chartered within the past eighteen months.

Trade union organization is reported to have been greatly advanced among French women during the period of the war.

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DELEGATE TO TRADES' CONGRESS HAS RETURNED

Harry Clark, who represented the Trades and Labor Council at the Congress Convention in Hamilton, returned to the city late Wednesday evening. Mr. Clark's report which will be presented to the Council on Monday evening, will be published in full in the next issue of the Free Press.

MANITOBA TEACHERS WILL DEMAND A MINIMUM WAGE

At a meeting of the executive of the Manitoba Teachers' federation to be held on October 21st, a movement will be started to have a definite minimum wage fixed for teachers in the public schools of the province. H. W. Huntley, president, stated. It is said that for second class teachers this will be at least \$900 per annum.

The darkest hours come just before the dawn. The future has been dark enough in Ireland for the past four years, but the gleam that now appears may well presage the sunrise. Strangely enough, and yet most logically, it comes from Ulster.

GARMENT WORKERS GET CONCESSIONS AT GRAND RAPIDS

Garment Workers' Union No. 260, Grand Rapids, Mich., has settled its strike with the shirt firms in this city, securing reduced hours and a wage increase. The new conditions provide for 44-hour week, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and an increase of 7 1/2 percent. Hereafter needles and thread will be furnished free, wages of time workers will be advanced \$2 per week, and a minimum wage of \$30 for cutters.

N.Y. PAINTERS GET \$1 AN HOUR AND 5-DAY WEEK

The District council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers at New York, has won its fight for the 5-day week and \$1 an hour. When a settlement was reached with about fifty contractors composing the United Contractors' Association the end had come. The representatives of the district council refused to sign any agreement with the Association of Master Painters, as they chose to term themselves. The painters alleged that that body violated all its agreements with the district and will be given no recognition hereafter.

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