

OVER NINE HUNDRED DELEGATES ATTEND DOMINION TRADES CONGRESS CONVENTION AT HAMILTON, ONT.

Growing Power and Influence of Trades and Labor Congress Have Been Amply Demonstrated As the Year Progressed—One Big Union Methods Were Declared Futile—Workers Gaining Equilibrium

Over nine hundred delegates are in attendance at the thirty-fifth annual Dominion Trades Congress convention which opened at Hamilton, Ont., last Monday morning. Addresses of welcome took up practically the whole of the first morning session, the speakers being Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario; Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, and Mayor Booker of Hamilton.

The real business of the congress was commenced at the afternoon session, when resolutions regarding the Irish question and the extending of clemency to defaulters under the military service act were under discussion. The committee on resolutions substituted "that Ireland be granted a full measure of home rule, such as that enjoyed by Canada and other overseas dominions." After a lengthy debate, the resolution was adopted by a small majority.

In the question of clemency for defaulters and deserters, discussion at times became bitter as delegates spoke of their personal sufferings through the loss of relatives at the front. Vice-President David Reek, referred to the consistency of conscientious objectors in opposing military service. He intimated that he held no brief for deserters—men who had enlisted of their own free will and then deserted from the army. He thought that conscientious

objectors were honest in their expressed horror of war and now that the conflict was terminated should not be kept in confinement. The resolution of the committee was sustained.

Among the non-contentious resolutions carried was one urging that legislation be introduced to make it possible to (Continued on Page 2)

GREAT BRITAIN MAY HAVE LABOR GOVERNMENT SOON

Ben Tillet, M.P. and British fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, now in session at Hamilton, prophesies the election of a labor government in a few years' time. Mr. Tillet said he thought the labor party would ultimately win the adherence of the former liberal party. "British labor is now settling down and has decided to pursue its interests through a peaceful parliamentary pressure, rather than by direct action," said Mr. Tillet.

LABOR CONFERENCE WILL MAKE MANY THINGS CLEAR

Will Be Shown That Radicals and Revolutionists Are Not Authorized Spokesmen of Labor

The counsel of moderation which the President addressed to the railway workmen had the country's hearty approval. The announcement made in his Labor Day message that he is to call a conference of representatives of labor and those who direct labor will have equally wide approval. It is time for taking counsel, a time when those who can speak with authority as representatives of employers and employed may well sit down together to consider present problems in which they have a common interest and in which the interests of the whole people were never greater. The most urgent problem of all is this great question of demoralizing to employed and employer alike that their interests are one. It is an old controversy and will not be settled by one conference. But if reason rules, and she is visibly reasserting her sway, a long step will be taken by making it plain that radicals and social revolutionists who are so much to the fore just now are not authorized spokesmen of labor. No man has greater interest in this demonstration than Samuel Gompers. For years Socialist agitators have been seeking to destroy him, to remove him from the high post where his leadership of labor has been so wise and so fruitful of advantage to wage-earners. They have put forth plans and policies which times without number he has publicly denounced as dangerous and destructive. Against his enemies he has the President's aid, he has the sound opinion of the whole country. The Washington conference ought to strengthen his position.—New York Times.

FEDERAL SEAMEN GET IMPROVED ACCOMMODATION

The conference appointed to settle the federal seamen's dispute at Melbourne, Australia, has arrived at an agreement providing for improved accommodation for the men, time off in home ports, payment of wages to sick seamen until the home port has been reached and an increase in wages by thirty-five shillings per month, according to an announcement made by Hon. Mr. Millen, minister for repatriation. The agreement, Mr. Millen added, will remain in force until December.

MEAT CUTTERS GET NEW AGREEMENT AT PUEBLO, COLO.

A new agreement has been signed by Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union No. 565 at Pueblo, Colo., and the Retail Butchers and Grocers association. The minimum rate for butcher workmen is \$25 a week; extras, 86 a day for less than a full week's work, and \$7 for Saturday.

ENGINEERS GET WAGE INCREASE AT OMAHA, NEB.

Stationary Engineers' Union No. 38, Omaha, Neb., is now working under a new agreement which calls for 75 cents an hour for low pressure heating plants and 85 cents for plants of more than 15 pounds pressure.

WASHINGTON LABOR CONGRESS MAY NOT BE HELD OCTOBER 29

Unless the United States ratify the peace treaty before October 29th, the Labor Congress, which President Wilson has called for that date at Washington, D.C., will be postponed to a later date, according to statements made by officials of the Department of Labor. It was stated that less than half a dozen nations have ratified the peace treaty so far, and there would be no object in holding the congress unless the treaty is ratified by that date.

ENQUIRY INTO SUGAR SITUATION NEXT TUESDAY

S. W. Field, Examiner Appointed By Board of Commerce Will Hear Complaints

S. W. Field, the examiner appointed for Edmonton by the Board of Commerce, will hold an enquiry into the sugar situation on Tuesday next, September 30th, in the School Board room at the Civic block, commencing at 10 a.m. Mr. Field is desirous of having the hearty co-operation of the citizens in this matter and would urge those having complaints to make to be present at the hearing.

The notice of the meeting, which is sent out by Mr. Mustard, who is co-operating with Mr. Field, is as follows: An enquiry will be held by the Examiner appointed by the Board of Commerce, into the alleged infraction of the Combine and Fair Prices Act, made thereunder, with respect to sugar, at the Committee Room of the School Board at the Civic block, at the city of Edmonton, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any person having any complaint is requested to appear at the above-mentioned time and place for the purpose of giving evidence in substantiation of his complaint, and is also requested to communicate in writing with W. J. A. Mustard, 606 McLeod building, who is representing the Attorney-General for the Province of Alberta.

OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS BACK PAY FOR MACHINISTS

Committee Wishes Names and Addresses of Employees of Bethlehem Steel Co., August, 1918

Representatives of the National War Labor Board and Ordnance Department of the War Department are now at work computing the retroactive pay of the machine shop employees of the Bethlehem plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company for the period from August 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919.

Approximately 9,000 machine shop workers who have pay coming under this award have been laid off since the armistice was signed, and the employees' committee wants to get the name and address of every machine shop employee who was employed during the period stated above, so that a claim can be put in for the wages due, and all cases be properly taken care of.

Between two and three million dollars will be paid by the government to settle the claim of these machine shop employees, and all former machine shop employees of the Bethlehem plant are urged to send their name and address at once to David Williams, care of Int. Assn. of Machinists, 605 Hamilton street, 3rd floor, Allentown, Pa. All information concerning the award and forms governing the disbursement of the money allotted under the award will then be forwarded by the committee.

United Mine Workers Demand Sixty Per Cent Increase, Six Hour Day And Five Day Week

The convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which has been in session at Cleveland since September 9, finished its labor Tuesday. The center of interest is transferred to the joint wage committee of the international union which opened at Buffalo, Thursday morning.

Should a satisfactory new agreement be reached by the representatives of the miners and operators at this conference, the convention will be reconvened at Indianapolis to accept or reject. Should no agreement be reached in time to be ratified and come into effect by November 1, a general strike of all bituminous coal miners in the United States will automatically ensue on that date, which may extend to the Cana-

NEWS OF THE CIVIC UNIONS

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

Five candidates were initiated at Friday night's general meeting. Mr. Peter Forbes was especially welcomed as a new member, being an old member of the Waterworks staff, who has done his bit overseas and returned safely.

The letter from the Cigar-makers' Union dealing with the kind of cigars a good union man should smoke, was endorsed by the meeting. In future, when the wife gets instructions to buy the week-end smokes, this list will be handed along with the two bits.

The matter of appointing a business agent was discussed at some length, but was left over till next meeting.

A very full report was received from the Social Committee re the Basket Picnic at Alberta Beach. Instructions were given to pay the outstanding bills against this. The report was a very satisfactory one, being quite in accord with the picnic in this respect.

Civic Service Union No. 52 is going strong these days, and we are looking for quite a number of new candidates.

Alec. Templeton, the amiable Scot from the Assessor's Department, was made the recipient of a small token of esteem from the Executive and other friends the other evening. Alec. had made his annual holiday the excuse to go to Winnipeg and get married.

The President appointed a committee of three to look into the question of accident and sickness insurance for the members.

The 23rd of the month is known as "Skidoo-Day," the day when the dead-beats move. A day allotted to the one who wishes to avoid his legal responsibility. Diary, September 23rd, 1919: Alliance Power Suspend Operations.

Miss McGregor has returned to her duties in the treasury department, after spending a very enjoyable holiday with her friends at Calgary. She had the pleasure of seeing the Prince when he visited the Southern City. If he had known that the "wee lass" had won the beauty prize at the Civic Picnic at Alberta Beach we feel confident that the honor of a dance would have been extended.

FIRE FIGHTERS

The members of Local 209 regret to report a rather unfortunate accident which befell one of their members in the person of Charles Price, of No. 5 Hall. While playing in a football match for the Veterans F.C. against Seena F. C. he had the misfortune to fracture a small bone in his right ankle. Charlie is a spartan and played right through the game, no one being the wiser of the extent of the injury until the finish of the game. Being a veteran and an all-round man, he is missed in sporting circles, and as a strenuous fire fighter, with the busy season ahead the Fire Department will need him at the nozzle. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

It was a fitting climax to a splendid season's work of the freeman athlete, E. Williams, of No. 2 fire hall, to bring home the bacon by winning the half-mile race at Calgary last week. This young athlete, of whom more will be heard in the field of sport, was also one of the relay team which won for Edmonton second place in the relay race, which gave Edmonton both first and second places.

For the purpose of standardizing wages and working conditions in the metal trades, these workers at Richmond, Va., have formed the Metal Trades of Virginia, which will hold annual conferences.

their responsibilities under the Washington wage agreement, have endured the high cost of living uncomplainingly, and now feel that the republic will recognize the necessity of granting proper consideration and equal justice to men engaged in the most basic industry in which the country is so dependent," said Mr. Lewis.

The convention developed its plans for the nationalization of the coal mines which includes purchase by the federal government of all private mines at their actual value as determined by federal appraisers and operation by the federal government, with equal mine representation upon the bodies administering the industry and fixing wages and conditions of employment.

ORE BOAT SEAMEN WILL SYMPATHIZE IN STEEL STRIKE

Union seamen employed on the ore-carrying lake boats of the United States steel corporation have voted almost unanimously to strike in sympathy with the steel workers, according to a statement made by Patrick O'Brien, secretary of the local. He said the executive board would meet soon at either Detroit or Chicago to canvass the votes and decide on a date for the strike.

DRASTIC ACTION WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST H.C.L.

Cost of Living Probes About To Be Instituted In Several Western Cities

Judge Robson, chairman of the Board of Commerce, declared that drastic action will be taken by the Board of Commerce just as soon as the evidence at the different probes has been taken. No advances on necessities will be tolerated, he said. The board aims to prohibit the sale of all fancy bacons. The retailer who takes a profit in excess of one cent per pound on any sale of sugar is liable to prosecution. This rule applies to all dealers and is not limited to the east, Mr. Robson emphasized.

Regulations covering all packing plants and including such products as butter, eggs, cured meats and cold storage products in general will be drafted shortly. The board will deal with all necessities of life, including boots and clothing. Prosecution will be made in every case, where there is violation of the set profit by dealers. The board itself may impose the fines or institute criminal proceedings against the guilty parties.

Mr. Robson was not ready to give an outline of the provisions to be made for checking up on violations of the board's orders, but declared that every complaint brought to the board would be fully investigated and dealt with immediately and to the full extent of the law.

Cost of living probes are about to be instituted in Calgary, Edmonton, and Regina. Mr. Robson has wired the appointment of men to take charge of these probes. Major Duncan Stewart will conduct the hearing in Calgary, S. W. Fields in Edmonton, and James Rankin in Regina.

CONDITIONS IN DIST. 18 U.M.W.A. NEARLY NORMAL

Prominent Citizen of Drumheller Says More Peace There Now Than For Past Four Years

John Houston, one of the international representatives that is helping reorganize the miners in District 18, says conditions in district 18 are rapidly coming back to normal. Mr. Houston is now at Coleman organizing the miners, and with this camp completed the work of getting the men back to the mines will be pretty well concluded. Mr. Houston said that he was speaking the other day to an influential citizen of Drumheller, who stated that there had never been such peace there for the past four years as there is at the present time, and that the men were taking up questions in a more businesslike way than they ever had during that period.

Drumheller is now shipping out coal at the rate of 4,500 tons per day, according to figures given out by F. E. Harrison, of the department of labor branch at Calgary.

City authorities at Hibbing, Minn., have established the three-plateau system for municipal firemen as a result of agitation by the organized workers.

WEEK OF FRUITFUL DEBATE AT THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE HAS RESULTED IN MANY AGREEMENTS

Senator Robertson Says "The Government Now Has the Views of Both Capital and Labor to Work On"—Many Important Resolutions Passed—Two Classes Come Closer Together Than Ever

A week of fruitful debate at the national industrial conference, has resulted in agreement of the two sides on many points, and while on others it was impossible to reach unanimous decisions, the two parties to such agreements came closer together than they had ever previously done, and as Sena-

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS SHOW GREAT INCREASE

A trade union congress report just recently issued shows an enormous increase in membership in British trade unions. The report gives the present total membership of bodies affiliated with the unions as 4,895,000, as compared with 2,232,000 just before the war, and 4,532,000 in 1918.

The most startling increase is noted in the membership of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, which was only 26,000 last year, but at present is 100,000. Seventeen other unions have made increases during the past year of more than 10,000.

BIG STEEL STRIKE NOW ON IN THE UNITED STATES

Nearly Half a Million Workers Are Out in Effort to Force Union Recognition

The big steel strike is on. Monday, only the Gary mills of the United States Steel corporation, some small plants in East Chicago, and five independent mills in Hammond attempted operation. In the Youngstown district, strikers achieved their most marked success, causing complete suspension of work in every plant in the Mahoning valley by calling 44,000 men away from their posts.

Union leaders say that nearly all of the half million workers affected are now out. It is stated that 284,000 marched out on the opening day. Some rioting took place in the Pennsylvania mines, while at Buffalo the first night one man was killed and four wounded when guards at the Lackawanna Steel company are alleged to have opened fire with shot guns on 3,000 strike sympathizers massed near the gates.

William Z. Foster, Secretary of the National Committee of Steel Workers, who had previously stated that no picketing had been ordered, charged that much of the disorder was due to the presence of state troops, who, he alleged, had made "unprovoked assaults upon innocent strikers."

Congress has ordered the Senate Labor Committee to investigate the industrial struggle to ascertain "if the situation can in any way be relieved by federal action." E. H. Gary, directing head of the United States Steel Corporation, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John Fitzpatrick, organizer of the steel workers, appeared before the commission.

Both sides are claiming victories, with the side of Organized Labor, getting a bit the best of it. The first agreement between mill owners and strikers was reached Monday, when the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, posted notices informing its employees that operations would be resumed within a few days under a union agreement.

AUTO DEALERS ARE OPPOSING EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Automobile dealers in Chattanooga, Tenn., are attempting to check the eight-hour day and have signed a declaration that this demand of their mechanics is "entirely impracticable."

GARMENT WORKERS ESTABLISH THE 44-HOUR WEEK

Organized garment workers in Newark, N.J., have established the 44-hour week and secured substantial wage increases.

TELEGRAPHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS CONVENTIONS IN OCT.

The Commercial Telegraphers Union of America will hold their annual convention at Atlanta, Georgia, on October 6th. The United Textile Workers of America will hold their annual convention October 20th, at Baltimore, Md.

tor Robertson, minister of labor, said, "the government now has the views of each to work on."

In so far as securing the viewpoints of the two classes generally referred to as capital and labor was concerned, the industrial conference has been a success. The eight-hour day, right of workers to organize and the application of the royal commission's report to government work, recommendations of unions and collective bargaining were the subjects before the conference on which it was impossible to reach unanimously. However, it was stated by the commission chairman that in each case there had been advice made by either side, which it was confidently hoped would lead to settlement without strife.

Among the more important resolutions adopted at the Industrial Conference were the following:

Minimum Wage
The industrial conference recommends to the Government and Province which have not adopted minimum wage laws for women and children, the speedy investigation for the necessity for such laws and if so found, the enactment of such legislation.

The various provinces throughout the Dominion adopt uniform law and method and application, but that in all cases the minimum of wages for women and children is to be determined (Continued on page 2.)

AMALGAMATION OF VARIOUS UNIONS IS RECOMMENDED

Former Labor M.P. for East Durham, Eng., Tells of Labor Movement in Old Land

"The essential qualification that is required of men in the labor movement may be described in the one word—'quality,'" said Tom Richardson, former Labor member of the British Parliament from East Durham, England, in the course of his address in Labor Hall on Monday evening.

"The characteristics of the men whom we should choose to represent us," said Mr. Richardson, "must be fitness, ability, and enthusiasm, but above all, personal integrity and sterling character."

Mr. Richardson was for eight years a member of the British Parliament, representing East Durham, England. He has been in Canada four months and now makes his home in Vancouver, from where he will carry on his work as Canadian Field Secretary of the Christian Brotherhood Society. Mr. Richardson spoke on Monday under the auspices of the Dominion Labor Party at the first of the Fourth Tuesday propaganda meetings, which will be continued throughout the winter.

Mr. Richardson referred to the beginning of his address to the tendency in the Old Country toward amalgamation of various unions. He mentioned specifically the case of the miners' federation and spoke of some of the difficulties met with in the accomplishment of amalgamation.

The Triple Alliance, composed of Railway, Mine and Transport Workers, (Continued on page 3.)

B.R.T. STRIKERS ARE EXPELLED BY ORGANIZATION

Fifty-one Members of One Canadian Lodge Already Have Been Expelled

All members of the International Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in the Winnipeg (Manitoba) district, who participated in the recent general strike, which the brotherhood considers illegal, will be expelled from the union, James Murdoch, vice president of the organization, said. This policy will be maintained, he declared, even if it means the elimination of every lodge in this district.

Fifty-one members of one Canadian lodge already have been expelled. Some of the men have been members of the brotherhood for 25 years.

They may, in six months' time, make application for readmission and if permission is given by the grand lodge they may again become members of the organization.

Trials of other members in this connection are proceeding.

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Men's Gunmetal Bal. Good-year welt. \$7.25. Made with reede toe. A regular young man's last. Sizes 5 1/2 to 10 1/2. This Week's Special... \$7.25

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Every imaginable style and make in straight and safety patterns. You take no chance. We stand behind our guarantee. Safety Razors, priced up from... 75c

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH AT 11 A.M.

"Protestantism in Fetters"

By PROFESSOR WILLIAM HARDY ALEXANDER in the Meeting House

84th Avenue at 112th Street, next Garneau Public School Children's School at 11:30

The Last and Best of the Season's Festivities

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HOWARD AND MAY STREETS
SEPTEMBER 25, 26 AND 27, EACH NIGHT AT 7:30
Fancy Costumes, Concltetti Fights, Side Shows, Dancing on the Streets.
EVERYBODY WILL BE THERE

ADMISSION—Gentlemen, 50 Cents; Ladies and Children, 25 Cents. Children under 10, with guardians, Free.

OVER NINE HUNDRED DELEGATES ATTEND TRADES' CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

lation be passed prohibiting the use of the air or electric hammer in the fabrication of cut stone. Another required the Dominion Government to enact legislation giving Canadian printers equal protection to that afforded United States printers, and at the same time safeguarding the interests of the Canadian authors and composers. A motion calling for the abolition of municipal councils was also adopted.

Introducing the report, the President made reference to the industrial troubles which have prevailed in Canada and the serious consideration they demanded. Speaking of the progress made by the trades unions, the report said: "The growing power and influence of the Trades and Labor congress have been amply demonstrated as the year progressed, the government and numerous public bodies of all kinds exhibiting a keen interest in our attitude and declarations on the many important matters affecting labor."

"The work we have carried on has been made more difficult by the action of those who, because of their failure to control, have lost no opportunity to harass, and, if possible, destroy the effectiveness of the congress, during the past year. Notwithstanding this, and realizing that we are far from having obtained all we set out to accomplish, the Trades and Labor congress can count the past year's results as the equal, if not superior, to any of the preceding thirty-four years of its endeavors on behalf of the workers of the Dominion of Canada."

The following statement regarding the One Big Union was embodied in the report of the executive council: "Since 1914, the trade union movement has been the subject of attack from many quarters. All its old enemies and some new ones have been in the field. There have been the usual crop of foolish employers who thought to crush it. There have been gallons of editorial ink spilled in efforts to reform it. Governments have passed laws and orders-in-council to control it and backed these up with all the powers of the state at times. We merged into the days of peace on November 11 stronger and better for the tests we had passed through and it remained for a section of the organized workers themselves to do what governments and employers had failed to do, and the nearest approach to disaster came when 10,000 workers were swept off their feet by alluring promises of the advocates of the One Big Union."

"The futility of the O.B.U. methods should have been apparent from the beginning, founded as it was on force and intolerance of the chosen leaders of the labor movement, repudiating the organizations from which they drew their financial and numerical strength, preaching class hatred throughout the country, and gambling their whole future on the success of sympathetic and national strikes. We are able to report, however, that the storm seems to have passed, that the workers are again recovering their equilibrium, and the international trade union movement seems to be established once more in the centres where the One Big Union advocates made their strongest attacks."

The following committees and chairmen were appointed: Credentials—J. E. Foster, Montreal. Officers' reports—J. Wilkinson, Vancouver. Constitution and law—J. H. McVety, Vancouver. Resolutions—F. Baneroff, Toronto. Union labels—A. E. O'Leary, Toronto. Audit—Ernest Webb, Toronto. Rules and order—J. A. McClelland, Montreal. Ways and means—J. Briggs, Hamilton. Special committee on immigration—W. R. Trotter, Vancouver.

At the opening session of the afternoon, reports of the president, the executive council and the provincial executives, federations of labor and fraternal delegates, were submitted to the convention.

President Moore's report in the main was a review of the legislation enacted by the federal government in the past year.

No woman will be permitted to take charge of a passenger airplane in Great Britain.

QUEENSLAND HAS SOLVED H.C.L. PROBLEM IN MEAT

Policy Now Past Experimental Stage and Exploitation Going On Along Grand Scale

Queensland, New South Wales, seems to have solved the cost-of-living problem in so far as the prices of meats is concerned. Its policy is now past the experimental stage. It was inaugurated on November 12, 1915, by the Queensland Labor Government, which, after investigation, announced its conviction that "exploitation was going on along a grand scale." Every effort at restriction had met with protests from dealers, who bitterly complained that the price-fixing boards were trying to ruin them. So the Government decided to test the situation by entering the trade itself.

State butcher shops in Queensland have brought cheap meat. Mr. W. Francis Ahern, staff correspondent of the Montreal Star at Queensland, in a detailed dispatch to his paper last week, tells what has been done and how it was done. After two years and a half of operation he states that the price of meat, which had increased one hundred per cent. during war time under private control, has been brought down "to a figure equal to what it was before the war, plus the difference due to legitimate causes, such as droughts, etc."

State action, he declares, has demonstrated that the meat market of Queensland, under private control, was "the victim of both unregulated chance and interests which were not competing against each other, and did not even pretend to be striving for public ends." The market manipulators were establishing an autocratic rule over the whole business.

State operation immediately caused a sharp slump in the price of all meats to the consumer. Beef fell nine cents per pound when the first State shop was opened. Competition exercised a potent effect upon private enterprise, which was not interfered with. Private dealers and corporations were, however, forced to bring their prices down to those charged by the State. Mr. Ahern quotes the official market prices during two years of operation to give the results. Comparative prices for the various cuts of beef, mutton, lamb, and for sausages, mince-meat, etc., are given in detail, and in every case a very substantial reduction per pound has resulted.

The Auditor-General's report shows that, notwithstanding the general drop in prices, during the first eleven months of operation the State butcher shops returned a net profit of over \$13,000 to the government. But profit was not aimed at. The shops were instituted merely to serve a public need. And the result to the consumers has been, according to Mr. Ahern, that "the cost of meat has not increased during war-time in Queensland." The Government's policy, he points out, has not been to capture the meat business in the State, but to force private corporations and dealers to treat consumers fairly. In this, he says, the Government has succeeded, notwithstanding that it buys its supplies from the farmers and producers at no advantage. As a matter of fact, for some time meat sold by the State was "bought at prices one-quarter of a cent above that paid by private purchasers from the ranch owners."

Alberta Government Employment Bureau

Edmonton District Office: Hodge Block
10220 101st Street
Phone 5365

EDMONTON - ALBERTA

For the Provincial Constituencies of Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, Leduc, Edson, Stony Plain, Lac Ste. Anne, Pembina, St. Albert, Sturgeon, Victoria, Edmonton, South Edmonton, Vegreville, Camrose, Sedgewick, Ribstone, Wainwright, Alexandra, Vermilion, Whitford, Beaver River, St. Paul.

Bureau opened for Men and Women employment Employees and Employers are requested to register at once.

Write, Telephone, Wire, or call at Bureau
M. W. HARRIS,
Local Superintendent.

WEEK OF FRUITFUL DEBATE AT THE INDUS. CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

from time to time, due regard being given to local living conditions.

The Dominion government should appoint a royal commission composed equally of representatives of labor, employers and the public to investigate the wages to unskilled workers and report.

Provincial Governments be asked to investigate the salaries paid female teachers to the end that the children of all provinces of the Dominion have equal educational opportunities.

Housing Resolution

That this conference, recognizing that such industrial unrest, economic loss and social suffering has resulted from poor land speculation and insufficient housing and high rents, heartily recommends the action of the Dominion and Provincial governments in their united effort to improve housing conditions and provide facilities for the proper and satisfactory housing of our people, and recommends increased co-operation of and investigation by the to find a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Hours of Labor

Employers' resolution: That appropriate government commissions, composed of an equal representation of employers, employees of various industrial, producing and distributing industries, should be appointed to undertake investigations as to the adaptability of the hours of labor principles of the peace treaty to the different industries of the country and to report as early as possible.

Employers' Resolution.

That we agree with the recommendations and findings of the royal commission on industrial relations and urge the adoption of an eight-hour day by law throughout the Dominion, with due regard and recognition of the Saturday half-holiday where the same prevails and its extension is possible.

In industries subjected to seasonal climatic conditions, such as fishing, farming and logging, if it can be established by investigation that the operation of such law is impracticable, then exemption shall be granted to such industries from the operation of the law.

Third Group Resolution

We approve of the principle regarding employment and hours of labor set forth in the treaty of peace and in paragraphs 50 to 53 inclusive of the report of the royal commission, and would recommend that the government of Canada enact legislation providing for such in all industries where it is now established by agreement, at the earliest opportunity and after investigation by a committee of representatives of employers and employees representing the various industries, legislation to be provided by the governments of Canada for the same to be extended in all industries where it can be applied, having due regard to the curtailment of production and distribution.

TRADE UNIONISM HAS COME TO STAY IN INDIA

Mr. B. P. Wadin, known as the father of Indian Trade Unionism, gave evidence recently at the Joint Parliamentary Committee, now sitting to discuss the Indian Reform Bill. He said there were about 20,000 members of the Madras Labor Union alone, that Trade Unionism had come to stay in India, and that he was asked to form branches all over the country. The present bad conditions of the workers he attributed to the fact that their welfare was in the hands of bureaucrats and not of Ministers responsible to the Indian people. Social conditions had reached a point where they were no longer bearable, and the laborers were now looking to political power as a means of improving their position.

DRAFTSMEN FORM ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL

New Union Has Made Splendid Progress and Has Membership of About 4,000

In May, 1918, a number of draftsmen's unions throughout the country came together in convention and organized the International Federation of Draftsmen's Unions. Recently the jurisdiction of this body was extended and its title changed to the "International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions," under which name it is now flourishing with a membership of about 4,000. The organization has already made splendid progress, having established a wage scale for marine draftsmen throughout the whole shipbuilding industry and the Navy Department of the United States Government, securing approximately a 32 per cent increase for all draftsmen engaged in this class of work, a forty-four hour week and the recognition of representative committees elected by the men.

Its officers, after rewriting and modifying this scale, presented it with substantiating data to the Board of Railroad Wage and Working Conditions of the United States Railroad Administration, hearings being held May 12 and 13. There is every reason to believe that it will be substantially put into effect by direction of the Regional Directors throughout the entire Railroad Administration. This will mean about a 30 per cent increase for all engineers and draftsmen. Should this effort on the part of the International result as favorably as expected, it will be recorded as another victory for organized labor.

All civil engineers and draftsmen within the railroad service should either form locals or become affiliated with those already formed, so that the organization may be put in a position to assist them in obtaining the benefits of the work we have so nearly completed.

About 2,300 engineers and draftsmen working on railroads are now affiliated with us, and we welcome all those who have not yet taken advantage of the opportunity to join us in a movement which means so much to us all.

Any further information desired will be promptly furnished on application to the corresponding and financial secretary of the above organization, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C.
ANTHONY J. OLIVER, President.

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EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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President—R. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4959.

Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 72277.

Vice President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.

Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, care A. Farnilo.

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LOCAL UNIONS

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

Journeyman Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, Box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353; meets 1st Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

Boilermakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.

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

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Theo. Gordon, 10926 72nd Avenue; Treasurer, J. Lidstone. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, 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—Secretary E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.

Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Salken, 10607 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Plumbers & 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 298—Secretary, W. Barbour, 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. Crook; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.

Machinists West Edmonton—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 303 Alexander Bldg.; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.

Canadian Brotherhood Railway Em-ployees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.

Steam Shovel Dredgemen—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street; meets in Labor Hall.

Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Em-press Theatre.

Street Railway Employees—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.

Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

Sheetmetal Workers 371—George Tom-linson, P. O. Box 4061; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farnilo; meets in Labor Hall.

U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hutzal, 9531 109A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.

Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Sec-etary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, J. Wylie, Box 2073; meets 1st Sundays, in Labor Hall.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Sec-etary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Amalgamated Postal Workers—Sec-etary, W. Cuttop, P.O., Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.

G.T.P. Carmen—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

AMALGAMATION OF VARIOUS UNIONS IS RECOMMENDED

(Continued from page 1).

was cited by the speaker as one of the great strides that had been made in eliminating the line of demarkation as between unions.

The agitation for closer affiliation started some fifteen years ago but it was not until five years ago that amal-gamation began to be realized. In the last five years, the railwaymen of Britain have made greater gains than in the previous twenty years. This ad-vance claimed the speaker was the result of the amalgamation of the rail-way unions, thus bringing about the formation of the National Union of Railwaymen. Mr. Richardson appealed to Canadian Labor to follow the lead of the Old Land in the removing of the line of demarkation.

Mr. Richardson spoke in glowing terms of Robert Smillie, with whom he had been associated in the Miners' Union for twenty years. "I would rather have a few men like Smillie, Snowden, Ramsey MacDonald and Arthur Henderson in the House of Com-mons, than 350 'safe' men," said Mr. Richardson. The speaker defended Mr. Smillie's attitude with respect to direct action to force the nationalization of mines. Speaking of the Royal Coal Commission, Mr. Richardson said that one of the essential conditions under which the miners had agreed to the commission was the promise of the government that it would honor the report of the commission. The speaker pointed out that when ten out of the thirteen members of the commission had, in what is known as the Sankey report, recommended the nationalization of the mines with democratic control, the government had turned down the majority report and adopted the recommenda-tions of one member of the commis-sion. This, believed Mr. Richardson, was ample justification for the stand taken by Mr. Smillie in favor of direct action to force the hand of the govern-ment.

Mr. Richardson eulogized the co-op-erative movement and characterized it as one of the great agencies that was helping to bring in a better day.

Referring to politics in the Old Coun-try, Mr. Richardson deplored the fact that the Labor Party had been drawn into the coalition in Britain during the war. "If the party had retained its independence," said the speaker, "there would be a different complexion to politics in the old land at this time. Mr. Richardson warned the Canadian party to beware of entanglements and stated that to be effective Labor must stand on its own feet.

In answer to a query, Mr. Richard-son stated that the growth of organiza-tion among so-called brain workers dur-ing the past few years, was nothing short of marvelous. He referred espe-cially to the teachers' organizations which were becoming part of the Labor movement.

HOW LABOR IN ENGLAND WOULD MAKE ENDS MEET

William Graham Would National-ize Banks and Make a Levy on Capital

(William Graham, L.L.B., M.P., in Lon-don Daily Herald)

A war debt of between seven and eight thousand million pounds. Every-where a demand for the revival of trade and the earliest possible removal of the burden now weighing it down. And a monopolists' Budget plodding wearily through a deserted House of Commons in the dead of night! What would Labor do?

We can do very little if we allow the existing monopoly in the mechanism of finance to remain. Lord Colwyn's com-mittee showed that the steady suc-cess of bank amalgamations was bring-ing us to the verge of a financial trap in this country. There has been a great fall in the ratio of deposits to the paid-up capital of the banks, a fact which must make the public think. Banking is largely automatic. In the sphere of finance there is no real competition in the terms on which money is supplied.

Nationalize the Banks

Even on the arguments of many in-dividualists there is thus a strong case for public ownership and public control in finance. It would give the people a chance to understand what credit meant, how credit is manufactured, how inflation commences, and what is the effect of it all on prices and on the cost of living. Banking is highly lucrative. Everybody needs the bank, directly or indirectly. The enterprise would, there-fore, pay the people.

Make a Levy on Capital

And for the dead-weight debt now round the necks of the people we should have had a capital levy. People of minor possessions would have been ex-cluded, to make certain that no inroad was made on a fair and reasonable standard of life. For the same reason we suggested that the income-tax limit should be £250 at least, and not £150. No one need be afraid of the capital levy now. It has received the blessing of university professors. Many business men have backed it. All who believe that there is substantial gain in the re-covery of trade, commerce, employment and the removal of the annual load of

SAUL GOMPERS DIES AT 94 YEARS OF AGE

Saul Gompers, father of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Fed-eration of Labor, died recently at his home in Dorchester, Mass. The funeral was in New York.

Mr. Gompers was 94 years of age. Several years ago his eyesight began failing and for two years he has been totally blind. He was born in Holland, removing to England, where Samuel was born. He came to the United States about 57 years ago. He was a cigarmaker by trade. Three sons and a daughter survive.

During the past ten months President Gompers has suffered the loss of his daughter, Sadie, his wife was stricken with an illness, that has become per-manent and he himself met with an accident from which he had a narrow escape from death.

PRESIDENT TIGHE'S MESSAGE TO THE STEEL WORKERS

(Continued from page 1).

ing to the extreme measure of calling on the members to cease work as a pro-test against such autocratic actions. After exhausting every resource, find-ing no relief could be obtained which would insure protection or redress to those who were made the innocent vic-tims of this industrial despotism, it was finally decided by unanimous vote of the 24 international representatives present as a measure of last resort, for the National Committee to call on all those members who came under these conditions to cease work on September 22nd.

In so far as our organization was concerned, there was no other recourse left as the vote taken by our member-ship showed over 98 per cent in favor of stopping work, if their request for a conference was refused. Therefore, the above is in compliance with their de-cision.

In accord with the call issued by the National Committee, all members of our association coming under this call will cease work on the above date. But be-fore leaving their respective positions they will see that everything is left in proper shape so that no damage to the company's property will be done. This is the rule and custom of our organ-ization at all times when such stoppages become necessary.

In case of any change in the situa-tion between the time set for work to cease proper notification will be given at once.

Trusting these instructions will be sufficient to guide our membership, and urging upon them faithfulness and loyalty to the cause of industrial emanci-pation and the advancement of human liberty, I am,

Yours fraternally,
M. F. TIGHE, President.

The above is the message to the mem-bers of the Steel Workers' Union af-fected by the action of the steel organ-ization committee's call to cease work on September 22nd, by M. F. Tighe, president of the organization, and ex-plains why the steel workers are now on strike.

NOTED ACTOR SAYS THEATRE MANAGERS DRUNK ON POWER

While Irvin S. Cobb is best known as a humorist, there was nothing funny in his address to striking actors at New York.

"I came here as an American who believes in justice," he said, "to con-gratulate you on your wonderful fight. When a man refuses to arbitrate it shows he is in the wrong. Men don't get drunk on rum, alone, but on power as well, and today the managers are drunk on power."

Frank Gilmore, secretary of the Act-ors' Equity Association, said: "If the managers' interest in the theatre had been as sincere as they claim they would not have helped to degrade it to the condition against which not only the press but a long-suffering and indulgent public has mur-mured, or even shown its disgust by staying away. Many a time an actor has protested against objectionable things he had to do or say on the stage—things that were never planned by the playwright, but interpolated by the insistent authority of the manager. He often usurps the position of a producer, playwright and actor in the exercise of his powers within his realm, his theatre, and in his misleading claim that he must give the public what it wants."

some hundreds of millions which is necessary for interest for the people who have lent the debt, have concluded that a capital levy is the soundest propo-sition.

A real post-war Budget would have done these things. But there is no real-ity in this Budget, because there is lit-tle or no reality in the House of Com-mons which accepted it. Some day finance will be popular. Then the Budget will be used as a great instrument to redress the wrongs of an economic sys-tem which has loaded monopolists with wealth and left millions of workers and salaried men and women to fight an unequal battle against appalling odds. In the last resort it is not the cash that matters. What is most pathetic is the waste of enterprise, intellect, heart and soul, in this unnecessary conflict of a civilization that is uncivilized.—London Daily Herald.

CORRESPONDENCE

EVERYBODY'S VIEWS

(The Free Press takes no responsibil-ity 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:
The possible influence of an ethical system in contradicting to the oper-ation of totality of religious dogmas and ideals upon the evolutionary devel-opment of civilization is rapidly gain-ing the attention of men who are not content with existent conditions. The term or work Ethics is defined by our best thinkers to be:

"The doctrines of morality or social manners, the science of moral philoso-phy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it."

"A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the ac-tions of men in society."

Since the birth of the religious sys-tem now dominating the greater por-tion of the so-called civilized world various influences have crept in, large-ly nullifying its effects as a source of moral uplift. Thinking men never re-garded this or any other system of re-ligion as a finality in man's evolution-ary progress—if perfection were attain-able all progress would perforce cease.

When we lay prejudice and superstition aside and thoughtfully compare the records of peoples who have adopted a system of ethics as, the basis upon which to build, we can only answer that they have not made material progress known to be the product of our age. The reason for this gain in possessions has undoubtedly been the discovery of virgin soil making the struggle for ex-istence less strenuous, thereby giving man more leisure and time to acquire education—for inventive genius seems to have made rapid strides from about the time the new world was discovered. As ages of time come and go, man is more and more convinced that he is here upon this planet a product of nat-ural law, absolutely the architect of his own destiny in totality, no man has or ever will see the future; only as reason may teach him from experience (what probably may occur) fortunately unknowable. Natural laws are perfect. Man-made laws imperfect. Civiliza-tions come and go, ebb and flow, some-times improving and again retrograd-ing. The thinking man hides his face in shame, deploring conditions, but un-able to materially change them so long as the present commercial system based upon a fictitious standard of value con-trols, compels and forces him to con-form if he would exist.

ANON.

BASIC 8-HOUR DAY WILL NOT SATISFY LABOR

Pres. Gompers Says Steel Mills Must Go the Way the World Goes, Toward Liberty

A basic eight-hour day does not es-tablish the shorter work day, says Pres-ident Gompers, writing in the Ameri-can Federationist recently on the ac-ceptance of the basic eight-hour day by the steel trust.

"The A. F. of L. and a number of its affiliated international unions had under way a campaign of organization among the steel workers to end the industrial autocracy of the steel corporation," says President Gompers. "It was to be expected that some counter move would be made. The announcement of a basic eight-hour day was a counter move."

"Some two months have passed since the announcement was made by Judge Gary. If there was any doubt then about what the basic eight-hour day meant in the steel industry, there is none now. It meant and means a basis for figuring wages—and it can be man-ipulated to suit steel corporation re-quirements until the workers in the steel industry organize sufficiently to exercise an influence in the ordering of their lives."

"When labor speaks of the eight-hour day it means a work day of eight hours' duration. It means an actual eight-hour day. It is that kind of an eight-hour day that organized labor is striving for, not only in the steel indus-try, but in every industry in which it has not already been secured."

The campaign of organization among the steel workers will continue. The movement will go on. No specious pleas, no diplomatic announcements, will stop it. The time required to or-ganize and free the steel workers of America may be long, or it may be short. But, soon or late, it will be done. All things move toward freedom today. All men, all elements, move toward liberty. All society moves toward greater consideration for humanity. The steel mills must go the way the world goes, toward liberty!"

BOILER MAKERS WIN VICTORY IN 3-MONTHS' STRIKE

Boiler makers at Omaha, Neb., have scored an important victory in their three-months' strike by signing an agreement with the Drake Williams and Mount company. The minimum rate for boiler makers will be 80 cents an hour and for experienced helpers, 60 cents. Helpers with less than 30 days' expe-rience will be paid 50 cents. Provision is made for the settlement of future differences without resorting to a sus-pension of work.

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Ladies Fine Black Kid Laced Boots, with plain toe and high heel. Sizes 2½ to 7. Price \$4.95
Men's Black Box Calf Boots—Blucher shape, full round toe; good weight sewn soles. Sizes 6 to 10. Saturday Special \$4.95
Men's Gunmetal Calf, with dull calf top, recede toe, Goodyear welted sewn soles and low heel. A shoe easily worth \$10.00. Selling Saturday for \$4.95

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PANTAGES OFFERS WELL-BALANCED ENTERTAINMENT

One of the best balanced and most entertaining bills in several weeks is promised Pantages audiences next week when the Beatrice Morelle Sextette headline a program which has exceptional variety. The Morelle Sextette consists of a pianist, violinist and vocal soloist. They call their offering a "Study in Royal Blue." Alexander Brothers and Evelyn manipulate rubber balls, Carl McCullough is known as "The Joy Germ of Vaudeville," and Mason and Cole have a merry hodge-podge known as "Just For a Kiss." The Oklahoma Four, whirlwind cowboy and cow-girl dancers, the Four Casting Campbells, aerialists, and "The Carter Case," a Craig Kennedy serial, complete the program.

MUSICAL COMEDY WILL OPEN MONDAY AT EMPIRE THEATRE

"Make Yourself at Home" is sure to completely capture this amusement-loving city, for the general verdict is that this latest Earl Carroll production represents high water mark for the distinguished producer. That the three-day engagement beginning Monday, September 29, at the Empire theatre, with a Wednesday matinee, will be a most prosperous one is already assured, for the sale is such as to indicate capacity houses.

"Make Yourself at Home" is an ideal melange of melody, fun, spice and radiance. It starts with a rush and its gaiety is never impeded by even a suggestion of dullness. It is as original as its title and as brilliant as a precious gem; all of which will not be regarded as fulsome praise by anyone who has paid a visit to "Make Yourself at Home."

Harry Segall is responsible for the book, Earl Carroll wrote the witty lyrics.

Bubbling, effervescent Vera Stanley, clever Milt Schuster and the ever winning Grace Wasson, head the cast of fun-makers. The chorus comes in for more than its share of attention, which is as it should be, for they are unusually pretty girls.

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The Four Casting Campbells, a feature of next week's Pantages vaudeville bill.

WILLIAM S. HART IN WAGON TRACKS

Among the scenario writers of the country there is none with greater technical or artistic skill, probably, than C. Gardner Sullivan, head of the Thomas H. Ince scenario staff in California, who wrote "Wagon Tracks," the new Arteract picture in which Wm. S. Hart will be starred and which comes to the Allen theatre on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Sullivan is a master of plot and his imagination seems unlimited. He never duplicates an idea, though he has written hundreds of plays. His stories are invariably red-blooded, virile, dramatic and full of that quality known as "punch."

In "Wagon Tracks" he has achieved a masterpiece. It is full of historical interest, having to do with the experiences of a leader of the vast caravans of folk who plodded across the prairie via the old Santa Fe trail in the fifties.

Mr. Hart is the central figure, a scout and plainman, like Kit Carson and his ilk. There is a strong thread of romance, Jane Novak being the girl in the case. There are Indians and pioneers all the strange figures of that early western period when men had to be strong in mind and muscle to win out against the tides that swept westward.

The picture is accurate in every detail and thrilling to the last degree. It is a tremendously powerful story and was directed with great skill by Lambert Hillier. Lloyd Bacon, son of Frank Bacon, the famous legitimate actor, appears in an excellent role. Leo Pierson, Bert Sprotte and Charles Arlin are also in the cast. Robert McKim has an unusually heavy role.

OLD WIVES FOR NEW AT THE MONARCH

The late David Graham Phillips, whose famous work, "Old Wives for New," has just been translated to the screen, as an Arteract picture, directed by Cecil B. de Mille, and which will be shown at the Monarch theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, was without doubt one of the most searching writers of present day life. He went below the surface, and while the process was at times painful, its realism could not be denied. In its way it is as big a thing as "The Whispering Chorus" and other de Mille pictures.

Theodore Roberts, Tully Marshall, Elliott Dexter and Florence Vidor, appear in the cast. The principal role of Murdoch falls to Dexter.

CANADIAN THEATRE INSPECTORS FORM AN ASSOCIATION

Representatives of Ontario and Four Western Provinces in Attendance at Calgary Meeting

The Canadian Theatre Inspectors' Association was formed at a meeting in the Palliser hotel at Calgary last Friday. Representatives of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, were in attendance. The objects of the association are the attainment of a common understanding in regard to the enforcement of regulations governing moving pictures and theatre work in general, and to eliminate possibilities of conflict in the interpretation of regulations.

W. A. Oswald, of Vancouver, inspector of theatres for British Columbia, is president of the new association, and O. Elliott of Toronto, who holds a similar position in Ontario, is vice-president. Phil Barber, inspector of theatres for Alberta was elected secretary-treasurer.

The honorary president of the association is the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden and the following honorary vice-presidents representing the various provinces were elected: Hon. T. McGarity, provincial secretary of Ontario; Hon. J. L. Cote, provincial treasurer of Alberta and Howard Douglas, chief censor of Alberta; Provincial Secretary Knowles and Dr. Amos, deputy provincial secretary of Saskatchewan; Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, attorney general and minister of labor, British Columbia; Hon. Edward Brown and Mr. Magrath, chief inspector of the department of labor, Manitoba.

The association will meet annually in different centers for the discussion of the problems that arise from time to time. It is expected that the next meeting will be held in Vancouver. "We look for the co-operation of the film exchange and moving picture theaters in our work," said President Oswald. "The tasks we undertake are intended to help these parties in particular."

Those present at the meeting were: O. Elliott, Toronto; C. F. Spence, of Winnipeg; Howard Douglas, Phil Barber, Edmonton; John Anderson, Saskatchewan, and W. A. Oswald, Vancouver.

VIVIAN MARTIN IN SOUTHERN ROMANCE

Another story by Frances Hodgson Burnett, the famous author, whose greatest achievements are novels written around juvenile characters, has been adapted and produced with Vivian Martin as the star. It is "Louisiana." And in the picture which will be shown at the Allen theatre next Wednesday and Thursday, Miss Martin is presented in an ideal characterization, that of a sweet girl who had spent her childhood days high up in the mountains of South Carolina, and whose father, desiring that she should see something of the world, sends her to a southern resort.

There she meets Laurence Ferol, and the romance begins. The heavy role is played by a young lover who has known the little girl from childhood, and who is insanely jealous of her. He follows her to the city, and seeing her in the company of Ferol, shoots to kill. The man, however, recovers, under the girl's tender care.

One day out riding, their automobile breaks down, and he and his sister seek shelter in the home of the girl. The lover innocently criticizes the crude home, which criticism the girl resents. This results in their separation. After many vicissitudes, one of which is another attempt on the part of the young mountaineer to murder his rival, the lovers are reunited.

Dorothy Dalton has an unusual part as Cynthia in "Other Men's Wives," the latest Thomas H. Ince photoplay which comes to the Allen theatre for two days commencing Friday as a Paramount offering.

Cynthia is forced by necessity to agree for a stipulated sum to try to compromise a married man so that his wife may have evidence to get a divorce, thus permitting her to marry the man whom she loves.

The unsuspecting husband wins her sympathy and then her love and she is brought to a realization that she is about to injure a noble man. She wants to retract her agreement, but the other man, he who would break up the home, has the whip hand over her.

How to escape the predicament is the trying situation with which she is confronted. Her womanly courage asserts itself at the critical moment and she solves the problem. To tell how, would detract much from the interest of the picture. The story was written by C. Gardner Sullivan and directed by Victor L. Schertzinger under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince.

EMPIRE THEATRE

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A KNOCKOUT—WHY? THE CAST WITH MILTON SCHUSTER VERA BLAIR STANLEY MICKY HANLEY GRACIE WASSON JAMOUS MURRAY TRIKIE SAUL BOB ROBINSON BEVEELY STRAIN AND OTHERS

BEAUTIFUL WARDROBE; SCENIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT; AN EVENING OF JOY AND LAUGHTER.

Prices: Nights—25c to \$1.00; Matinee, 25c to 75c Seat Sale Starts, Thursday, September 25.

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," declares Queensland organized workers, who insist that the government extend its policy of fixing wages.

In a memorial presented to the prime minister, the unionists declare that "the present arbitration act is useless, as any increases in wages gained in the industrial court are entirely swallowed up by the profits put on by the mercantile fraternity. We ask the government to appoint a commission to fix reasonable prices for food and clothing so that these necessities are within the reach of all."

THE AMUSEMENTS TAX ACT

Every person attending an exhibition, performance or entertainment at a place of amusement to which an entrance or admission fee is charged shall on each admission thereat 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 therein, without payment of the tax provided for by this Act, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than \$25.00, nor more than \$200.00 for each offence, and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than six months.

Every owner of a place of amusement and every employee of an owner of a place of amusement who permits or authorizes or is a party or privy to the admission of any person to a place of amusement for the purpose of attending an exhibition, performance, entertainment or game therein, without payment of the tax provided for by this Act, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than \$25.00, nor more than \$200.00 for each offence, and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than six months.

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

New Scale Williams Pianos Victor Victrolas, Records and Music Rolls Used Pianos at Special Prices JONES AND GROSS 10014 101st Street (Opp. McDougall Church) Phone 4746

Movies are lowering the Hindu's opinion of European women's morals, according to Miss Constance Bromley, an English girl, just returned from Calcutta, where she managed a large motion picture house for four years.

"They see the white wives on the screen in compromising situations, also women clothed in many garbs, on one occasion in a long film the heroine's main costume being a bathing suit, with the result that the natives get a low opinion of European morals," said Miss Bromley. Miss Bromley declared the natives are great movie fans and that in Bombay alone there are fourteen picture houses.

ALLEN

NEXT WEEK MONDAY AND TUESDAY

WM. S. HART

—IN— "Waggon Tracks"

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

DOROTHY DALTON

—IN— "Other Men's Wives"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

VIVIAN MARTIN

—IN— "LOUISIANA"

MONARCH THEATRE

NEXT WEEK MON., TUES. AND WED.

"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"

THURS., FRI., SAT.

WM. S. HART

—IN— "RIDDLE GAWNE"



The slash-me beauty chase in "Old Wives for New" has a three-day engagement at the Empire theatre on Monday, September 29.

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The Woman's Page

MRS. M'KINNEY AT CONVENTION OF W.C.T.U. VANCOUVER

Says Women's Vote Will Be Helpful Should Prohibition Question Come Before Country Again

Mrs. Louise McKinney, M.P.P. of Alberta, addressed a public meeting of the convention of the Provincial W.C.T.U. on Thursday evening at the First Baptist church, Vancouver. Mrs. McKinney has been for many years an energetic worker in the W.C.T.U., and holds the offices of President for Alberta and Vice-President of the Dominion Union.

Mrs. McKinney is convinced that women in parliament have many opportunities to work in the interests of women and children and the prohibition movement and she as an Independent has the liberty of pleasing herself on questions of this kind. She declares that the enforcement of the Prohibition Law in Alberta is not all that could be wished, but they are confident that with the coming of peace conditions will improve.

She pointed out that the deposits in savings banks have increased and that school statistics show that the children are better clothed and fed and the homes both in city and country are castly more prosperous than they were. Mrs. McKinney is hopeful that the women's vote will be a great help should the prohibition question ever come before the country again.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY MAKES APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Edmonton Children's Aid Society is now making an appeal on behalf of the children who, through misfortune, neglect or absolute desertion are deprived of the natural environment of a home.

Beginning its work in a small way eight years ago, with ten children, the boarding home has shifted to more commodious quarters in the old immigration hall not far from the C.P.R. station on the South Side. Here it houses fifty children. This building is not suitable and never was suitable for the needs and purpose of the society, but it was the best available within the means of the society at the time. Consequently those in charge of this work are now launching out in an effort to secure funds with which to erect a building suitable in every way for the purpose of the children's boarding home.

This must not be confused with the children's shelter, which is an institution for delinquent or neglected children and is maintained jointly by the city and the province.

Thorough investigation precedes the admission of each child and contributors to the fund may rest assured that their giving is justified. The home has a most competent and devoted superintendent in the person of Miss Baird, and anyone wishing further information in regard to the home will be cheerfully furnished with same by her.

This appeal for the children's boarding home is made to the citizens generally in the confident expectation that it will not be made in vain. The society will be delighted to receive volunteers for the campaign now in progress.

WOMAN RECEIVES \$3.37 FOR WEEK'S WORK IN OTTAWA

Miss Helena Gutteridge, Represents Garment Workers, Speaks At Industrial Conference

One of the most impressive speeches made at the recent industrial conference was by Miss Helena Gutteridge, of Vancouver, representing the Garment Workers' Union. Miss Gutteridge dealt with the low wages paid by some firms to their women help, and told of a woman in Ottawa whom she had found working for an employer six days a week and two nights of overtime work drew for that amount of work the sum of \$3.37. Waiters making \$7 per week were mentioned by her. She also spoke of a textile firm that made profits of 312 per cent during the war.

Miss Gutteridge quarrelled with the theory that Labor's proposed laws would ruin industry. Referring to the cases mentioned, she asked if the employers wanted her to believe that such firms would be forced out of business by paying fair wages. "If so it is better that they should be closed than that they should exist on the degeneracy of the worker," she declared. She stated that a fair wage commission had investigated the cost of living in British Columbia and had set it at \$14 per week for a woman over 18 years of age. "You can't raise a race of efficient workers on tea and bread and butter," was another bit of advice she passed across the Senate chamber.

TORONTO SCHOOLS WILL INSTRUCT IN HOUSEWIFERY

Girls Will Be Taught Home Duties From Cooking to Care of Infants

How to be an expert wife and mother is the latest art to be taught in the Toronto public schools. To this end several different housewifery centres are being organized. The scheme is a new one in connection with the schools and is being run along the lines of a housewifery centre which has been in operation in Toronto since the beginning of the war and which pupils from four different schools have been attending, the idea having proved to be such an excellent one.

A ten-roomed house next door to one of the schools has been bought and turned into an ideal up-to-date home. There the girls in the senior third, junior fourth and senior fourth classes will learn how to keep house on an economical scale.

Cooking is to be taught in the kitchen which is fitted up with the most modern appliances. The most economical and at the same time nourishing dishes will be made here. How to look after the laundry, to wash, and iron will be taught in connection with bathroom work, where another teacher will be provided for this purpose.

In the dining-room, which will also be fitted up with modern conveniences, the pupils will be taught how to set the table, how to wait on it and how to serve up the dishes. The dining-room will also be used as sitting-room and the lessons in that will also be taught.

Then there will also be a nursery, one of the biggest items in housekeeping. Here the girls will be taught the care and feeding of infants.

BARBERS URGED TO ADMIT WOMEN TO THEIR UNIONS

One Member Says Open Barber Shop Is More Moral Than Many Other Occupations

One of the important questions to come up before the coming convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America at Buffalo, is whether women shall be admitted to their unions. One member from Kansas City, gives the following views on the subject:

"I am surprised at some of our brethren's views on this all important matter. The woman question is here and staring us squarely in the face, and if the moral question is the only thing to keep them from becoming members of our I.B.U. of A., I would say take them in. From a moral standpoint an open thoroughfare barber shop is more moral than many other occupations which women follow for a livelihood. They are our competitors at the present time and are no doubt here to stay and after reading reports from the Northwest, Chicago and other places, I have become convinced that there is only one thing left for us to do at Buffalo, and that is admit them to membership and then encourage them to secure other employment.

This Way Boys for the Best Values in Clothes for School and Best Wear



It's the quality of a Suit that makes it expensive or inexpensive—never the price. If the quality is there, service and satisfaction are assured. One cannot be too careful in the selection of clothes this season. They should be chosen where quality comes before price, but where price is as consistently moderate as the standard will permit.

THE FAMOUS WEAR-BETTER SUITS ARE HERE AT \$18.50 TO \$25.00

And smart snappy styles they are! You have only to compare them with ordinary makes to appreciate their genuine goodness. Made of best grade Canadian and imported tweeds, in neat patterns and colorings. Coats featuring new styles in belts and pockets with hand-tailored shoulders and collars, and shape-retaining fronts; have two pairs of bloomer pants with 2 hip, 2 side, and watch pocket; governor fasteners at knee. Sizes 26 to 36. **\$18.50 to \$25.00**

BOYS' NEW LION BRAND SUITS AT \$12.50 AND \$13.50

Lion Brand Suits, as most parents and boys know, are made by a firm who has specialized in Boys' Medium and Low Priced School Suits for many years. And that they are made with a full knowledge of the service to which the average red-blooded, sturdy boy subjects them, will be conceded by all who come to see them. They are well tailored in good quality strong Canadian Tweeds that will stand the stress of school wear, in neat dark patterns. The coats are the latest Norfolk models with belt and slashed pockets, and well shaped shoulders and collar; the pants in bloomer style with the "Governor" fastener at the knee; well lined and finished throughout. A splendid line of School Suits at a very moderate price. Sizes 24 to 28. **\$12.50** Sizes 29 to 32. **\$13.50**
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Popular Prices on Comfortable and Stylish FALL SHOES For Men

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To aid in the work is now your Opportunity! Do Not Miss It!

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- Fancy Rolled Roasts of Beef, per lb. 30c
- Fancy Oven Roasts Beef, lb. 20c
- Fancy Pot Roasts of Beef, per lb. 15c to 20c
- Fancy Plate Boiling Beef, lb. 15c
- Fancy Brisket Boiling Beef, per lb. 13c
- Shoulder Roasts of Veal, 5 lbs. and over 18c
- Leg and Loin Roasts of Veal, per lb. 25c
- Choice Corned Beef, per lb. 18c
- Shoulders Lamb, half or whole, per lb. 25c
- Sweet Mixed Pickles, Mustard and Gherkins.
- Fresh Fowl and Chickens.

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- Penular Palatable Cod Liver Oil Compound \$1.00
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- Cold Cream and Cucumber Soap, Special 6 for 50c
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Is Your Best Food Eat More of it

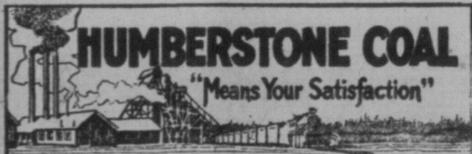


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It is strength giving. It is healthful. It is economical. Bread contains for you elements to build Muscle, Bone and Brain. It will sustain your energies at their best and will be less of a tax on your purse and digestion than rich, heavy foods. Try doubling your bread allowance. Prove that Bread is the Staff of Life.

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The Farm Page



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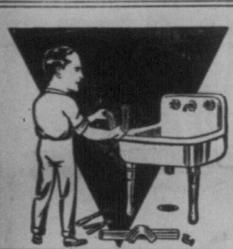
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DRY FARMING EXHIBITION AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

The International Dry-Farmed Products Exhibition will be held this year in Kansas City, September 24 to October 4. Preparations are being made to have western Canada well represented again this year, although the exhibition is held over two weeks earlier than usual. One of the features of last year's participation in the exhibition was the splendid showing made with roots and vegetables, many of the big prizes coming to Canada, especially to Manitoba. This year has been especially favorable to the production of these crops in most sections of the province, and it is expected that the winnings, even of last year, will be eclipsed at the coming exhibition.

ALBERTA'S NEW COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE

Will Supplement Three Already in Operation and Will Be Conducted on Similar Lines

Three new agricultural schools are being built this year by the Alberta Government. They will supplement the three already in operation and will be conducted upon closely similar lines, but after an enlarged and improved plan. Alberta has now had several years' experience of its localized farm school policy, and has found the results so generally satisfactory that it purports to continue it in preference to the one big school method that is being followed elsewhere. Gleichen, Youngstown, and Raymond are the new college centres. At each of these places there is now being built the first unit in what will ultimately be a complete teaching, boarding, and demonstration plant for the making of trained farmers. The buildings will be of uniform style and size in each case and will be equipped for experimental and academic work in all departments of agricultural science suited to the prairie provinces.

A group of three buildings at each of the three points will be erected this year. The college building proper will be of two stories and basement, solidly built of brick and stucco. The original schools at Vermilion, Olds, and Claresholm are frame buildings, but the government, having satisfied itself that the system is a good one, has now decided to build more permanently.

The architect's plan provides for an agency laboratory, dairy room, poultry room, and laundry in the basement; chemical room, dining room, one class room, and administrative offices on the main floor; physics laboratory, class room, sewing room, home nursing room, and assembly hall on the top floor. The cost of the school building will be \$60,000.

As illustrated in the accompanying sketch, a blacksmith and carpenter shop and power house will be directly at the rear of the school, and closely adjoining the power building will be the animals husbandry building. These two buildings are to cost about \$25,000, making the complete outfit on the first unit of the college plant \$85,000.

Six other buildings will remain for next year's program. They will comprise residences for the principal and farm superintendent, a boarding house for the farm crew, silo and cattle barn, horse barn, and combined implement shed and granary. Eventually a dormitory for the students will be added between the school and the other buildings, but in the meantime living accommodation will be furnished by the townspeople on the old-fashioned boarding principle.

The term of 1918-19 was broken up at the Alberta farm colleges by the influenza epidemic. It had given promise of being a record year, and it is now expected that, despite partial crop failures in the southern and eastern portions of the province, the coming session will make up for time lost last year. The 1917-1918 attendance at Vermilion, Olds, and Claresholm was 328 students, and Gleichen, Youngstown, and Raymond will likely add from 80 to 100 each to that number. The chances are that Hon. Duncan Marshall, who, as minister of agriculture, is largely responsible for the system of local farm schools, will not be satisfied till there are 1,000 young men and women studying farm science in the Alberta provincial colleges, and even now, that day does not seem at all remote.

FATHER FIRES SON FOR AIDING UNION WORKERS

John Miller, Jr., son of the head of the Keystone Watch company, of Riverside, N.J., who went into the factory to "learn the business from the bottom up," was fired by his father, following a walkout of 1,000 of the company's employees, whom he is alleged to have aided in unionizing. Miller, who has been interested in unions ever since he put on overalls, is said to have been instrumental in organizing more than 70 per cent of the employees.

PROTECTIVE SYSTEM AND TIN PLATE

J. A. Stevenson in Grain Growers' Guide Tells of One Change Made in Last Budget

There is a pretty little story, illustrative of the workings of the protective system in Canada, to be narrated in connection with the manufacture of tin plate in Canada. Prior to the last budget, item 343 of the customs tariff read:

"Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars, plates or sheets, tin-strip waste, and tin foil—free."

From 344 read: "Tin ware, japanned or not, and all manufactures of tin, n.o.p.—British preferential rate, 15 per cent; intermediate tariff, 22½ per cent; general tariff, 25 per cent."

One of the changes introduced in the last budget was the striking out of the words "plates or sheets" from item 343. Tin plates and sheets therefore come under "all manufactures of tin, n.o.p.," which means "not otherwise provided for" and accordingly became liable to the scale of duties laid down in No. 344.

No one noticed it particularly and as the question of the reason for the alteration was not raised by the opposition, Sir Thomas White volunteered no explanation. But there was an excellent explanation, which clears up the situation. It was announced immediately afterwards that Baldwin Limited, of Swansea, Wales, had bought from the Imperial Munitions Board the very large plant which the latter had erected for the British government in Toronto, on Harbor Commission property. What price they paid has not been disclosed and there is no suggestion that the fact of Stanley Baldwin, M.P., lately a member of the firm, being parliamentary secretary to the treasury, and therefore a member of the Lloyd-George administration, has any bearing on the transaction. The amount paid for the plant, moreover, though its disclosure might be interesting, only concerns the taxpayers of Great Britain. But it is understood that Baldwin Limited declined to begin the manufacture of tin plate in Canada until they were assured of adequate protection against outside competition. And apparently this was a very easy matter to arrange.

A Secret Correspondence
No doubt Sir Thomas White and Mr. Baldwin had a considerable volume of correspondence; the latter was a prominent leader of the tariff reform party in England, and Sir Thomas is one of the foremost exponents of the gospel of protection in Canada. Probably they exchanged views upon fiscal questions and found themselves in complete agreement. The tradition that British ministers must never secure any political favors for themselves out of their position is very strict and it may be safely concluded that Sir Thomas' action was perfectly spontaneous, taken to encourage a new industry and put his principles into practice. Anyhow, one more is added to the list of protected industries in Canada. Tin plate, which, by the way, consists only partially of tin, is chiefly used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, and vessels of various kinds. If there is any increase in its price, as there probably will be, the fruit, vegetable and fish canners will have to pay higher prices for their supplies, and in turn will have to pass on the extra charge to the consumer. Most people have only a limited sum to spend on canned goods and if the prices, which are high enough already, are increased, they will buy less. There will accordingly be a smaller demand for certain fishery and agricultural products and once more the natural industries of the country will have been penalized to help urban manufacturers.

A Previous Attempt
What is the opinion of Dominion Canners Limited on the subject? They can scarcely complain as they are fervent exponents of the protective principle. Nor can a certain member of the cabinet, who is deeply interested in the manufacture of metal products, be highly pleased. Some years ago a firm started a tin-plate industry on a small scale at Morrisburg, Ontario, and applied to the government for tariff protection. They prepared a strong case and many members of the cabinet were understood to be in favor of granting the request. But this particular minister was interested in a tin-plate factory in an American city and put up a strenuous and successful resistance to the proposal. Usually the staunchest of protectionists, on this occasion he could have graduated for membership of the Cobden club. However, the moral of the whole incident is that the sooner all requests for tariff protection come up for public hearing before a committee of parliament, the better for the interests of the plain folk of Canada—Grain Growers' Guide.

It is a strange anomaly that the magnificent system of legal procedure that during the age has been built up for the protection of the weak and helpless is easily distorted into an instrument for destroying the very persons whom it is designed to preserve.

NO FREE SHIPPING IN SASKATCHEWAN

The half rate which had been in effect on the shipping of cattle and sheep in Saskatchewan has been withdrawn, according to notice received from the department at Ottawa. The information states that the government in Saskatchewan is unwilling to pay the half rate, consequently cattle shipped from Saskatchewan points must be shipped at the owner's expense, as payment of half the freight by the Dominion Government was contingent upon the Provincial Government doing likewise.

MILLABLE PORTION U.S. WHEAT CROP 840,000,000 BUS.

Expected Bumper Crop Shrinks Until Now There Is Just Enough to go Around

The total area seeded to winter wheat in the United States last fall was nearly 50,000,000 acres. Thousands of farmers, established in Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, were anxious to take advantage of the government's guarantee. Then came the mildest winter on record, and in February there was confident anticipation of a bumper crop which would far eclipse in magnitude anything in preceding crop history in the United States. The probability was generally estimated at 1,300,000 bushels. Newspapers in the United States which were friendly critics of the government's policy, began to talk about the loss of \$1,000,000,000 which the government would lose on its wheat guarantee.

There were plentiful rains in the spring, and on June 1 an official forecast was issued from Washington that the total wheat crop of the United States would be about 1,230,000,000 bushels, or a crop one-fifth larger than any that was ever before harvested under the Stars and Stripes. Hot, moist weather came in June and the crop shrank to 1,116,000,000 bushels, which was the forecast from Washington on July 1. The weather continued hot in July. The wheat crop of the northwestern states was very seriously damaged, and on August 1 an estimate of 940,000,000 bushels was announced from Washington. That was a shrinkage of practically 300,000,000 bushels since June 1.

"Just Enough to Go Around"
Wallace's Farmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, says in a recent issue: "The bumper crop has disappeared, and now we have a very ordinary crop, in fact, a rather small crop, considering the enormous acreage seeded."

"Canada has been hit in much the same way as our own north-west. Prospects in Australia and India have also turned out much poorer than expected. England, who was talking several months ago about the burdensome wheat crop in America, will now doubtless change her mind. The world would be facing a serious predicament now, indeed, if the United States had not put its guaranteed wheat price into effect a year ago and thus secured an abnormally large acreage. For a time it looked as though this large acreage would produce a yield which would be truly embarrassing, but the weather during June and July has co-operated with fungus pests in such a way as to reduce the yield to a point where there seems to be just enough wheat to go around in nice shape."

"Much wheat, especially spring wheat, is of very poor milling quality. In Iowa, spring wheat is selling as low as \$1.70 per bushel, and much of it will be fed to the hogs. The millable wheat crop of the country this year is probably about 840,000,000 bushels."

ORGANIZED LABOR GAINING GROUND FAST IN INDIA

B. P. Wadia, Pres. Madras Labor Union Gives Interesting Facts

Labor is rapidly organizing in India. In Madras, there are now the Textile Workers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Rickshawwalla's Union, Printers' Union and the Railway Workshop Union. Speaking at a meeting in London on July 26th, Mr. B. P. Wadia, president of the Madras Labor Union, said that the workers of Indian textile factories were paid \$5 a month for a week of 72 hours. During their 12-hour day they were allowed 30 minutes for a meal, but it took so long to file out of the factory and back again, that as a matter of fact each man had only about 12 or 13 minutes in which to swallow his food.

This was India under the reformed factory legislation of 1911! Previously the men had worked a 14, 16 and 17½ hour day. Housing, said Mr. Wadia, was still only an academic problem in India, and housing arrangements are non-existent. Children between the ages of nine and fourteen were employed in factories for six hours a day.

STANDARDIZING POTATO TYPES IN MANITOBA

The Manitoba Potato Growers' Association proposes to standardize four commercial types of potatoes for the province. These are as follows: The Early Ohio type, Irish Cobbler type, Beauty of Hebron type, and Green Mountain type. Potatoes, even of different varieties, but conforming to these types, can be sold under one or other of these commercial names.

The following varieties are included in the four commercial types of potatoes proposed for encouragement:

1. Early Ohio type (including Early Ohio, Early Market, Early Six Weeks, White Ohio, Ohio Junior). Tubers round, oblong or ovoid; skin flesh-colored or light pink, with numerous small raised russet dots.
2. Irish Cobbler Type (including Early Potosky, Extra Early Eureka, Irish Cobbler). Tubers roundish, skin creamy white.
3. Beauty of Hebron Type (including Country Gentleman, Crown Jewel, Early Beauty of Hebron (or Bovee), Gem of Aroostock, Harbinger, Beauty of Hebron, New Queen, Quick Crop, White Elephant, Morgan Seedling). Tubers elongated, somewhat flattened, sometimes spindle-shaped; skin creamy white, more or less clouded with flesh color or light pink.
4. Green Mountain type (including Carman No. 1, Delaware, Dookey, Freeman, Gold Coin, Green Mountain, Green Mountain Junior, Norcross, Snow, State of Maine, Uncle Sam, Section 2, Charles Downing). Tubers moderately to distinctly oblong, usually broad flattened. Skin a dull creamy or light russet color, frequently having russet brown splashes toward the seed end.

These types are the ones listed on the United States market and are of greatest commercial value to Manitoba. Many of the common varieties differ mostly in name and lend themselves to inclusion in the general classes named.

In North Dakota it is found that with the passing of the one-crop system of farming extensive bonanza wheat farms are not only less and less profitable, but unsuited to the new system of diversified farming. They are gradually being broken up into smaller farms and sold or leased.

GREAT AMERICAN LABOR LEADER DEAD

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, died at his home September 9. He was only 49 years of age. He was secretary-treasurer of a sub-district of the United Mine Workers of America in 1895, and rose steadily to the position of president.

When he assumed the duties of president in 1898, the United Mine Workers numbered 43,000 members. From this figure he saw the organization grow until the membership was considerably in excess of 300,000. Some of his notable achievements were the securing of a general wage increase for the miners in 1900, and the winning of the great anthracite strike in the same year, wherein 143,000 mine workers participated. He also aided in the extension of the eight-hour work day in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan and other states.

Mr. Mitchell enjoyed a reputation for a calm, judicial manner of conducting the affairs of his organization at critical times, and for his untiring devotion to the men he served. As a platform speaker he was a ready debater, speaking rapidly, though distinctly. He made a careful study of the conditions of the mining industry in America and of social questions generally, and had written considerably on those subjects.

The women employed in government bureaus in Paris last year numbered over 20,000.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES

1. \$5 in case of a motorcycle, and for any other motor vehicle according to the length of wheel base in inches as follows:
For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 inches.....\$15.00
Exceeding 100 inches but not exceeding 105 inches.....17.50
Exceeding 105 inches but not exceeding 110 inches.....20.00
Exceeding 110 inches but not exceeding 115 inches.....22.50
Exceeding 115 inches but not exceeding 120 inches.....25.00
Exceeding 120 inches but not exceeding 125 inches.....27.50
Exceeding 125 inches but not exceeding 130 inches.....30.00
Exceeding 130 inches but not exceeding 135 inches.....32.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 inches.....35.00

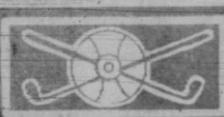
2. The foregoing fees shall include the cost of one set of number plates.
 3. The fee, payable after October 1 in any year, shall be one-half of the fee above prescribed.
 4. Fire-engines and fire patrol apparatus, police patrol and municipal owned ambulances shall be exempt from payment of the above fees, but such motor vehicles shall be registered and number plates issued on payment of fee of one dollar for each pair of number plates on filing of the statement required under section 3 of "The Motor Vehicle Act."
- E. TROWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.



WHY LOSE INTEREST WAITING?

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

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HON. C. R. MITCHELL, Provincial Treasurer. W. V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.



The Sporting Page



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FINAL GAME IN BASEBALL SERIES WON BY HUSTLERS

Both Pitchers In Good Form, But Vets Unable to Bunch Hits Enough To Win

The grand finale to the famous provincial championship baseball series was pulled off at Diamond Park, Wed. Hustlers were successful in defeating yesterday afternoon, when the Calgary Edmonton Veterans in a hotly contested game, the fifth and deciding one of the series. Score 4 to 0.

The Veterans were decidedly out of form, several of their best players not coming up to their usual mark. Kutina and Bissett, two of their best batters having come to the diamond without that good eye. But few errors were made during the game, the biggest one, from the writer's viewpoint, being the one made by umpire Pearson, when he called Bissett's long fly to left field a foul. Had this misfortune not occurred, the Veterans would have had two scores to their credit not to speak of a whole lot of encouragement for the rest of the game.

Stiffy Lewis and brother Dodger was the battery for the Hustlers, while Kelso and Adam acted in the same capacity for the Veterans. Both Lewis and Kelso pitched remarkable ball, Lewis allowing seven hits, which however the Vets were unable to bunch enough to tally. Kelso went him one better by allowing only six hits. While at the bat, Kelso seemed to be the man with the big stick, he touching Lewis for three singles and a long fly out of four times up at bat. Starkey also did good work at the bat, he also touching up for four times only one of which was credited as a hit.

Just before the game began Mayor Clarke in the "Edmonton" piloted by Wop May swooped down over Diamond Park a couple of times and tossed baseballs out to the players. This lent an added attraction for the benefit of the Calgary rooters.

The curtain will now be drawn over the grand old sport of baseball for this season, however, the Veterans will be right on the dot ready for the spring opening next year. It is to be hoped that Edmonton will see as good baseball then as has been displayed the past season.

Reading International league club has received an offer of \$5,000 from the Philadelphia Nationals for Pitcher Brown, the youngster who has been doing such remarkable hurling this season. Manager Dooin and the Reading Association have turned down the offer, as Brown was to be delivered to the Phillies immediately.

Never in the history of organized baseball has Reading received such an offer for a player. It is more than was paid for Frank Baker, the homerun king, when he was a member of the Reading Tri-State club in 1908, and more than paid for Maurice Rath, Jack Leivelt, Milk Lynch, Pitcher Jake Northrop and other star players who were sold from there to the majors.

TRADE BENEFITS SECURED BY THE UNION LABEL

The union label adds to business as a leading inducement to union buyers and to union merchants. It keeps trade at home where there is local enterprise. It benefits the retailer as well as the wholesaler. It individualizes quality with price. It aids the newspaper and the union whose tenets it advertises. It is beneficial for stability. It defies unscrupulous competition. It helps to establish the wage scale. It insures a recognition of rights. It is a profit producer. Its colors glow with humanity. Its insignias stand for health, skill and dignity. It is the foe of the "open shop," and it points to a growing co-operation among the workers for the millennium of universal rights. It wins patronage on merit, indexes character and promotes individuality.

SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Juniors Under 16 Years and Under 90 Pounds Weight—Seniors Irrespective of Weight

The classification of players in the public school football league, is on the basis of age and weight, according to the schedule which has just been released. Players must be under sixteen years of age, and under ninety pounds in weight in order to qualify as juniors, while a senior player is any boy under sixteen years of age irrespective of weight. Should a player play one game with a senior team in the football series, he immediately becomes classified as a senior player. Officials handling these games, whose names are attached, are asked to see that the result of these games are phoned to Mr. Thompson, Norwood.

SENIORS
South Group
 Sept. 23—Ritchie vs. King Edward—Mr. Ainlay.
 Sept. 25—Queen Alex vs. Garneau—Mr. Clayton.
 Sept. 30—King Edward vs. Ritchie—Mr. Livingston.
 Oct. 6—Garneau vs. Queen Alex—Mr. Murray.

West Group
 Sept. 23—Oliver vs. McKay—Mr. Harmon.
 Sept. 25—McKay vs. Westmount—Mr. Grant.
 Sept. 30—Westmount vs. Oliver—Mr. Scott.

East Group
 Sept. 23—Queens Avenue vs. McCauley—Mr. Beckwith.
 Sept. 25—McCauley vs. A. Taylor—Mr. McDiarmid.
 Sept. 30—A. Taylor vs. Queens Avenue—Mr. Elliott.

North Group
 Sept. 23—Parkdale vs. Norwood—Mr. Ronning.
 Sept. 25—H. A. Gray vs. Highlands—Mr. Sutherland.
 Sept. 30—Norwood vs. Parkdale—Mr. Gauble.
 Oct. 6—Highlands vs. H. A. Gray—Mr. Millions.

Semi-finals—(A) winners of S. Group vs. winners of W. Group. (B) winners of E. Group vs. winners of N. Group.
 Final—Winners of A. vs. Winners of B.

JUNIORS
South Group (A)
 Sept. 24—Ritchie vs. King Edward—Rutherford to furnish referee.
 Sept. 29—King Edward vs. Rutherford—Mr. Clayton.
 Oct. 7—Rutherford vs. Ritchie—Mr. Ainlay.

South Group (B)
 Queen Alex vs. Garneau—Mr. Marion.
 Garneau vs. Queen Alex—Mr. Murray.
 Oct. 9—Winners of (A) vs. winners of (B).

West Group
 Sept. 24—McKay vs. Donald Ross—Mr. Grant.
 Sept. 29—Oliver vs. Westmount—Mr. Balfour.
 Oct. 7—Donald Ross vs. McKay—Mr. Taylor.
 Oct. 9—Westmount vs. Oliver—Donald Ross to furnish referee.

East Group
 Sept. 24—Queens Avenue vs. McCauley—Mr. Willis.
 Sept. 29—McCauley vs. A. Taylor—Mr. Todd.
 Oct. 7—A. Taylor vs. Queens Avenue—Mr. Elliott.
North Group (A)
 Sept. 24—N. Edmonton vs. Highlands—Delton to furnish referee.
 Sept. 29—Highlands vs. Delton—Mr. Third.
 Oct. 7—Delton vs. N. Edmonton—Mr. Somerville.

North Group (B)
 Sept. 24—Parkdale vs. Norwood—Mr. Miscner.
 Sept. 29—Norwood vs. H. A. Gray—Mr. Sutherland.
 Oct. 7—H. A. Gray vs. Parkdale—Mr. Thompson.
 Oct. 9—Winners of (A) vs. winners of (B).
 Semi-finals—(A) winners of S. Group vs. winners of W. Group. (B) winners of E. Group vs. winners of N. Group.

WORLD'S SERIES WILL OPEN NEXT WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1

First Two Games At Cincinnati Between Cincinnati Reds and Chicago White Sox

The world's series for the baseball championship will open at Cincinnati on October 1st, between the Cincinnati Reds, winners of the National league pennant, and the Chicago White Sox, the prospective winners of the American league pennant. Chicago has not yet earned the title in the American league but the National commission think it is almost impossible for Cleveland, the holder of the second place, to gain the lead, so have made their arrangements on that theory.

The teams will play the first two games in Cincinnati, and then before the eighth game, which will be played in Chicago, it will be decided by lot where the last game should be contested, should the series stretch out to this length. The schedule calls for continuous playing on each day, weather permitting.

The umpires will be Wm. Evans and R. F. Nallin, of the American league, and Chas. Rigler and E. C. Quigley, of the National league. Fifteen hundred tickets have been voted by the commission for distribution between the major and minor league clubs of the country. Twenty-three players on each club are eligible for the series. They are as follows:

Chicago—Eddie Cicotte, Eddie Collins, John Collins, Urban Faber, Oscar Felsch, Chas. Gandil, Joe Jenkins, Jos. Jackson, Wm. James, Richard Kerr, Harry Leibold, Grover Lowdermilk, Byrd Lynn, Harvey McClellan, Fred McMullin, J. H. Mayer, Eddie Murphy, Chas. Risburg, Ray Schalk, J. J. Sullivan, G. Weaver, R. H. Wilkinson and Claude Williams.

Cincinnati—Nick Allen, R. N. Bressler, Jacob Daubert, L. B. Duncum, Ray Fisher, H. Eller, E. F. Gerner, H. Groh, Wm. Kopfa, A. Laque, S. W. Magee, A. B. Mitchell, A. E. Neale, W. A. Riden, Morris Rath, Jas. Ring, Ed. Roush, W. Ruether, H. F. Sallee, Chas. See, H. Shreiber, J. L. Smith and Ivy Wingo.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS HOLD FIELD DAY PROGRAM OCT. 3

High School Events at South Side Grounds—Public Schools at Exhibition Grounds

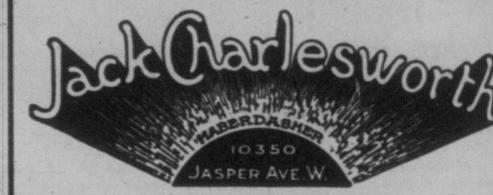
The annual athletic field day for the public schools has been set for October 3rd. The public schools will hold their program at the exhibition grounds and the High School students will stage their events at the South Side athletic grounds. The executive committee had a meeting a few days ago, when the various committees for the sports were appointed and other matters dealt with.

On Friday, October 10, the cross-country long distance race will take place. A number of elimination races are being run off in the schools on Friday, September 26th. Next Tuesday field events and umpire for boys will be held at the McKay Avenue school grounds. The same day, school girls will hold a basketball tournament at the Oliver school grounds.

Persons who preach the overthrow of the government by force, who advocate violence and teach armed revolution, must be dealt with as individuals.

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**PRINCE OF WALES
ORDERS "SMILE HAT"
FROM TOM CAMPBELL**

"It is said that the Prince of Wales was tendered the best reception in Edmonton that he had received on his trip throughout Canada. At any rate he seemed to thoroughly appreciate the efforts that had been made to show him that the people of Edmonton welcomed him in the city, and that he said he had already made plans to come again. Many were the remarks passed that the Prince was a real sport when he came to the baseball game and sat on the grass in the blazing hot sun to watch our boys cavort around the diamond, and great pleasure was displayed in the fact that he was taking an interest in the grand old game of baseball.

Did some one tell him that day of the "Smile Hats" that were offered to the players who succeeded in making the longest hit during some of the games that had been played on our diamond? Anyway, the Prince, while at Field, B. C., took a notion he wanted one of Tom Campbell's "Smile Hats," so had his secretary wire at once for one of the hats which cause the wearer to wear a smile that won't come off. It is evident that the Prince knew a good thing when he saw it and will now have the best of headgear, when he goes about in the coast cities, on his tour. However, everyone will agree that the Prince doesn't need to wear a "Smile Hat" in order to wear a smile, for he had one of his own that was very evident.

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VOL. 1, No. 25.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1919

POLICE UNIONS.

The question of police unions will not be settled by resolutions from Police Chief's conventions. Neither will arbitrary rulings on the part of the authorities be the deciding factor. Unions of policemen will stand or fall according to the determination, or lack of determination as the case may be, on the part of the workers themselves. Steadfastness to the principles of unionism—or lack of it—has always in the history of Organized Labor, been the deciding factor in the success or failure of any trade-union organization. The same condition will apply to the police or any other body of workers who desire to unite for mutual benefit or protection. Laws against combinations of workers, coupled with the most bitter persecutions, did not stop the growth of British trade unionism. Therefore we repeat that organization of workmen who are employed as policemen, will stand or fall according to the sincerity of the desire for organization on the part of the workers themselves.

A DECIDED ADVANTAGE.

"When Labor and Capital argue in formal debate, certainly those who represent Labor seem to have a decided advantage in their oratorical manner of advancing their arguments, and in the preparation of the facts on which these arguments are based."

There is nothing at all surprising in the above remark of the Toronto Telegram regarding the debates that took place at the Industrial Conference. The advantage of the Labor representatives does not, however, lie in their superiority as individuals, although they lose nothing by comparison in that respect.

The most outstanding reason for the superiority of Labor representatives at the Ottawa Conference, or any other like gathering, is the incontrovertible fact that practically all the elements of right and reason are on Labor's side. When a lady delegate from across the continent could, within a few hours of her arrival in Ottawa, quote specific instances to prove that workers right in the Conference City, while the debate was going on, were being exploited in a most shameful manner, can it be wondered that the Labor delegates should have a "decided advantage" in presenting their arguments?

Another phase of the question is revealed in the motives underlying the arguments. Labor's delegates fight for a larger, fuller, better life for the mass. The representatives of big business have no such high motives to lend sincerity and passion to their argument. Labor fights to free the multitude. Privilege fights to retain privilege. Right and justice, reason and honor lend their appeal to Labor's argument.

AMALGAMATION THE GOAL.

The steady evolution of the trades' union movement in Great Britain toward amalgamation and solidification, as the result of many years of education and agitation, is the greatest possible argument against a revolutionary movement that seeks to tear down in its entirety the present Labor organization, with the hope of raising from the ruins a movement that will be efficacious for the cure of all the workers' economic ills. There can be no comparison between the steady development of industrial amalgamation in Britain and the One Big Union movement in America. The former means the application of the accumulative education of a century of varied experience; the latter is a movement conceived in theories and dreams and not built on the foundation of experience. As a matter of fact the O.B.U. is not an industrial but a political movement.

Education and agitation toward industrial amalgamation must go on. The line of demarcation between organizations whose interests are co-related is undoubtedly the greatest source of weakness in the Labor movement of America. The agitation is going on and we find the Miners' International Union passing a resolution calling for negotiations with the railway unions which may soon lead to the formation of an organization similar to the British Triple Alliance. Other organizations are contemplating similar action, and when it is pointed out that only in the last five years has the principle of amalgamation been asserting itself in Britain, there is every reason to hope that when the movement starts in America it will rapidly gain momentum. It required ten years of education and active propaganda to impress the average British trade unionist with the necessity of closer affiliation. The same route must be followed here and industrial amalgamation of unions whose interests are co-related should be the goal of every advanced Labor organization.

SUSPICIOUS.

There is something about the recent debate in Parliament in connection with the newly established Board of Commerce, that arouses suspicion. It is unusual to say the least to hear criticism of a government undertaking from the benches to the right of Mr. Speaker. It is especially notable when the opposition leader defends the subject of attack.

The Board of Commerce has not accomplished anything of great moment as yet, but one of the commissioners, Mr. O'Connor, has been since his appointment, a little too outspoken to suit the peace of mind of some whose practices the board might interfere with. Of course the government could not very well have Mr. O'Connor removed because he showed a proper enthusiasm in connection with his job. But—if private members on the Government benches could be induced to attack the "offending" commissioner, with the chance that opposition members might take advantage of an opportunity to make Mr. O'Connor the "goat" for an attack on the Government, would it not strengthen the administration's position, if they decided to remove the commissioner, to point to the fact that the people's representatives had condemned him?

It is quite possible that there was no ulterior motive in the attack on the Board of Commerce in general, and Mr. O'Connor in particular, but the incident is worthy of notice.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The National Conference on Industrial Relations declared itself to be unanimously in favor of the proportionate representation plan. The declaration of the Government that a Speakers' Conference would be called to investigate the merits of proportional representation was welcomed and the committee urged that such action be not delayed. (Another conference!)

The speech of E. S. Woodward, of Victoria was according to dispatches, easily the clearest argument given to the Conference by any of the speakers. Some of the figures quoted by Mr. Woodward are worthy of repetition. "In the Commons, Senate, and all Provincial Legislatures, there were but six labor men against 714 representing the employing trades. The percentage of population engaged in labor," said Mr. Woodward, "was 45.2 per cent.; farmers 34.3 per cent.; business and professional 20.5 per cent. If Labor was given fair representation, it would have 45.2 per cent. representation, or 400 members in the various parliaments." These are figures that should make working men and women think.

In considering proportional representation it must be borne in mind that the present grouping and dividing of constituencies would have to be discarded to make the plan effective. As an example, Edmonton district as at present divided would not benefit from the proportional representation method of voting, because of the fact that when only one member is elected from each division he could not, under any system imaginable, represent any more than one section of the voters in that division.

To make the proportionate plan effective in this district, the divisions must be grouped into one and allotted the number of members

to which the district would be entitled according to the percentage of Canadian voters who are domiciled within its boundaries. If Edmonton district was entitled, then, to three members as at present, they would be elected at large by all the voters in the district, which includes a large farming area outside the city proper. Thus it will be readily seen that while under the present plan three Conservative candidates might be elected with a very small majority in each division, under the proportionate plan that would not occur. For instance: If four candidates were running in each division as at present constituted, very little over one-third of the voters might be represented. Suppose in East Edmonton the top man was elected with 1,000 votes. Number two received 950, number three, 900; number four, 850; 1,000 voters would be represented in Parliament and 2,700 would not be represented. Or to count the three divisions together assuming for convenience that in West and South Edmonton the vote was the same, 3,000 voters would under the present method be represented by three members, while 8,100 would not be represented at all. Under the system of voting in the district at large by the proportionate representation method such unjust and inequitable representation would be impossible.

U. S. LABOR IN POLITICS.

The rank and file of the Labor movement in the United States have decided to enter the political field. Having so decided, the opposition of Samuel Gompers and lesser officials in the A. F. of L., has not visibly deterred the American workers in their determination to take an independent stand in the political life of the country.

In the face of Mr. Gompers' opposition the New York Federation of Labor passed a resolution to form a Labor Party, and the Illinois State Federation took the same stand. Later a number of International Unions in convention assembled have taken similar action. These unions include the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the United Mine Workers of America.

A National Labor Party after the pattern of the British organization, seems to be assured in the United States and a Labor group in Congress and Senate, holding the balance of power, is predicted by those who are active in the formation of the new third party.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

One of the employers' delegates at the Ottawa Conference made a remark to the effect that he and his colleagues were rightly seated on the opposition benches because they were naturally on the defensive. Defending what? As our preacher would say, we leave this thought with you.

Some employers said they were in favor of an "average" eight hour day in Canada. We suppose they wanted their employees to work ten hours while the other fellow's workmen put in six to make up the average.

A large number of miners in Nova Scotia are unemployed because of lack of orders for coal. The railways of Canada consume 10 million tons of coal annually and it is estimated that two-thirds of it comes from the United States. The miners can hardly be blamed for petitioning the Government to have more Canadian coal used on Canadian railways.

There may be some justification for industrial action to enforce the nationalization of mines in Great Britain because that is as much an industrial as it is a political question. But a strike to force the withdrawal of troops from Russia is an entirely different matter and the opposition of Messrs. Henderson and Clynes was particularly aimed at that phase of the move for direct action in the old land.

The Steel Workers are putting up a wonderful fight against the Corporation, and in the face of tremendous odds. All the strong-arm methods of the feudal ages are being used against the workers in the terrific struggle and the steel barons are determined to retain their system of slavery at any cost.

Within a few hours after Miss Gutteridge, of Vancouver, arrived in Ottawa she met a woman who worked a whole week and two nights overtime for \$3.37. Here is Miss Gutteridge's story:

"Two days ago, in the City of Ottawa," said Miss Gutteridge, "I spoke to a woman who is working here. She worked a whole week and two nights overtime recently on piece work and was paid for her work \$3.37!

"This woman was paid at the rate of 4 cents a dozen on the work she was doing and to obtain a wage of \$12 a week she would have had to perform the one operation she was engaged on 300 dozen times. "And that is not all. Part of this same order was handled by other manufacturers and they paid 16 1/4 cents a dozen where this employer I have spoken of paid 4 cents. He did not have the excuse that he was competing with others."

It is not surprising that Senator Robertson took occasion to compliment the debater after Miss Gutteridge had concluded her ringing appeal for the minimum wage.

**THREE SHIPYARDS
REFUSE TO SIGN
NEW WAGE SCALE**

Three of the largest shipbuilding companies in the Bay district at San Francisco, have refused to sign the new wage scale and working agreement, and all their men will be called out October 1st according to a statement issued by the Pacific Coast Metal Trades' Council.

The three companies are the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company; Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., and the San Francisco Shipbuilding Co.

**MINERS RECEIVE
ALLOWANCES WHILE
IN RETRAINING**

Provision has now been made by the government for the payment of increased allowances to married miners who are undergoing retraining through the vocational branch of the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment. The department has been given authority to pay allowances to these miners at similar rates to those paid to men who are granted training on inability to return to previous occupation owing to war disability.

NEW STYLES

With
THE OLD INTEGRITY

You'll find more men this fall waiting to buy good clothes than there are clothes or good woollens to make them. Stiek to the staunch-reliable make that you know, or you'll find yourself paying full price for less than the full standard of service and quality.

Stanley & Jackson Clothes mean the new styles with the old integrity of fabrics and sound tailoring—

\$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$50.00

Stanley & Jackson

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**A New Shipment of E. C. Burt's
High Grade American Footwear
Just Arrived from New York**

We have just opened up a magnificent selection of the season's most approved styles from one of the foremost of American makers of high grade footwear for women. The modern woman wants her feet to be neat and trim and in these new Fall lines that wish can be fully gratified. If "Milady's foot is naturally slim, so much the better, but if it is inclined to be wide, the present cut of shoe will give her desired slender silhouette and the correct poise so much desired by all well dressed women. See these Edwin C. Burt's American shoes Tuesday, second floor.

WOMEN'S BLACK KID BOOTS—With 9-inch tops. Goodyear welted leather soles, military heels. A very smart and dressy walking boot. All sizes. Price **\$15.00**

WOMEN'S BLACK KID BOOTS—With 9-inch tops, hand turned sole. Louis kid covered heels, plain toe, long vamp. All sizes. Price **\$16.50**

WOMEN'S BLACK KID PUMPS—Tongued style with strap and button. Shown for the first time in the west. Some thing quite new. Price **\$13.00**

(Second Floor)

Men's "Astoria Boots, New Fall Styles

Men who are on the lookout for a real snappy Fall Shoe should see these. All the new leathers in black, tan and brown now in stock. Several decidedly new styles to choose from. All sizes and all widths. Prices

\$11.50 AND \$12.00

**Dress Goods Section was Never
Better Prepared**

Gabardines are Still Very Popular

We are showing a full range of excellent quality wool gabardines in the correct fall weight. The following shades are here to choose from: Sand, open, fawn, plum, nigger brown, myrtle, nut brown, taupe, navy and black; 50 inches wide. Per yard **\$4.75**

Fancy Novelty Checks

These are especially suitable for children's school wear, or for separate skirts. We have them in a good range of fall color combinations, sand and blue, grey and brown, plum and grey, brown and fawn, and blue and brown; 38 inches wide. Special, per yard **\$1.39**

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

**COLD STORAGE LAW
UPHELD IN OHIO STATE**

The Ohio state supreme court has upheld the Smith cold storage law which gives the state the right to seize and sell at public auction food which has been held in cold storage longer than the statute provides.

**SIX THOUSAND
GARMENT WORKERS
GO ON STRIKE**

Six thousand members of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union of New York City, are on strike for reduced hours and increased pay. About 1,000 of this number will soon return to work, as offers of settlement have been received from 100 firms. Their demands include the 44-hour week, a minimum of \$50 to tailors, \$40 to machine helpers, \$35 to female helpers and \$45 to alteration tailors.

**SEVERAL HUNDRED
UNION MOLDERS
GO ON STRIKE**

Several hundred union molders employed in seven foundries in Battle Creek, Mich., are on strike following a refusal of their employers to accede to the demands. The struck concerns are the Nichols & Sheppard, Tracing Machine Co., American Steam Pump Co., Union Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek Jobbing Co., Advance Rumely Co., and the Duplex Printing Machine Co.

**CENTRAL LABOR
COUNCIL DONATES
TWO FOUNTAINS**

The public spiritedness and generosity of the unionists has been demonstrated by the Central Labor Council of Greybull, Wyo., donating to the city two drinking fountains. It is hoped this action will result in city council adding others at an early date.

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