

RESUME OF ACTIVITIES OF ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOR DURING PAST YEAR; CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS MADE

Report of President and Secretary-Treasurer Setting Forth Certain Legislative Requirements Deemed To Be Interests of Wage Earners of Province.

To the Officers and Delegates to the sixth annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor convened in Calgary, January 5th, 1920.

At our last convention held in Medicine Hat, January 6th to 10th, 1919, resolutions were adopted setting forth certain legislative requirements deemed to be in the interests of the wage earners of the Province.

These various items of proposed legislation were referred to our executive for compilation and presentation to the Alberta and Dominion governments.

A meeting was held with the Alberta Cabinet, January 30th, 1919, when our memorandum containing 27 items of proposed legislation and amendments to existing legislation was presented.

Compensation Act. This measure was redrafted with a view of having its application more clearly defined. The schedule of payments was increased in the case of funeral benefits to \$100 and for total disability to \$10 per week with an additional amount of \$2 for the first dependent with a maximum of \$16 per week.

vention should instruct the incoming executive to press for their inclusion. The scale of compensation is still far too small, there is no good reason why our industrial cripples should receive less than our military cripples, we should press for the amount to be raised at least in conformity with this.

(Continued on Page Two)

EDMONTON DELEGATE



ELMER E. ROPER Of the Printing Pressmen's Union, who will represent the Trades and Labor Council at the Calgary Convention.

MONTREAL EDITOR DECLARES OPEN SHOP

C. F. Crandall, editor of the Montreal Star, has notified his editors and report on 1st January 1920 as no part of a member of a union will be employed on the editorial staff.

EDMONTON DELEGATE



J. H. TREBLE Who will represent the Journeymen Barbers' Local No. 227 at the Calgary Convention.

ILLINOIS MINERS MAIL THEIR REPORT BY AIRPLANE

In forwarding an election return to the Chicago office of the Illinois State Federation of Labor the Miners' Union at Pochontas concluded to be up-to-date and mailed their report by aeroplane.

and aspirations of labor at this time. Not only have we the fundamental questions to consider but there are a large number of remedial measures that have been requested by us for some time, which the war spirit set aside, we may now confidently expect these will receive due consideration.

Alberta Federation of Labor

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT



The Alberta Federation of Labor was organized at a meeting called by the provincial executives and held in Lethbridge in June, 1912. Since then the Federation has been recognized as the official mouthpiece of the organized workers of the province, and has collected the thoughts and ideas of the organized workers and assembled the same into practical legislation.

ALF. FARMILLO

Alf. Farmillo, Vice-President of the Alberta Federation of Labor is one of the younger labor officials in this province, whilst but a young man he has passed through some of the most important offices in the Trade Union Movement.

Becoming a member of his local union of Operative Stone-masons, in the city of Lincoln, some 17 years ago, he has a continuous membership in the Trade Union Movement, from then on.

At the age of 18 we find him minute Secretary and Vice-President of the Hull Lodge of Stone Masons, and can claim credit of being the first President of the Scotchopp Lodge of Operative Masons.

Upon arriving in this country he was admitted to the Union he is now a member, on a clearance card, from the British union. In the year 1913 he was chosen by the Stone Cutters of the province to be the Secretary of the Provincial Conference, which body was formed for the mutual interests of all stonecutters in the province, as well as establishing a uniform rate of pay for all Stonecutters working in the Province.

(Continued on page 4).

DEMAND UNION LABEL ON YOUR PRINTED MATTER

Goods Bearing Union Label Represents Good Workmanship and Good Conditions.

(By R. McCreath, Edmonton)

All down the ages there has been "two or three gathered together" for the fostering and perpetuating of a high and noble purpose, the spreading influences of which would bring more converts, and with the coming of the converts there would come an added impetus, an increasing breadth of outlook, and an increased measure of accomplishment on behalf of that particular cause and those whom it represented, and particularly those whom it was desired to help along the way.

(Continued on page 4).

BARBERS' LICENSE LAW WILL COME BEFORE CONVENTION

Provisions If Put Into Effect Would Tend to Better the Conditions of the Trade.

One of the questions to be dealt with at the coming convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor will be the Barbers' License Law of Alberta, which is an act regulating the qualifications of Barbers and the sanitation of Barber shops, to create a Board of Examiners for the licensing of persons to carry on such practice, to insure the better education of such practitioners, to provide rules regulating the proper sanitation of barber shops, schools, and colleges, preventing the spreading of contagious and infectious diseases, thereby insuring to the general public cleaner and better service.

The provisions of the act are too long to allow space for complete publication and suffice to say that they cover everything so far as cleanliness, sanitation, etc. are concerned, also applicants for Barbers' license must undergo an educational test as well as demonstrate their ability in the shaving and hair cutting line. There are twenty-two sections in all, which if put into operation would tend to better the conditions of the trade.

CREED CONTAINED IN CONSTITUTION OF TEACHERS FED.

We believe in democracy, and in the schools as the chief agency of democracy.

We believe that the schools have failed of their fullest attainment because of undemocratic administration, adherence to tradition, and lack of responsiveness to the needs of the community; and that the teachers must find the remedy, if it is to be found.

We believe that servility breeds servility, and that if the schools are to produce free, unafraid men and women, American citizens of the highest type the teachers must live and work in an atmosphere of freedom and self-respect.

We believe that the teacher is one of the most highly productive of workers, and that the best interests of the schools and of the people demand an intimate contact and an effective co-operation between the teachers and the other workers of the community—upon whom the future of democracy must depend.—(Constitution of American Federation of Teachers.)

BYRON W. BELLAMY

Vice-President of the Alberta Federation of Labor, was born in Newbury, Ontario, in April, 1875, served his apprenticeship with his father, the late T. A. Bellamy, in Ingersoll. He later resided in St. Thomas, Toronto, Huntsville, St. Catharines (where he became a member of the I.T.U.), Dundas, Huntsville and Orillia where, nearly twenty years ago he married Belle Knox, sister of the world-famous athlete, Walter Knox. He has resided in Medicine Hat for nearly fifteen years, a charter member of the Typographical Union in that city, and has been secretary-treasurer since its organization ten years ago.

With W. R. Trotter he instituted the Medicine Hat Trades and Labor Council some years ago, and until recently has been a delegate, holding various offices. For nearly two years he was secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor, and he is now serving his seventh term as secretary-treasurer of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions. The past four years he has been a member of the Medicine Hat school board, as well as the library board, and in 1919 has been chairman of both institutions. At the recent elections Mr. Bellamy was a successful candidate for alderman, polling a large vote, and but a few votes behind top man.

Mr. Bellamy this year was delegate of the Alberta Federation of Labor to the Trades and Labor Congress convention, and has also attended the Calgary, Toronto and Ottawa conventions of that body.

TRADE UNIONISTS HAVE BECOME MORE INTERNATIONAL

(By Alex. Ross, M.L.A. for Centre Calgary)

Discussions at Washington Conference Demonstrated Need for International Co-operation. That our present Labor Organizations are inadequate to meet the changing industrial development has long been recognized by thoughtful members in the Labor movement. There is probably no other subject that has created more discord amongst wage earners than the question of method or system of organization best suited to meet the future needs of Labor.

(Continued on page 4).

NEED AND DESIRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY IS DEMONSTRATED BY GIGANTIC STRIKES THE WORLD OVER

During Past Decade Order of the Day Has Been Organization and Combination, With Labor Doing the Organizing and Capital the Combining, Each Competing With the Other for Supremacy.

(By Frank Wheatley, Bankhead, Alberta, President of the Alberta Federation of Labor.)

Since the conclusion of the Great War, the most notable feature presented for the student of sociology is the gigantic strikes that have been put into operation the world over by Labor Organizations, denoting the birth of a new spirit, the need and the desire for Industrial Democracy.

During the past decade the order of the day has been, Organization and Combination, with the result that powerful organizations of labor have been built up on the one side, and on the other, far reaching combines of Capital have monopolized the vital industries of the various nations, each competing with the other for supremacy.

The recent strikes of Railroad Workers, Mineworkers, Steelworkers, Longshoremen, etc., have all been characterized by the splendid method of organization, and their determination to succeed in their objective. While Capital has been just as relentless in its struggle for mastery, aided by Government and subsidized Press, resulting for the most part in distress, discrimination, and compromise.

The effect of the fight on that element of Society known as the Public, has been nothing short of a calamity, for though they did not concern themselves with the issues that Labor had frequently placed before them for their consideration and investigation, it evolved on them to share the resultant miseries when deprived of the utilities which were withheld for the time being, not to mention the increased cost which is finally placed on them by the expense incurred through the struggle.

An example of this was seen in the recent strike of Alberta Miners, when the Government authorized an increase of twenty-five cents per ton on coal to reimburse the Coal Operators for the loss incurred through the strike, the Mineworkers however gained some of the said twenty-five cents, but for the yearly output of six million tons, the public will pay one million and half dollars extra on its coal bill, but no voice is raised by that Public as to the conditions that brought the strike about, they merely howl about the High Cost of Living, and pay the toll, the Mineworker is satisfied he has left "his mark" and builds up again for another effort.

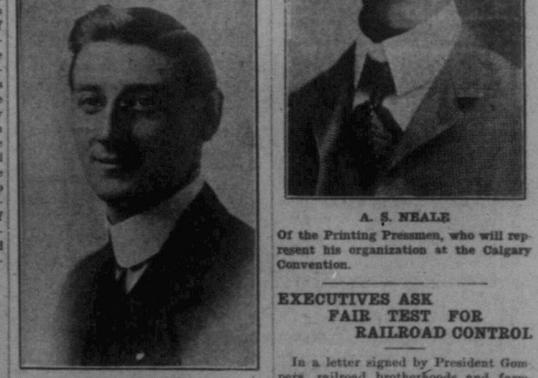
To the minds of those who will give time to reason with the problem, it must be apparent that this mode of conducting our affairs is including all parties in ruinous competition, and to ask ourselves if we should not drop this competitive method, and to see the factors in establishing co-operation.

The time has arrived when the states (Continued on page 6).

BREAD PRICES MAY TAKE ANOTHER JUMP IN THIS CITY

That the price of bread in Edmonton will likely take a jump in the near future, is the opinion of some of the bakers of this city. They say that the recent order of the Canadian Wheat Board to raise the price of wheat to \$2.80 per bushel and the fact that eastern cities have already raised the price of bread per loaf two or three cents will affect the price of bread in this city. The raise here, however, may not be so great as that in eastern cities but at least it will be one cent per loaf.

EDMONTON DELEGATE



H. G. TURNER Of Civic Service Union No. 52, who will represent that organization at the Calgary Convention.

MACHINISTS WILL NOT SUBMIT TO CUMMINS BILL

Strike Vote Taken Month Ago Favored Immediate Walkout In Event of Bill's Passage.

Organized Machinists in the United States have served notice on congress that they would not submit to enactment of the Cummins railroad bill, with its drastic anti-strike provisions. In anticipation of the passage of the bill, the Machinists took a strike vote more than a month ago, at which 98 per cent of the 125,000 members of the union favored an immediate walkout in the event of the bill's passage by both houses of congress, but the result was not made known through fear that the brotherhoods might appear in the light of attempting to coerce the law-making branch of the government.

William H. Johnson, president of the International Association of Machinists, stated that the machinists were the only railroad employees who have taken a strike vote, but the heads of all the brotherhoods, fourteen in all, were summoned to meet in Washington, December 29th, to consider pending railway legislation and define precisely their position on the issue in the Cummins bill, which would prevent strikes and put strikers in jail. The call for the conference was issued by Samuel Gompers.

EDMONTON DELEGATE



JOHN H. BRAMHAM Of the Plumbers' Union, who will represent the Trades and Labor Council at the Calgary Convention.

SIXTH CONVENTION ALTA. FED. LABOR MOST IMPORTANT

Delegates Should Come Prepared To Work Harmoniously On All Questions.

(By Walter Smitten, Secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor)

The convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor to be held in Calgary commencing January 5th, 1920, will be one of the most important ever held. More than a year has passed since active hostilities in the great war ceased, we have passed from a period of turmoil and war to one of peace. During the war the workers were called upon to make great sacrifices, and almost without exception, they nobly responded believing that with the successful conclusion of the conflagration a broader and better spirit toward democracy would be universally established.

We have now had ample time to realize just the consideration we may expect to get if we are prepared to sit idly by and the delegates should in no uncertain manner give voice to the aims

EDMONTON DELEGATE



A. S. NEALE Of the Printing Pressmen, who will represent his organization at the Calgary Convention.

EXECUTIVES ASK FAIR TEST FOR RAILROAD CONTROL

In a letter signed by President Gompers, railroad brotherhoods and farmers' organizations' executives, the president was asked to favor an extension of governmental operation of the railroads for two years.

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RESUME OF ACTIVITIES OF ALBERTA FED. OF LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

objective of nationalization of all health effort.

Coal Mines Act.
Section 17 was amended to provide for the appointment of an examining board for the province on which there shall be two working miners, whose duties shall be to hold examinations and determine qualifications for mine manager, overseen, and fire boss. Section 34 was amended to read "All wages earned by any person or persons employed in or about a mine from the first day to the fifteenth day of each month, both days inclusive, shall be paid on the first Saturday after the 28th day of the same month, and all wages earned from the sixteenth day to the last day of each month, both days inclusive, shall be paid on the first Saturday after the 12th day of the following month." The power given an employer to retain moneys due for doctors' fees was repealed. Safety lamps must be examined by a person holding a first, second or third class certificate. The two persons appointed by workmen to inspect a mine shall be or have been practical miners. The provisions for payment of wages are still far from being satisfactory, some months having only one pay day and some three, this convention should press for a fortnightly payment of wages for these workers. We should also press for the enactment of legislation that would prevent men working at the coal face until they have obtained a certificate of competency from a board of examiners.

One Day's Rest in Seven.
No measure of relief was adopted for those workers who are engaged in continuous occupations. The Lord's Day Act only provides protection for those workers who ordinarily work more than eight hours per day. In line with the labor proposals adopted in connection with the peace conference we would recommend that the incoming executive be instructed to press for the adoption of a universal maximum 44 hour week for all workers in the province with provisions that will grant at least one day's rest in seven.
Allowances to Mothers.
This measure provides for the appointment of an inspector by every city or town whose duty it shall be to receive applications for assistance from widows (or the wives of persons committed to the hospital for insane under the insanity act and actually inmates thereof) who have in their custody children under the age of 15 years in the case of boys and 16 years in the case of girls. The superintendent of neglected children upon receipt of the report may recommend to the Attorney General that such weekly installments as may be deemed necessary to grant relief be paid, one half of said amounts to be borne by the authorities of the city or town as the case may be. This Act is far too narrow and this convention might well give consideration to the measure approved at Medicine Hat.

Factories Act.
Another year has passed and we are still in the position, in connection with this measure, of having to report lack of administration, it seems as if no effort will be made by the authorities to give to those workers coming within the scope of this Act that measure of relief it provides. Our request that the minimum wage be materially increased was not granted but an amendment was adopted that provided for the appointment of a commission in each of the four cities composed of a representative of the government, a representative of the employers and a representative of the workers whose duty it shall be, upon a request being made by the employees in any industry, to make an enquiry into the conditions as to the maximum hours to be worked and the minimum wages that shall be paid. Up to the time of filing this report no request for an enquiry has been made, this is due no doubt to the fact that workers coming within the scope of this act are not organized, consequently they are without the necessary machinery for making the request. Every effort should be made to organize this section of the workers as their position will undoubtedly reflect itself on the rest of the organized workers. Not only have the regulations relative to hours and wages been neglected but sanitation, ventilation and safety appliances also, the regulations that notices of accidents be filed with the inspector have been ignored, the percentage of notices actually sent being very small. As the Compensation Board has the power to make regulations for safety and will be appointing inspectors to enforce same, in line with our previous request for centralization of administration, we would recommend that the government be urged to place the administration of this measure in their hands.

Regulations Governing Theatres.
The Provincial Secretary under whose department this measure comes assured us that our request for examinations had in a measure been met and a member of the Motion Picture Projection Engineers was now on his staff. No action was taken by him regarding fire escapes from fly galleries or safety appliances for counter weights. This matter was taken up with the Compensation Board and your secretary accompanied one of the members of that board through most of the theatres in Calgary and we are assured that regulations have been made which all the theatres in the province will be required to put into operation.

Political Prisoners.
Whereas, there are at present hundreds of men languishing in the jails for no other crime than that they had the courage of their convictions, be it therefor resolved that this convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor demands the release of all political prisoners, and be it further resolved that this convention approves the calling of a general strike should other means fail to secure the end sought.

Organization.
Realizing that if the Organized Labor movement is to afford that protection to the workers it should, it is necessary that a determined effort be made to bring the large numbers of workers, now outside, within our folds, and having in mind that the expense of conducting a successful campaign is more than the local organizations and Trades Councils can meet and further that the funds of the American Federation of Labor be urged to grant financial assistance for the organizing of those workers who can be organized into International organizations, and further that the Trades and Labor Congress be urged to grant the sum of \$500 to assist the work of organizing those workers for whom there is no International union and who will be required to be brought under a Federal Labor Charter.

Postal Employees.
Whereas, the Federation of Western Postal Employees have been refused a charter from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and

Whereas, the Alberta Federation of Labor and the local Trades and Labor Councils have accepted the affiliation of this organization, therefore be it resolved that the Alberta Federation of Labor request the Dominion Trades Congress to grant a charter to the Western Postal Employees.

These matters were dealt with as per the following report:
On my return to the office I have looked carefully into the resolutions forwarded with your letter. I will be glad to receive at your convenience the full report of your Federation convention.

Relative to the War Times Election Act: I have been given to understand that action will be taken on the repeal of this I will do all that lies in my power to aid in that direction. I agree with you relative to the proportional representation but without further instructions from other parts of the country am doubtful whether we would be justified in initiating a request for this.

Your second resolutions re freedom of expression of ideas: It is my opinion that these orders-in-council will be

MECHANICS' LIEN ACT

In connection with this measure your executive was placed in the ridiculous position of having the amendments suggested by the committee at Medicine Hat adopted clause by clause, then a minority report that repudiated this and coupled questions applicable to other pieces of legislation with this measure referred to us consequently we were not in a position to definitely state the requirements of the organized workers in this regard with the result that nothing was done by the legislature. The need for the protection of wages of workers must be apparent to all, and this convention should give to the incoming executive definite instructions as to its requirements in this regard.

Building Trades Protection Act.
We were not able to get the government to assume responsibility for the enforcement of this measure which meant another piece of legislation on the statutes that was not being enforced. While your secretary was in Edmonton during October a fatal accident occurred due to faulty scaffolding, and I took the opportunity to take the matter up with the Compensation Board, informing them that we required not only compensation for accidents but that with State Insurance we believed safety provisions could be more readily made and enforced. We would recommend that this convention press for the administration of this measure being placed in the hands of the Compensation Board believing that by this means we will secure for the workers on buildings the necessary protection.

Electrical Protection Act.
This measure was adopted in 1917, but no machinery for its administration was created and as a number of the classes were objected to by both employers and workmen a joint meeting of those affected was held April, 1919, when regulations acceptable to all were agreed upon, said regulations came into force November 1st. The administration of this measure was placed in the hands of the Compensation Board and after an examination a member of the Calgary local of Electricians was appointed inspector and is now on the job.

The Medicine Hat resolutions of a Federal Character were laid before the executive of the Trades Congress, they are as follows:

War Times Election Act.
We ask for the repeal of the War Times Election Act and substituting therefor an entirely new act providing for election of representatives by the proportional representation system, of voting with grouped constituencies, and further that provision be made for adult suffrage throughout Canada.

Freedom of Expression of Ideas.
We request the Trades and Labor Congress to at once demand of the Dominion Government the repeal of all restraining orders in connection with freedom of speech and press, failing compliance with request at the expiration of 60 days that the Dominion Trades Congress take the necessary steps to bring about a general strike throughout the Dominion for the enforcement of our demand in this regard.

Public Health.
We ask for the nationalization of the medical and nursing professions, also all institutions pertaining to the health of the people.

Political Prisoners.
Whereas, there are at present hundreds of men languishing in the jails for no other crime than that they had the courage of their convictions, be it therefor resolved that this convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor demands the release of all political prisoners, and be it further resolved that this convention approves the calling of a general strike should other means fail to secure the end sought.

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(Continued on Page Three)

NO TEACHERS UNDER CONTRACT

New School Board Inherits Pressing Job of Negotiating Wage Schedule.

One of the first matters of business that will demand the attention of the newly elected public school board will be the negotiation of a wage schedule for public and high school teachers. At the present time the city is in the unique position of having few, if any, teachers under contract. All contracts, expired December 31st. Usually teachers sign new contracts for another year before the holidays. This year the Alliance intimating to the board that the old contract would not be signed and the Alliance executives notified the individual members to refrain from signing contracts.

A rather unique procedure is the old school board recommending to the new board, that the schedule approved by a conference of school trustees in Calgary recently, be adopted by Edmonton. Delegates from expiring boards of several Alberta cities met in Calgary a week ago and decided on a \$1,900 minimum to \$1,500 maximum for grade teachers and other things in proportion. The Alliance all over Alberta demands a \$1,200 minimum and other positions in proportion.

It is understood in teacher circles that an attempt to force that schedule upon the Alliance would precipitate trouble at once both in Edmonton and Calgary and raise no end of trouble and discord in other places as well. It is declared that the teachers have been made the goat long enough and fed upon fine speeches and eulogies. They want to see some adequate wage money in the pay envelope, and are determined to see it. The schedule submitted by the Alliance with \$1,200 minimum and \$1,800 maximum with a spread of six years is declared by school men to be the figure the teachers demand and expect to get. Their decision to refrain from signing any contracts until the schedule matter is adjusted shows clearly that the teachers are apt scholars in the art of unionized effort.

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UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Chartered by Dominion Trades Congress and American Federation of Labor. Meets first and third Mondays in each month in the Labor Hall, Jarvis block, 101st street.

President—R. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4050.

Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 7227.

Assistant Secretary—J. J. McCormack, 102 Northern Bldg.

Vice-President—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th Street.

Sergeant-at-arms—E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Avenue.

Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. A. Campbell.

Legislative Committee—J. W. Heron, John Porter, J. Yule, F. Field, S. J. Walters.

Organization Committee—A. Cairns, J. J. McCormack, H. J. Clarke, John Bramham, P. Daly, A. S. Neale.

Credentialed Committee—S. J. Watters, B. Warne, R. Irvine.

Press Committee—E. E. Roper, B. McCreath.

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, 11045 105th street, box 43; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

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

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of—Sec., F. Flett, Peace River Crossing, Alberta.

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

Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H. Regan, 10014 80th avenue; meets in Labor Hall.

Bakers and Confectioners Local No. 123—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 100A street.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10026 72nd avenue; Treasurer, J. Lidstone. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

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

Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors, 207 Craig-Nair block; meets first Friday, in Sandison block.

Civic Employees Local 30—Secretary, A. K. Noaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.

Music Service Local 52—C. M. Small, 10527 127th street; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.

Dairy Workers Union, No. 75—Sec. P. James, 1023 88th street.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of—Pres., Jan. Stevenson, 12209 106th avenue. Sec., S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.

Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International Brotherhood of—Sec., J. L. McMillan, 10632 105th street; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.

Firemen 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.

Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Pres., E. A. Figg, 7726 107th street. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesdays in St. Andrews Society Club Rooms, Jasper avenue.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of—Chief Engineer, Daniel Powers, 11524 102nd avenue. Sec., W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of—Pres., J. P. Brown, Sub. 8 P.O., Edmonton. Sec., H. Kelly, Sub. Office No. 8, Edmonton.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 847, Brotherhood of—Pres., Gordon Fleming, Sub Station No. 8, Sec., Mark Barker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 810, Brotherhood of—Pres., O. E. Bild, King Edward Hotel. Sec., S. Baxter, 10235 105th street.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 809, Brotherhood of—Pres., W. Smith, West Edmonton. Sec., E. Moulders' Union of North America, International. Local No. 373—President, Wm. Sturdy; Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th Avenue; meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

Machinists, Old Fort Lodge, No. 1266—Secretary, J. S. King, 10244 108th street; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Labor Hall.

Machinists Local 817—Secretary, H. E. Crook; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.

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

Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of—Pres., C. P. Dunston, 12309 Stony Plain Road. Secretary, E. Jones, 12017 122nd street; meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Irma, Alta.

Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of—Pres., Geo. J. Maggs, Vermilion, Alta. Sec., W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.

Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of—Sec., John M. Rouse, 11428 125th street.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 388, Amalgamated—Sec., J. Barclay, 10556 98th street.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United—Pres., L. Payne, 10257 89th street. Sec., Thomas Coxon, Box 792, Edmonton, Alta.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 360—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 201 Sandison Block.

Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 10255 114th street; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.

Painters and Decorators Local 1018—Secretary, C. Stevens, 9745 100th street; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative—Pres., W. Newby, Box 124, Edmonton. Sec., D. W. Cotton, Box 124, Edmonton, Alta.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 685, United Association of—Secretary, E. E. Owens, 9646 106A Avenue; meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers & Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 7230.

City of Edmonton Policemen's Association, Local No. 74—Sec., John Leslie, 10618 114th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Reed & Robinson Bk.

Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secretary, W. Cotton, P.O., Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.

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

Railway Carmen Local 398—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10658 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Railway Carmen Local 530—Secretary, F. Gathercole, c/o Englewood Store, 127th street; meets 3rd Friday, in Labor Hall.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, F. Hawcroft, 9744 83rd avenue; meets 1st Thursday in Labor Hall.

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of—Chief Conductor, J. P. Pierce, 10728 106th Avenue. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106A Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Railway Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Sec., C. J. Miller, 11522 95A Street.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Ware, 10651 109th Street. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m. in Oddfellows' Hall, Norwood Block.

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

Canadian National Railway System—employees. Local Federation—H. Hawkes, Chairman; E. E. Owen, Sec. Treas., 9646 106A Avenue. Meets third Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Sheetmetal Workers 371—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4661; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th Avenue; meets over Empress Theatre.

Stage Employees' International Alliance—No. 393, Theatrical—Pres., W. R. Allen, Box 2072. Sec., Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.

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

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 129, International—Pres., Wm. Hayter, c/o Edmonton Bulletin. Sec., Alex. N. Bryce, c/o Edmonton Journal, Edmonton.

Street Railway Employees—Secretary, Fred McClean, 11249 91st street. Phone 2362. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.

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

Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen—Sec., J. A. Wills, 9313 95th street.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stableners & Helpers' Union, Local No. 514, Meets every Monday in Labor Hall. Secretary, J. Matheson, 428 Muttart Block.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, L. F. Bayrand, Box 2073; meets 1st Sunday in 202 Balmoral Block.

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

U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hutzel, 9531 100A Avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.

RESUME OF ACTIVITIES OF ALBERTA FED. OF LABOR

(Continued from page 2.)

pealed before time for their ratification by discussion in the house. As you know the last order-in-council necessitating the sanction of the provincial Attorney General practically makes these orders-in-council inoperative.

The question of declaring a general strike is contrary to the declared policy of our Congress Conventions and your request therefore cannot be complied with.

Public Health: The declarations on this subject of the Quebec Convention ask for the creation of a ministry of Public Health to deal with all these matters and is being pressed for with considerable chance of obtaining legislation this session. Before going to the extent of your resolution this matter should be brought before a general convention.

Political Prisoners: The Quebec Convention made a declaration on this subject but in view of the changed conditions brought about by the armistice I will immediately confer with our executive as to what policies we should now pursue.

Organization: The American Federation of Labor, at our request, will be sending an organizer out to undertake this work at an early date.

Your request for the \$500 will be brought to the attention of the executive.

Relative to the position of the Postal Employees and I note that you are instructed to request that I give due consideration to these workers and that a charter be granted, I might state that this organization has already applied for a charter and been refused and our Executive Board fully considered this at their meeting on Friday, November 29th held in Ottawa at which all the members of the Board with the exception of Secretary Treasurer Draper were present. The charter was refused on the grounds that the applicants conflicted with the jurisdictional claims of the Federated Associations of Letter Carriers. This is recently borne out by the fact that the President elected, according to press dispatches, is Christian Sivertz, a letter carrier of Victoria, B. C. In my estimation your convention took a wrong view of this situation as this cannot be considered a new organization in so much as the nucleus were secessionists from the Federated Association of Letter Carriers. It would, therefore, be contrary to Section 2 of the Constitution of the Congress to charter this body and under these conditions Federations of Labor and Trades Councils should not accept them in affiliation.

Executive Meetings

During April a meeting of the Executive was held when a number of matters were dealt with. Upon request from the Provincial Government that we name a representative to act on the commission of enquiry into the Coal Mining industry the name of your secretary was submitted. Learning that the Provincial Government had refused to assume responsibility for the administration of the fund provided by the Federal Government to be loaned to workmen to build homes, we requested the Congress Executive to endeavor to have the Federal authorities arrange to administer this. Since that time Premier Stewart has stated publicly that he will now arrange for the administration. We requested the Congress Executive to urge the adoption of the one cent per mile rate for all workers sent out through government bureaus, also that they continue to press for the total abolition of the ban on freedom of speech, assembly and press. We reaffirmed our position on Industrial Unionism taken at Medicine Hat, when we said, "Believing that the interests of the workers in allied craft unions would be better served by closer relationship, we recommended that our members use every effort to bring about a consolidation of activities by an amalgamation of different allied International organizations." A further meeting was held May 24th when the position of our mine worker members, who were on strike, and the relationship of the Federation to the strike in Winnipeg and the movement in Alberta in support of same, were discussed. We met with Commissioner Armstrong but the relations were so strained that it was impossible for us to accomplish anything. The locals in the various cities, having already through their executives, made a statement relative to the Winnipeg strike and in most instances a strike vote was being taken, it was decided to circularize all locals on this matter and to lead every effort to co-ordinate the situation. While quite a number of our affiliated locals ceased work the situation was such that nothing was accomplished, neither was our offer to be the medium for collection and distribution of information for the various points taken advantage of. The result of the strike was a large number of discriminations and in the case of the postal workers of Calgary the loss of the entire organization.

Legislative Purposes

Our request for a grant of \$500 for legislative purposes was dealt with and we received a cheque for \$200.

Western Conference

As instructed by the Medicine Hat convention we attended the conference of delegates from western unions held in Calgary, March 13th to 15th, but owing to a conference of miners, relative to agreements, being held in Indianapolis your President had to leave after the first day, his place being taken by Vice President F. J. White of Calgary. There were 250 delegates present coming from Fort William in the East, to Vancouver Island in the West.

Despite the protestations in the circular calling this meeting that this was not a secessionist movement the first resolution introduced was one calling for a referendum of the Trade Unionists of the West on the question of seceding from their International affiliations and form in one union of all workers, and strange to say, all of those responsible for the issuing of the circular, who were present, were active in the support of the proposition. A policy committee was appointed which recommended: 1. That the name of the organization be the One Big Union; 2. That a committee of five be elected for the purpose of carrying out the necessary propaganda to make the referendum a success; 3. That the delegates from each province elect a committee of five to work in conjunction with the central committee; 4. That the drafting and issuing of referendum be left to the central committee, also receiving and publishing returns; 5. It is our opinion that it will be necessary in establishing an industrial form of organization to work through the existing trades councils and district boards and no definite plan of organization can be submitted until after the referendum has been taken; 6. We further recommend that after the return of the vote are received the central committee shall call a conference of representatives of trades councils and district boards, basis of representation, affiliated membership of 5,000 or less one delegate; over 5,000, two delegates; over 10,000 three delegates; 7. We recommend that an appeal

be made to the trades councils and district boards for a payment of two cents per member affiliated to finance the educational campaign for the inauguration of the One Big Union. These recommendations were adopted.

A considerable number of resolutions were introduced but almost without exception the committee reported the subject matter covered by the first resolution or by the report of the policy committee.

During the time when the vote was being taken bulletins were issued by the various committees, speakers were sent around and any individual who had the temerity to question the wisdom of the move were subjected to [all the abuse possible]. The returns were received in May, which showed a large majority vote for the proposition, although in Alberta, with the exception of the mine workers, the proposal received little support, and in June a small conference was held at which a constitution was adopted and permanent officers appointed who were instructed to organize.

Feeling has been high relative to this proposal, and it has required constant attention to retain the organization we have. Persistent attempts have been made to discredit the work of the Federation, locals have been advised to withdraw and it is only by closely watching the situation that we have been able to meet this. We are more than ever of the opinion that our recommendation to the Medicine Hat convention dealing with this matter was correct and that only through the regularly constituted channels of our organizations can we do good business and that a meeting such as was held last March, without any duly constituted authority is dangerous.

During April a meeting of the Executive was held when a number of matters were dealt with. Upon request from the Provincial Government that we name a representative to act on the commission of enquiry into the Coal Mining industry the name of your secretary was submitted. Learning that the Provincial Government had refused to assume responsibility for the administration of the fund provided by the Federal Government to be loaned to workmen to build homes, we requested the Congress Executive to endeavor to have the Federal authorities arrange to administer this. Since that time Premier Stewart has stated publicly that he will now arrange for the administration. We requested the Congress Executive to urge the adoption of the one cent per mile rate for all workers sent out through government bureaus, also that they continue to press for the total abolition of the ban on freedom of speech, assembly and press. We reaffirmed our position on Industrial Unionism taken at Medicine Hat, when we said, "Believing that the interests of the workers in allied craft unions would be better served by closer relationship, we recommended that our members use every effort to bring about a consolidation of activities by an amalgamation of different allied International organizations." A further meeting was held May 24th when the position of our mine worker members, who were on strike, and the relationship of the Federation to the strike in Winnipeg and the movement in Alberta in support of same, were discussed. We met with Commissioner Armstrong but the relations were so strained that it was impossible for us to accomplish anything. The locals in the various cities, having already through their executives, made a statement relative to the Winnipeg strike and in most instances a strike vote was being taken, it was decided to circularize all locals on this matter and to lead every effort to co-ordinate the situation. While quite a number of our affiliated locals ceased work the situation was such that nothing was accomplished, neither was our offer to be the medium for collection and distribution of information for the various points taken advantage of. The result of the strike was a large number of discriminations and in the case of the postal workers of Calgary the loss of the entire organization.

Organizing Work

We gave some consideration to this matter and made a grant to the Trades and Labor Council of Lethbridge of \$50 for organization work. A Farnilo, a member of our executive, was appointed Western organizer by the American Federation of Labor, but owing to the internal disturbances this year very little work, regarding new organizations, has been accomplished, no doubt in his report he will deal with this matter fully.

Various other matters pertaining to the welfare of the workers of the province were dealt with from time to time.

Fraternal Delegates

Invitations have been extended to each local of the Great War Veterans Association, The Alberta Educational Association, the Teachers' Alliance, and the Chiropractors to send fraternal delegates to this convention and we hope to have the pleasure of welcoming the representatives from these associations.

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ALF. FARMILLO

(Continued from Page One)

workers, brought about permanent headquarters.

On May 5, 1917, President Findlay and Secretary Farmillo, issued a call to the Labor men of the city of Edmonton, to assemble and hold a conference with the end in view of forming the Labor Representation League, which has since changed its name to the Edmonton Branch of the Dominion Labor Party. He still has further to his credit of being the first chairman of the Convention that brought into being the Provincial Branch of the Dominion Labor Party, which is now a flourishing labor organization. It is needless to point out, that he has organized many of the largest and some of the most active local unions in the city of Edmonton.

General Organizer Farmillo was also the secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor, during which time much unemployed relief was obtained to assist indigent members, also, factory legislation, and the groundwork prepared, for the present workmen's compensating act.

At the early part of the year 1919, Secretary Morrison on behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, requested him to consider the appointment to a position of Western Organizer for the Dominion of Canada, knowing the responsibility, and the honor of duty that such an appointment would entail, he, after due consultation with a number of his colleagues with whom he had been working and co-operating for a number of years, decided to accept the appointment, at the same time giving the assurance to the Executive Committee, and then to the general meeting of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council that he would continue in office until the end of the year, and that his services would be available for the Edmonton Labor movement on call. General Organizer Farmillo hopes to be able to give assistance in a larger field, in the labor movement, during the coming year.

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The union label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it they are often elements of weakness in the struggle for bread.

LABOR CONDITIONS ARE SATISFACTORY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Robert Horne, British Minister of Labor, has written to the master of Portsmouth dockyards to the effect that the trade and industry of the country are satisfactory. He says that when allowances are made for unemployment caused by trade disputes, the number of persons unable to obtain work does not give occasion for great anxiety.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S ANNUAL INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNMENT

Legislation For Reduction of Hours of Labor Will Be One of the Chief Requests Made.

The Dominion executive of the Trades and Labor Congress, now has in hand the proposals which Organized Labor will lay before the government at their annual interview, which will be on January 8th.

Legislation for the reduction of the hours of labor will be one of the chief requests made. Organized Labor holds that by the treaty of Versailles, Canada has already recognized the principle of the eight-hour day or the forty-eight hour week, and that Canadian government delegates at the international labor conference at Washington, voted for an eight-hour day for industrial workers.

The Dominion government and Organized Labor will both shortly choose delegates to attend the meeting in Paris on January 29th of the governing body of the international labor office. P. M. Draper is the accredited delegate of Canadian Labor, but it is stated that it is doubtful if Mr. Draper will be able to go and it is expected that Pres. Tom Moore will take his place. Senator Robertson is suggested as a probable government delegate. However the imminence of the session may prevent his going.

By demanding the union label the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the helpmeet of the breadwinner, her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop, from which she is otherwise totally excluded.

DEMAND UNION LABEL ON YOUR PRINTED MATTER

(Continued from Page One)

grown, and doing business today, the legion of organizations that are seeking, through the many and varied channels of endeavor, to make this little old world of ours a better place to live in than it has ever been, thereby giving all a larger share of the betterment that will accrue from honorable co-operative effort in which everyone has the responsibility of citizenship that will encourage endeavor. The chief end of man is yet afar off, but in the mighty effort of co-operation that is to usher in the new social order there is the immediate demand that man, through his honor and integrity, must demonstrate himself as the chief end to the attainment of this new era. Character and the highest ideals must be the guiding spirit of our men and women in that great forward movement which is shaking the world today—the forward movement of the people to something better—very much better than they have known, yet knowing all the while the old world had it to give them, but a misfit social order had too long withheld it.

This is the common aim, the one goal of many, if not all, of our brotherhoods and sisterhoods scattered all over the world. All these organizations by their growth claim for themselves their place in the life work of the human family among which they and their influence go about doing good. To signify the source of their effort and to spread it broadcast, to make it impressive and to gather in adherents, almost every organization has established and makes permanent use of its monogram, emblem or insignia, so that today, not only by their works shall ye know them, but also by their motto or insignia.

This brings us to the subject of these few lines. In all industrial development, improved working conditions, establishment of living wages, legislation for the protection of every worker in industry (skilled or unskilled—organized or unorganized) the wiping out of sweat shops and the drudgery of long working hours, in fact the wiping out of all these conditions of toil that have

been contributing factors to such thickly populated cemeteries in every large industrial community. In all these things and the remedial measures necessary for the dawn of that better day, there stands out in the forefront the great body of men and women who in their component formations represent the great cause of Organized Labor. No organization the world over can lay claim to the doing of a greater work on behalf of the human family than Organized Labor.

Organized Labor has no sectional or narrow-minded or selfish ends to serve. Its purpose is humane in every detail, and its work wide enough in its scope to afford, in fact, to anyone and everyone a share in its benefits, because it seeks to serve the human family the "whole works" after all in every community.

Organized Labor takes second place to no other organization because there are none with higher ideals and principles, and none can show such records of achievement that have done so much for the common good.

We welcome the day of co-operation that has ushered in a new, a larger, and more glorious union, let us trust, of Organized Labor as pertaining to industry and the organized farmers, the producers from nature of those things that build the human frame for muscular and brainy endeavor in all walks of life.

It is getting off to a good start that we should make ourselves and our cause known by an exchange of the "shingles we hang out" and indicating what we stand for, and by which we are known. Make no mistake then, the organized printers stand by the Allied Printing Trades Council label in places where all branches of the printing trade are federated for this purpose of union label work. Where there is no Allied Printing Trades Council, the label of the Typographical Union is used. These labels indicate that printing carrying the label was done under fair working conditions and in a union shop. Bear this in mind, please, and see to it that whenever you order printing you

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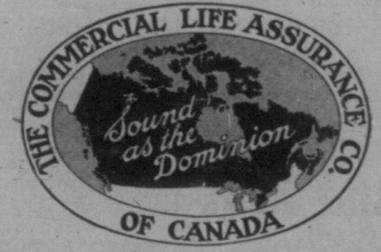
TRADE UNIONISTS HAVE BECOME MORE INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from Page One)

international. We hear a great deal of criticism leveled at the Washington Labor Conference, some people expect so much from that conference; others openly condemn it as futile. Very often the worst critics of the International Conference are those who a few years ago were Internationalists; that is Internationalists in a sense that they at one time believed Capitalism would have to undergo a world wide development before a new social order could be expected. Before the war the Marxian exponent of Socialism would have agreed that an International Labor Conference was a necessary phase of the Capitalistic development; something to be tolerated but too trifling to be openly encouraged by such profound students of Economics. Trades Unionists on the other hand were more Nationalistic in their ideals, often confident that a new social order could become an accomplished fact in any one nation, provided the economic strength of labor was great enough to force it. The war has changed the outlook of these two schools of thought, the Trades Unionist has become more International in his views, while the Socialists have become less. The explanation of the reversal policy or outlook may be found in the Socialist success in Russia. They argue if it is possible to have Socialist regime in Russia it is possible to have it in any other nation. It is true that Trotsky has pointed out that the Russian revolution can only be partial success as long as the other nations remain Capitalist. But it is also true that the Bolshevik have flooded this country with literature justifying or trying to justify their regime which has generally been not only accepted but glorified by the Marxian. The acceptance of the Bolshevik ideas and methods has resulted in the Marxian largely discarding his International conception of Capitalistic development; which he held prior to the Russian Revolution.

Instead of working for the inevitable development of Capital to usher in a co-operative commonwealth the Marxian has shaken off his mental bonds; he now declares Trotsky is right and Marx was wrong. Freed from his ancient dogmas his next problem was to create an organization through which he could express his newly found gospel.

Obviously the old organization of the Socialist Party of Canada could not be used to preach the new doctrine of national effort; neither could international Labor Unions to which some of the Marxians were members. A new organization had to be formed hence the organization known as the One Big Union. This organization has met with public approbation because it is not understood; when properly understood the O.B.U. is simply the result of a squabble as to method of organization. The Marxians who were its chief advocates made all sorts of extravagant statements as to the object of organization. Fortunately for them and the O.B.U. movement the public took their claims seriously and the resultant hostility combined with the hostility of the government gave the organization an impetus in its initial stages that could not have been secured in any other way. When the question of organization was submitted to a vote of the unions in Western Canada it was submitted in this form: "Are you prepared to break away from the International?" We are told that the vote in the west was in favor of seceding from the International and forming a National organization, in other words the vote in favor of a National organization was simply a vote dissatisfied with Internationalism and not the ogra of Bolshevism, so often hurled at the head of a harmless secessionist movement probably inspired by the Capitalists and without question one of his best allies. To those who still insist on putting a Bolshevik inter-



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was "the mark, the impress, the absolute individuality engraved into a person's life, which does not change and cannot be rubbed out." And so with G.W.G. OVERALLS. The organization behind these common everyday work garments do their level best to put character into their product.

CHARACTER in Overalls means many things:

First—The mark or Trade Mark of the maker which identifies him for the responsibility of its worth and quality.

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Third—The individuality of G.W.G. OVERALLS will not change from its high standard of excellence, except for the better, if such a thing is possible. Their story is aptly expressed as is their appreciation in the minds of the men who wear them by the slogan—

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Every man who buys G.W.G. goods may be assured that he is supporting an institution that tries to co-operate in the welfare of its workers as an organized union and as individuals. Institutions where these conditions prevail always give you the best value for your money.

The next time you buy a pair of Overalls, a Work Shirt or a pair of Pants, insist upon your dealer giving you this label.



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Artistic beauty, musical excellence and reliability have made the Cecilian Concertphone the favorite in many Canadian homes.

The all-wood amplifier, the wonderful ball-bearing tone arm, the modulating tone control, the patented electric stop are some of the prominent features of Cecilian Concertphone construction which are responsible for its exceptional high standing in the musical world.

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 Furniture, Carpets, Ranges and Gramophones with small cash payment, balance monthly.
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 Write Free Press Office

The Woman's Page

NEWS OF THE LOCAL UNIONS

TO THE MEMBERS OF CIVIC SERVICE No. 52.

At the threshold of another year we pause to glance backward at the progress we have made since we became organized, over eighteen months ago and then turn to the New Year and its new tasks with renewed courage.

While there may be some of our members that feel that as an active organization we do not move forward fast enough, but by comparing conditions that existed in the service two years ago with present conditions I am of the opinion that considerable progress has been made in the question of equalization of salaries. This improvement in equalization has brought about a better feeling and closer co-operation among the employees and between the various departments, which has without doubt resulted in better service being given to the public.

We have been able to improve to some extent the conditions under which we work and the remuneration for service that we receive, and these improvements have been possible because our demands have been fair and just.

Civic Service Union No. 52 has not made demands in the past that could be considered unreasonable by an impartial judge and it certainly is not the intention of this union to change our policy at the present time.

As Employees, service is what we have to "sell" so let us strive to bring about still closer co-operation and harmony in order that better service may be given.

I wish to take this opportunity of wishing the officers and members of No. 52 a Happy and Prosperous New Year.
 J. J. McMORMICK,
 President.

FIRE FIGHTERS LOCAL 209.

The Fire Fighters' dance held in the Separate School hall on Monday night, proved to be a great success, 250 couples tripped the light fantastic to the accompaniment of Lynch's orchestra, the music rendered being excellent. The only fly in the ointment was the scarcity of refreshments, owing to the numbers present being much larger than was anticipated. But after all the patrons were there to dance, and not to banquet. The committee consisting of Brothers McKay, Lucas, Steele, McMahon, McKenzie, and Mathieson, carried out their duties in an able manner.

Captain Martin of No. 6 Hall is unfortunately on the sick list for the time being. We all hope to see Brother Martin at his post thoroughly recovered in a few days.

Brother Sutherland of No. 6 Hall was presented with a New Year's gift, the same being a son.

President Jack Booth wishes, through the medium of this paper, the membership of Local 209, a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, No. 685.

At our last meeting the following officers were elected for the year 1920: Pres., J. J. Saunders; Vice-Pres., Alex. Pratt; Rec. Sec., E. E. Owen; Fin. Sec., Joe Bourke; Treasurer, C. A. Wilson; Inside Sentry, Irvin Martin, and Bros. Spratt, Mooney, Libby, Nolan and Shoffer were elected as members of the Executive Board. It was decided to send a delegate to the Alberta Federation of Labor Convention and Secretary Owen was elected to represent this local. A letter from Bro. Anderson of Biggar, Sask., asking some questions in regard to Rule 7 of our new agreement was read and the secretary was instructed to take this matter up with the G.T.P. and C.N.R. Federation, also with our representative on the schedule negotiations committee. Bros. Martin, Shoffer and McKay were appointed to represent this local on the Grand Trunk Pacific System Federation of Railway employees.

C.N.R. MACHINISTS.

The officers of Edmonton Lodge No. 817, International Association of Machinists, extend to all members, and to all affiliated crafts and unions the heartiest wishes for a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

The ballots are out for the January referendum. Brok. Cairns, Crook and Shanks are the appointed scrutineers. Another ballot is to be taken on the Convention call. This Convention will be held in the city selected by the General Executive Board, provided the call is approved by referendum.

Stonington Lodge, No. 1399, born from a strike at the Atwood Machine Co., in Stonington, Conn., are asking for support as they receive a strike benefit. The Atwood Machine Co., manufacturers of silk machinery are unfair to labor. Contributions to be sent to

the general Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. Davison, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Willys-Overland Car Co. and the Auto-Lite Co. are unfair.

Three communications in reference to nominations for International Vice-President are before us for consideration. Bro. J. A. Bloss of Hamilton Lodge No. 241, Hamilton, Ohio.; Bro. J. W. Sleeman of Duval Lodge No. 257, Jacksonville, Fla., and Bro. Thos. H. Brown of Fidelity Lodge No. 7, Birmingham, Ala., are each asking for endorsement. Look them up, boys! Look them up!

An application has been received from Mr. Bowlin for membership in the association.

Bro. Flint reports that Bro. Sam Mc Gaughey is not much improved. Now your brotherhood, give Sam a bit of your "stern" time. Get down to see him. Some of your friendship now. Get me!

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, No. 488.

Officers were elected at a fairly well attended meeting of Plumbers & Steam Fitters Local 488. A number of members were absent for various reasons, some working out of town and a few indisposed or perhaps uninterested would be good guessing. One new member was initiated, Bro. A. Smith, and Bro. A. Clarke was initiated at the first meeting in December. A former president, Bro. G. Latham was elected to again occupy the seat of president. Bro. A. McMillan, as vice president. Financial and recording secretaries were re-elected, J. Bramham and J. Oliver. The various committees were also appointed and it is hoped that a successful season is before the members in 1920. We are the poorer by one member taking his clearance card. Bro. G. McAdam having joined local 685, Railroad Fitters. Our loss is their gain, however, and he will help along the work amongst his new fellow members. Local union 488 will soon reach the half century in membership.

Next meeting, Wednesday, January 7, 1920, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend. Special business. Installation of officers.

The union label, symbolizing as it does to conditions which the union itself is established to secure and maintain, is proof that these conditions obtain in the making of the article upon which it appears. Firm names, brands, trade-marks, and other devices by which products are advertised may lose their original significance through changes in the fortunes of those who own them. The union label, being owned by the union and subject exclusively to its control, represents the same thing always, namely, fair wages and hours, clean workshops, and good workmanship.

The union label is the medium through which the public may enforce its rightful power of arbitration between employer and employe.

SHALL "PUBLIC SERVANTS" JOIN TRADE UNIONS

This Proposition Would Disfranchise Not Only Teachers But All Public Employe.

One objection to the unionization of teachers frequently heard is that the teachers, being public servants, should not align themselves with one section of the public against another. A more impartial attitude should prevail, according to this theory, or there will be danger of the schools becoming merely schools for trade unionists. "Affiliation, then, would be undemocratic, for it generates rather than obliterates class consciousness, which is a standing menace to our democratic institutions." This proposition, pushed to its logical conclusion, would practically disfranchise not only teachers, but all public employes. It would make surrender of the rights of citizenship a condition for public service.

BREAD is your best food EAT MORE of it
 The best bread is made with **FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST**

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 1919 1920

COSTS WOMAN \$83 PER YEAR MORE THAN MAN TO LIVE

Official Estimates for "Health and Decency Budget" Published By Dr. Royal Meeker.

Official estimates for a "health and decency" budget for government clerks place the minimum annual expenses of a family of five at \$2,262; an unmarried woman at \$1,083, and a single man at \$1,000.

These figures were made public recently by Dr. Royal Meeker, chief of the bureau of labor statistics, in connection with the investigation of federal salaries by a congressional committee.

The food item in the family budget amounts to \$773.93. The clothing bill for the year is put at \$513.72, of which the husband is allotted \$121.16, the wife \$166.46, eleven-year-old boy \$96.60, the five-year-old girl \$83.50 and the baby (two years) \$47. Housing, fuel and light are placed at \$428 and miscellaneous expenses at \$546.82, a total of \$2,262.47.

If the wife was especially competent in the art of shopping, did her own sewing and practiced all household economies the budget might be reduced, it was explained, to a "rock bottom minimum" of \$2,025.56.

The bureau in compiling these estimates made a hat allowance for the wife of one and a half hats a year, \$10 for a winter hat and \$5 for a summer one, the winter hat to be worn two years. An item of \$8.40 is for a newspaper, held by Dr. Meeker to be a necessity. The family amusement appropriation is set at \$40, which also includes magazines, though, in general, such luxuries as the latter, it was pointed out, are to be enjoyed at the public library.

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Lovely New Novelty Plaid SKIRTS at \$15.00 to \$30.00
 Women have only to see these skirts to appreciate their up-to-dateness!
 Expertly tailored exclusive models of excellent quality Wool Serges and Cashmere in all the new colors and combinations. Brown of course, in some shade or another, is the predominating hue. But these browns may fade into red, blue, orange or green with a perfect color-blend. They are cut on straight lines, shirred beneath the girde belt, and socketed; although those with the plaits are just as captivating.
 Prices \$15.00 to \$30.00

New Ruffled-Skirt Sweaters
 Collarless or With Tuxedo Collars
 Whether you intend treating yourself or a friend to one as a New Year's Gift, you might just as well have the very newest thing. You have undoubtedly seen them and admired them frequently during the past few weeks.
 Shown in pretty shade of wool yarns, pink, peacock blue, sky, paddy or navy; knitted in fancy stitch with ruffled skirt and cuffs; collarless or with the popular roll tuxedo collar.
 Prices \$11.00, \$13.50 and \$19.50

Meeting Every Woman's Preference in a Big CLEARANCE SALE OF COATS

The variety of styles, materials and colors is such that every woman's preference can be satisfactorily met. There are anywhere from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five coats in a score or more of the season's smartest styles—arranged in five different groupings at five different prices!

Some of the season's most handsome Fur Trimmed Coats, as well as Plain Tailored Coats, especially designed to wear with one's own furs. Among the different groupings are Coats of Silvertones, Velours, Plushes, Beaver, Whintoy, Blanket Cloths and Invisible Plaids. All the favored winter shades.

- Coats formerly up to \$45.00, for... **\$19.50**
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- Coats formerly up to \$75.00, for... **\$49.50**
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Boys' Pullover Jerseys, \$4.95 to \$6.95
 The recent action of the school board in arranging Free Skating at certain rinks in the city will mean the formation of many junior hockey teams.
 Better send your lad around for one of these splendid pullovers tomorrow, or give him one as a New Year's Gift! They are a heavy wool yarn in club colors; have high roll collars. Sizes 24 to 34. Prices \$4.95 to \$6.95

Boys' Fleece-lined Underwear, \$1.75 Suit
 Boys' Fleece-lined Combinations in the well-known Penman make. Well shaped and finished. Sizes 22 to 32. Price, per suit... **\$1.75**

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 Just such warm and serviceable Gloves as every skater feels the need of. Also ideally appropriate for snow-shoeing, tobogganing and other winter sports.

WOMEN'S KNITTED GAUNTLET GLOVES in soft pure wool yarns. Have long ribbed cuffs. Colors, white and grey. All sizes. Per pair... **\$1.50**
WOMEN'S SCOTCH KNIT GAUNTLET GLOVES with extra long cuffs. White only. All sizes. Price, per pair... **\$2.50**

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There is no danger of the schools becoming schools for trade unionists, for there is no possible conflict between the good of society and the good of its members, of which the industrial workers are a large majority. The humanitarian achievements of the unions benefit not only themselves but society as a whole. The American Federation of Labor recognizes the necessity for both capital and labor, and is working toward a proper adjustment of conditions between them. Hence they represent the true interests of the whole people, which may not be to the liking of the minority, who control the wealth, and desire to breed a servile type of employe; but it can in no wise harm the children of any class, because any teaching that is for the purpose of destroying class consciousness will ultimately be for the good of all.

COLLEGES WILL RACE BY AIR IN CROSS COUNTRY TRIP
 Aerial racing as a recognized sport is under consideration at Harvard, Yale and Columbia universities, according to members of the Aerial club at the last named institution. Invitations will, in all probability, be sent to other colleges, asking their active co-operation in this movement. A three-cornered cross-country race by airplane next spring between Columbia, Harvard and Yale, modeled after the recent New York-Toronto flight, is planned.

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Many of the disabled veterans who applied to the U.S. Federal Board for Vocational Education for retraining express a desire to be given a musical education.

If the applicant has had any previous experience, either instrumental or vocal, and has sufficient education to continue, an expert is called in who gives his opinion. If the expert's report is favorable the veteran gets his opportunity.

Some of the men who have already been granted this training have made some requests of the Board which, if complied with, would soon bring financial ruin to the government. One veteran requested that he be furnished with a harp costing twelve hundred dollars; another wanted a grand piano costing fourteen hundred dollars; a future Mozart wanted the Board to furnish him with a two hundred and fifty dollar violin.

According to an act of Congress, the Federal Board is permitted to furnish necessary instruments to complete a musical education but they find it impossible to meet demands for grand pianos, thousand dollar harps and two hundred and fifty dollar violins.

What to do with the railroads? Make them efficient for the people's use.

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The Farm Page



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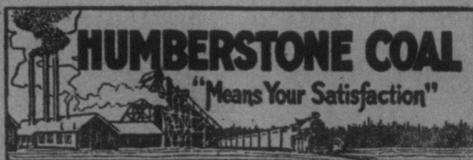
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ANOTHER BIG RANCH AT PEACE RIVER CROSSING

D. H. G. Ranching Co. Arranging To Lease 36,000 Acres of Cattlemen's Paradise.

Another big ranching proposition for the north country has been put through, and the first consignment of over 400 head of Hereford cattle have gone in. The new company is called the D. H. G. Ranching Co., and the personnel is made up of three dyed-in-the-wool cattlemen, A. J. Hills of Edmonton, R. V. Campbell of Campbellford, and J. J. Duggan of Camrose. After his last trip into the country where the lease is now being arranged according to government specifications, Mr. Duggan came home with the notion that it was the cattleman's paradise. The company is arranging to lease 36,000 acres just about 80 miles north of Peace River Crossing. The company had planned to take in about a thousand head this fall, but the winter broke early in October, they decided to cut this number in two, and be sure of being able to look after them. However, as things are turning out, they intend to round out the thousand before the spring. They figure that the place will run from 4,000 to 5,000 cattle readily. Of the 420 they took in this fall some were steers, but the lot also included some wonderful Hereford heifers, and in the spring the company plans to take in the best bulls they can get.

SCOTTISH BUTCHERS WANT CANADIAN CATTLE

Whatever may be the opinion of the old country cattlemen regarding the importation of Canadian cattle, the members of the Scottish Federation of Meat Traders' association at their annual conference held in Dundee, on October 15 were reported by the Dundee Advertiser to be strongly in favor of allowing our cattle to have access to their markets.

The lord provost in addressing the members said there were strong interests working against them. However he was of the opinion that the freer importation of cattle from the colonies would mean more successful trade for the members and he hoped cheaper meat for the public. Another speaker said the best way to get cheaper meat was by the importation of Canadian cattle and he hoped the question would be raised again in the commons.

NEED AND DESIRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page One)

men of the various Governments should, in the interests of the people as a whole, enact into legislation provision whereby the vital industries of the country will be placed in charge of executive councils representing the various elements who are dependent on them, Capital, Labor, Public, and the Government, who shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the workers: markets, operating expenses, etc.

In order that this executive council could work effectively, there should be joint management councils at the various plants, working in conjunction with the main executive control.

By this method the various labor organizations having representations on the councils, would centre their best efforts into the co-operative enterprise of the various councils of joint control instead of the present competitive method of fighting with Capital.

It is becoming generally recognized that private control of the co-operative efforts of labor is in itself one of the greatest contradictions of the age, and even the question of Nationalization of the means of production would be a doubtful solution with the mind of most people as at present constituted.

The solution that could be best applied to society at the present time is that of co-operative control, by elective councils, under whose survey would come the impoverished and unsanitary conditions of the workers, and whose duty it would be to check the impositions of the profiteer.

That this spirit is already approved in many communities is shown by the co-operative action of the farmers of this country in their co-operative enterprises, and is evidenced in the growing desire for proportional representation in the political world, and which I venture to say is the road to Political Democracy.

Labor throughout the country must give more time to the discussion of these co-operative principles at their meetings, so that our splendid organizations of Labor shall endeavor, instead of the embittered fights with Capital with its resultant distress to all, to be the means of ushering into the world Industrial Democracy through the system of joint control, and which shall finally lead us to our ultimate goal, the co-operative commonwealth.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS WILL CHANGE THEIR NAME

The Manitoba Grain Growers will hold their annual convention at Brandon, January 7, 8, and 9, after which it is probable that the association will be known as the United Farmers of Manitoba. This would put the Manitoba association in line with the names of United Farmers of Alberta and the United Farmers of Ontario and show it is open to all kinds of farmers.

For the first time in the history of the province of Manitoba, an inter-provincial conference with Ontario represented will be held in Winnipeg, January 5th. The chief business of the conference will be discussion of the farmers' political movement in the Dominion. During that week the Canadian Council of Agriculture will probably hold a most important meeting.

SEED INSPECTOR FOR DOM. GOVT IN EDMONTON

G. Edwards Will Share Offices In Empress Block With Mr. Thompson, Govt. Grain Inspector.

G. Edwards, seed inspector for the Dominion government, has been installed in Edmonton and will share offices in the Empress block, with Mr. Thompson, government grain inspector.

G. M. Stewart, district seed inspector for Alberta and British Columbia decided after talking with a large number of the grain dealers and grain growers in this district, to again place an inspector in the field here. It was pointed out to Mr. Stewart that from the district around Edmonton there was a large quantity of extra fine oats, which were being held by farmers owing to the fact that they could not secure reliable information as to whether they would be acceptable to the government and thus secure the premium offered for seed oats. Owing to the large amount of seed that will be required this year to supply the farmers in the drought section of the south, the seed commission is again collecting all oats suitable for seed, and is storing this in the government elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, paying a premium of 10¢ for oats that will grade No. 1 seed and 5¢ for oats that will grade No. 2 seed over the Winnipeg cash close on the basis of Fort William freight rates on the date of the commercial inspection when the cars arrive at the interior terminal elevator to which they are shipped.

In defining the basis of the grades, Mr. Stewart states that No. 1 seed oats should grade at least 2 C.W., and contain not more than one wild oat per pound, and 200 other kinds of grain, of which there must not be an excess of 100 barley. No. 2 seed may contain up to 10 wild oats per pound, and a maximum of 400 other grains per pound.

Farmers having carlots of oats that they think will pass these grades are asked to send a two-pound sample to this inspector, and he will be prepared to advise them the grade it will make, and also give them instructions re shipping.

To the woman of the trade unionist household the union label affords a guarantee that the wages earned under union products and for the maintenance of union conditions, to return with interest in improved conditions for all.

Greetings for the New Year

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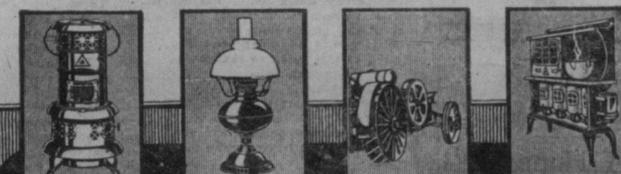
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FLAX SEED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION FOR FIRST TIME

Samples Contain About Two Pounds of Seeds; Enough to Sow One-thirtieth of Acre.

This season, for the first time, samples of flax seed are being distributed free to farmers, from the Cereal Division of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. The samples contain about two pounds of seed, enough to sow about one-thirtieth of an acre. The quantity of flax seed available this season is very small and enough requests have already been received to dispose of it all; but applications for samples of flax for the production of seed can be accepted for some little time yet though the number will necessarily be limited. These samples will be reserved chiefly for farmers in districts where the cultivation of flax for seed has been found profitable. The varieties available are ordinary commercial Premont, one of the most popular sorts in Western Canada, and a new selected type called Novelty which seems superior to Premont in productiveness but is not quite so attractive in appearance. These free samples furnish an opportunity for the farmer to start the growing of a kind of flax superior to the ordinary stock usually sown. If carefully propagated, the second crop will yield enough seed to sow quite a large field. Good, pure flax seed is usually very hard to obtain, and the best plan is for each farmer to produce his own.

The variety of flax for fibre purposes which is being distributed is a new, selected strain named Longstem which has already made a name for itself as

a singularly fine variety. Samples are not being sent this season to any new districts where the success of flax as a fibre plant is doubtful or where the industry of fibre production is not already established. It is expected that a much larger stock of Longstem will be available for distribution another year.—C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists.

Farm work in Poland will be carried on by two shifts of workers if the eight-hour bill, soon to be presented to the Polish National Assembly is passed. The clause concerning agriculturists provides for one shift working from 4 a.m. until 8 p.m. In this way all farm work could be done and the workers guaranteed a working day of equal length with that in other professions. The bill is being introduced by the agricultural co-operation society of Poland, an organization akin to an agricultural trade union.

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The Sporting Page



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BOXING IS MOST POPULAR SPORT IN ENGLAND NOW

Boxing is the most popular sport in England right now, and promoters and fighters worth while are getting rich. Eddie McGoorty has picked up a bundle over there, and if he does not spend the wad should come home with a roll that will make his rivals in the States exceedingly envious.

They charge as high as \$50 for ring-side seats in London without anybody squawking, and the guys in the back rows sometimes have to plank down the equivalent of one of our \$5 notes for a distant peek at the doings. This price scale prevails in all classes where the matches are attractive enough.

Can you imagine Pal Moore and Jimmy Wilde boxing to an American audience that slumped down from five cases up to a half century to see the midgets perform? If you can, you have a vivid imagination! Yet they can get away with it over there.

POLO GAME WILL BE REVIVED THIS SPRING IN CALIF.

Season Will Officially Open At Coronado January 1st, With Inauguration Match.

Polo, virtually nonexistent during the war, will experience a revival during the coming winter and spring which promises to place it again among the leading outdoor pastimes in California. Many of the West's prominent players served in the army and the return of these men will serve to stimulate interest in the game.

Coronado and Del Monte, as in former years, will be the center for polo enthusiasts. Already stables of polo ponies are arriving to be prepared for the various tournaments.

To Draw Best Teams.

Three tournaments, two at Del Monte and one at Coronado, it is believed, will draw the cream of teams from the United States and Canada.

The principal events of the season will be the invitation tournaments at Del Monte, February 1 to 10; the annual spring tournament at Del Monte, March 23 to April 15, and the fourteenth annual polo tournament at Coronado, March 1 to April 1.

For the first time since the season of 1917, the Pacific Coast All-American polo trophy will be competed for during the coming midwinter tournament at Coronado. This trophy was won in 1917 by the Meadowbrook four, composed of G. M. Keckshar, C. P. Beadleston, Malcolm Stevenson (captain), and Carlton Burke. The Meadowbrook four won the trophy by defeating the Miami Valley team, captained by Max Fleischmann.

The season will officially open at Coronado on January 1 with the inauguration match. Weekly cup matches will follow every Saturday and Sunday. During the tournament from March 1 to April 1, in addition to the All-American trophy, players will compete for the California challenge, Pacific Coast junior championship and Joseph Jessop challenge trophies.

At Del Monte during the coming season there will be two regulation fields in addition to a practice area. The fields are said to rank among the best in the country and plans are being made to care for a large number of players.

CLAIMS LITTLE MONEY MADE ON CHAMPIONSHIP BOUT

"I notice it is stated that the Dempsey-Willard fight drew \$410,732," said a New York sporting man, who was officially connected with the big fight at Toledo. "Well, the gate receipts might have amounted to that much, but not a penny was made on the venture. Even Tex Rickard, who has been rated as the world's greatest promoter, was disappointed over the way things turned out. "After settling for the arena and paying off the boxers there wasn't enough coin left to buy a square meal. I also noticed that it was stated that the Toledo boxing commission's share of the proceeds was something like \$30,000. That's a dream. I am sure that there was nothing for the commission after all expenses were paid."

WILLIE HOPPE IS SUPREME IN BILLIARD GAME

Champion Balkline Player Accedes His Success To Father's Training.

Willie Hoppe has again won a billiard championship over the best exponents of the game in the world.

What is true of every other game is true of billiards. There are times when some men can play brilliantly when there is nothing at stake, but it is the fellow who can always play brilliantly who gets money and makes the championships. Hoppe is one of these. He always plays in championship form.

Has Lived Right.

The reason he does that is that he has always lived in a way to guarantee constant topnotch play. He has sacrificed more, probably, than any other living billiardist, and it shows in the result.

There is no man on earth who, in the long run, can beat Hoppe at the billiard game, and he has earned the right to be the supreme billiardist of his time; he has worked for it.

Whatever success Champion Hoppe has attained at billiards—and by many he is conceded to be the greatest balkline player of all time—is due largely to the influence of his father, now a

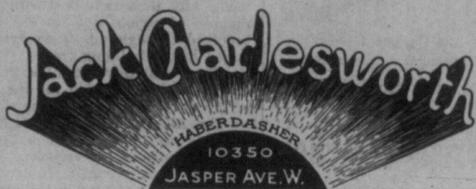
Saturday Specials

Winter Caps, all sizes, with and without ear flaps.
Regular \$2.50 to \$3.50. Saturday, to clear **\$2.00**

Men's Black Woolen Hose. Regular \$1.00 per pair.
To clear, per pair **60c**

Cotton Hose, all sizes, black only, exceptional value.
To clear, per pair **15c**

G.W.G. Overalls, sizes 32 to 40; per pair **\$2.65**



billiard instructor.

John Henry Frank Hoppe was born in 1862 at Goshen, N.Y. His sons are Frank, the pocket billiard player, now living at Rockford; Willie, the balkline champion, and Albert, who is in business in St. Louis.

Sons Start Game Young.

Frank Hoppe was 7½ and Willie 5½ when they first started playing. Hoppe Sr. had a combination table and the first efforts of the boys was at pocket billiards. Hoppe toured the country with the youngster, Willie then being 8. Willie took up billiards and at 10 years of age could play 100 or no count.

It sometimes has been stated that Willie stood on a box to play some shots, but his father denies this. The boy climbed on the table when he had a long reach to make.

Willie Hoppe won the shortstop championship of the world at Paris in January, 1904, and then returned home and toured with the late Jake Schaefer, winning most of his games.

His next goal was the 18-1 championship

and for six months he practiced under the eye of his father and then, going to France, electrified the billiard world by wresting the title from Maurice Vignaux, the great French master, on January 15, 1906. Hoppe won, 500 to 323, averaging 20.

In fourteen years of championship play Hoppe has been beaten only twice in challenge matches, once by Sutton and once by Schaefer.

Father Student of Game.

There is no greater student of the game than Mr. Hoppe the elder. For forty years he watched the leading players of the world and from this study evolved a system which is different from that of any other player. It is this system which has given Willie his supremacy as a balkline player. It is based largely on the method in which the object ball is hit. "Time or timing," says Mr. Hoppe, "is the greatest item in billiards," and his ability in this line has been a big factor in the work of Willie Hoppe.



SHOE SALE

SATURDAY Morning Sharp at 9 o'clock we Open

the doors to our 2nd JANUARY SHOE SALE, and YALE dependable Footwear at these ridiculously low prices will be greatly appreciated by the thousands of people who will take advantage of these wonderful Shoe Bargains

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Utz & Dunn's fine American Shoes, in a grey kid leather, with Louis or Military heels. These shoes are worth \$11.00 wholesale today. Regular **\$13.00** value. Now **\$7.95**

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**NEW DISCOVERY;
CANADA IS NOW
ON WORLD MAP**

Our Canadian neighbors are intelligently busy. Saskatchewan reports building a school house a day since 1905. The story of the little red school house has never been told in immortal lines. Our poets and writers must be waiting for Canada to get through with her building. The more we learn about the Dominion of Canada the greater is our belief that the country to the north of us is destined to progress side by side with the United States, one might say, as an economic unit. Politically we may be far apart, but economically our interests seem to be one. Witness the trouble which we are making Canada with our coal strike. Some of the eastern provinces are hard hit by the shortage. Canada seems to have an abundance of material, potential power, and the world is her market. What she needs most is more people.—(E.C.)

It is stated that 6,400 United States government employees will be automatically retired on the passage of the Sterling-Lehbach retirement bill, now pending in congress, and which is urged by organized government employees. These employees have formed a committee in the interest of this legislation.

EDMONTON FREE PRESS

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JANUARY 3, 1920

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor which opens in Calgary on Monday next, is a gathering of the deliberations of which are of vital interest not only to trades unionists but to the whole of the population of this province. The Federation is primarily a legislative body. The greater part of the time of its yearly gatherings is taken up with the consideration of proposed legislation that is calculated to raise the status of the workers, organized and unorganized, and to regulate industry in a manner that will provide a more comfortable living for the producers of wealth.

The Federation in the past has been influential in having had placed on the statute books of this province, measures that if properly administered would be of distinct benefit to the workers of Alberta. The convention will no doubt make a vigorous protest regarding the non-enforcement of the Factories Act. This piece of legislation has been practically useless since its inauguration, through the lack of proper administration. The act also requires drastic revision which the Federation will no doubt press for at the coming session of the legislature. The Building Trades Protection Act is another measure of safety for the workers that has lacked enforcement, with the result that with the revival of building activities a number of serious and, in one case at least, fatal accidents have occurred through unsafe scaffolding being provided for those engaged in the building trades. The Federation should demand that the Provincial Government shoulder its responsibility by enforcing the legislation provided for the protection of workmen whose loss of life or limb is a loss to the whole community.

The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act is a comparatively valuable piece of legislation and is being very efficiently administered by an independent commission, a member of which is J. A. Kinney, a former president of the Federation. There is, however, considerable room for improvement in the act and the convention will give consideration to proposed amendments. As indicated in the report of the President and Secretary, the Compensation Act should be made broader in its scope and the scale of compensation needs immediate revision upwards. The report of the President and Secretary, which is published in full in this issue, makes reference to a number of other important measures that will be considered by the convention.

The Federation is the mouthpiece of the workers of this province. It can fairly be said to represent the views of organized and unorganized labor. The latter being inarticulate through lack of organization, yet receives benefit from and enjoys in a large measure the achievements of the organized. Thus we may truthfully say that the deliberations of an assembly such as the Alberta Federation of Labor Convention are of vital importance to all the workers of the province. Resolutions of every nature, dealing with all the complex problems of the present age will be received and given consideration by the convention. The workers' attitude on great questions will be decided upon, and each and every delegate should, and we believe will, realize the responsibility that rests upon him as a representative of the membership body of the Alberta Labor Movement.

Thus the conclusions of the convention will be the result of careful consideration and matured judgment, and as a result the Federation will be influential in raising the status of the worker and do its part in bringing about a change in the existing order that will result in the betterment of society as a whole.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

By the time this issue of the Free Press reaches its readers the new year will have been born. To all the readers of this paper, and to those who should be readers, we extend our heartiest wishes for a year filled with happiness.

The year just passed has been one of extreme trial for the trade union movement in Canada. Enemies from within and without have in every possible manner attempted to overthrow the structure, the product of a century of sacrifice and toil, that alone has been efficacious in raising the status of the worker. The past year was chosen for the attempted coup d'etat of a disgruntled minority in the movement who had been resorting to every means to gain control of the workers' organizations. That they were not successful is a wonderful tribute to the judgment, wisdom and sanity of the great majority of Canadian trade unionists. The propaganda of the destructionists was so insidious, their methods so unscrupulous and their appeal so misleading that it was calculated to deceive the organized workers with their intense desire for solidification and greater unity of purpose.

On the outside big business has lost no opportunity to train its heavy artillery on the forces of Organized Labor. Using, in many cases, an attack on the extremists as a feint, the upholders of industrial Bourbonism have carried on a war against trade unionism that has been as bitter as it has been relentless. Thus on every hand the great workers' movement has been called upon to repel attacks of every description during 1919. But like a giant oak on the hillside whose roots have been driven deeper by each succeeding storm, the trade union movement has stood solidly before the onslaughts of its enemies. And on the threshold of another year stands ready to uphold the cause of the wealth producers of this great Dominion. It is impossible to forecast what the new year will bring, but it is possible to see in the future, a glorious opportunity for service on the part of the Organized Labor Movement, and one does not need to be a prophet, nor yet the son of a prophet, to predict that those who will in the new year do their part in building up a greater movement, will enjoy a year of happiness and satisfaction that comes from having served in the cause of justice and humanity.

A PRESUMPTUOUS ACT.

Just before Christmas, representatives of the Edmonton School Board journeyed to Calgary, and at a gathering of school trustees in that city, advocated the rejection of the proposed salary schedules submitted to the various boards by the Alberta Teachers' Alliance.

The minimum proposed by the Alliance, \$1200 per year, is most reasonable in view of the abnormally high and ever-increasing cost of living. It is a wage that in any other line of endeavor is considered as very low indeed, and it is ridiculous to expect that the proper type of person will be attracted to the teaching profession if any lower scale is adopted.

But apart from that phase of the question is the arrogant flouting of the voters' clearly expressed desires, in the dying moments of the old year. In the recent elections three of the four trustees elected were returned on a clearly defined platform of which the acceptance of the \$1200 minimum was the outstanding feature. For the representatives of the old board to openly move the rejection of the proposed scale a few days prior to the new board taking office, was without doubt the most arrogantly presumptuous act possible to conceive. Edmonton voters will not soon forget a procedure of that nature.

EDMONTON IN 1921.

Delegates from Edmonton to the Alberta Federation of Labor Convention in Calgary will invite the Provincial body to hold its next gathering in this city. A letter is also going forward from Mayor Clarke containing the desire that Edmonton might have the pleasure of entertaining the convention in 1921.

The 1917 convention was held in Edmonton, and Lethbridge and Medicine Hat were the convention cities for 1918 and 1919. The 1920 gathering being in Calgary, it is reasonable to expect that Edmonton should get the convention in turn. With its spacious headquarters in the very centre of the down-town district, a few steps from all the

COBURG, ONTARIO, WILL LEVY POLL TAX ON WOMEN

The town council at Coburg, Ontario, is perhaps the first in Ontario to pass a resolution for the levying of the poll tax on women over 21 not otherwise assessed and who are now eligible to vote. The provincial legislature gives local councils the right to fix their own poll tax on men, with restriction that it shall not exceed 85.

SENATE PASSES BILL WITH "CANT STRIKE" PROVISION

Cummins Railroad Bill Provision
Makes Strike Punishable By
Fine and Imprisonment.

By a vote of 46 to 30 the United States senate passed the Cummins railroad bill, with its "can't strike" provision, thereby abandoning the American ideal that workers can not be held to their employment under threat of imprisonment and fine.

The labor sections of the Cummins bill provide that where differences can not be adjusted between managers and employees, through a system of boards the matter will be passed upon by the transportation board, whose verdict shall be final. A strike is made punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. The transportation board is nominated by the president and its members, according to advocates of the bill, will be men of high ideals and disinterestedness.

The American Federation of Labor, together with the railroad brotherhoods have waged a continuous fight against the anti-strike feature of the Cummins bill. Prior to the vote, Senator La Follette offered a substitute to postpone railroad legislation for two years. This plan was favored by the A. F. of L., railroad brotherhoods, and many farmers' organizations that urged a test of governmental operations of railroads be made under normal conditions. This motion was defeated.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES GET GOOD INCREASE

On January 1st, thirty-two thousand employees of the Western Union Telegraph and Telephone company will receive salary increases amounting to \$3,000,000, it has been announced at New York. Employees who have been in the service more than one year will receive a 15 per cent increase and those who have been in the service more than six months, but less than one year will receive a ten per cent increase. Only employees earning less than \$250 a month are affected.

best hotels, Edmonton Labor is in a position to suitably provide for the convention sessions. On behalf of the Trades and Labor Council of this city and the local unions affiliated with that body, the Edmonton Free Press extends a hearty invitation to the Alberta Federation to make this city its meeting place in 1921.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

There is nothing to be deplored about a spirit of unrest if unrest is the expression of dissatisfaction with unjust conditions.

The Labor movement is essentially of an altruistic nature. One for all and all for each is certainly not a selfish principle.

Trade unionism is the means by which the workers' common aims and desires are given expression. The unorganized are necessarily inarticulate.

All workers have suffered through the greatly increased cost of living, but it must be admitted that unorganized workpeople have felt the pinch hardest.

A puzzle for the editor: How far can we go in criticism of an oppressive, autocratic government, and a system of society that creates millionaires and paupers, without getting two years, or more, for the privilege of expressing our views and the views of those we represent?

Much of the opposition to Organized Labor is based on a mistaken conception of Labor's ideals. There is no desire to tear down, but there is a desire to build up, and to attain for every individual the opportunity for a better life.

To give credit where credit is due, the destructionists would never have had the opportunity to attempt the overthrow of trade unionism in this country, if they had not been willing at all times to accept office in unions and central bodies. The lesson is clear. The "let George do it" policy is dangerous at any time or place.

The convention of next week will be closely watched. The disgruntled labor minority will join with the stand-pat industrial autocrats in endeavoring to discredit the real workers' provincial organization. We have every confidence, however, that the convention will mark a great forward step on the part of the Labor movement in this province.

It is somewhat amusing to have so-called unionists complaining because the U.M.W.A. has secured the closed shop in Alberta. But if the miners can secure improved working conditions they need have little sympathy with the regrets of a disgruntled set of defeated schemers whose desire is to keep the workers down to the point of starvation that they may become embittered sufficiently to rise in bloody revolution. Such is the gospel, pure and undiluted, of the S. P. of C. It is natural that they should squeal when their plans are defeated.

Here is a suggested explanation as to why the Union Government was somewhat unsuccessful in the recent Canadian by-elections. Mr. Bonar Law professes to believe that the by-election results in Britain do not indicate any real dissatisfaction with the coalition government. Those who voted for Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law last December, and who now vote for a Liberal or a Labor candidate do so just because they think that the Coalition majority is too unwieldy, and they are rendering a service to Mr. Lloyd George by reducing that majority. Surely an ingenious explanation is that of the ex-Canadian, and one that might be used in a pinch by his former countrymen in accounting for recent and forthcoming defeats.

ONE BIG UNION RECEIVES REBUFF AT LOVATT, ALTA.

Pres. Beard of Mining Dept. of
O.B.U. Given Tie Pass
Out of Camp.

O.B.U. propagandists received a rebuff when they made an attempt to gain a foothold among the miners at Lovatt, Alta., Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Judging from reports that have just reached the city from that place, the ringleaders of the O.B.U. must have received the surprise of their lives when a delegation from the U.M.W.A. assisted them out of the camp via the tie route. The details of the affair are as follows:

Some members of the O.B.U., it is said, have recently made their way into the Lovatt camp under false pretences and have been warily spreading their doctrines among the men. This was by way of preparation for a pre-arranged visit from President Beard and some of his colleagues, who arrived at the mines on mid-day of the 24th.

The first move by the agitators was to interview J. B. Mulholland, president of the local branch of the United Mine Workers, demanding that he call a meeting of the men for the next day. Beard's desire was, he explained, to tell the men how they were being misled and enslaved by the operators and by the U.M.W.A., with whom an agreement had been made by the operators of district No. 18.

President Mulholland gave a flat refusal to the request, whereupon the O.B.U. propagandists proceeded to the village poolroom and themselves posted a notice calling a meeting for one o'clock the next day. This they did without seeking the permission or approval of anybody.

Some of the miners on reading the notice at once started to ask questions, and the result was that quick action was taken in regard to the uninvited visitors in camp. The notice was torn down and thrown somewhat forcibly into Beard's face, and that unlucky emissary of the O.B.U. was next seized by a husky veteran of the war and propelled through the doorway into the outhouse, where he promised to leave camp at once if his life were spared. This promise he made good by disappearing up the railroad track at the first opportunity, and he has not been seen in the Lovatt camp since. His colleagues and sympathizers followed suit during the evening.

Christmas Day was spent by the miners in forgetting out all those who were known to be in sympathy with the O.B.U. and inviting them to leave the camp. Several such rolled up their blankets and left forthwith for the bush.

Lovatt has thus cleaned house to good effect and given notice to all concerned that it does not want the O.B.U. The miners are reported to have been in

Year-end Clearance Girls' and Misses' Winter Coats

Formerly Priced at \$25.00 & \$27.50
Selling at the Very Low Price of **\$14.75**

This is without doubt the most sensational news of the season. The Coats are all new styles and the materials extra good. Shoulders and sleeves are lined and some have fur trimming on collars. They are mostly in the popular belted effects, in colors of Burgundy, Green and dark mixtures. Every coat in the collection has been cut in price with the object of clearing every one on Monday. Sizes for girls, 10 to 14 years; sizes for misses, 14 to 18 years. Regular values to \$27.50. **\$14.75**
Rush Price.

SECOND FLOOR

Warm, Heavy Winter Coatings 54 Inches in Width

Greatly Reduced in Price. Regular to \$4.95

Here's a rare chance to secure a length of Heavy Winter Coating at a price which may never come again. Included in the lot selected for clearance are:

50 Yards BLACK ARABIA COATING, 54 inches wide.
100 Yards HEAVY TWEED COATING in several good mixtures; 54 inches wide.
200 Yards DIAGONAL COATINGS, 54 inches wide, **\$2.98**
Regular values to \$4.95. Price.

SECOND FLOOR

A Stock-Reducing Offering of Heavy Wool Blankets

Regular \$23.50. Clearing at **\$15.00** Pair

The end of the year finds us with a big reserve stock of White Wool Blankets on hand, and our orders are to lower them considerably. It means a great sacrifice to us, as Blankets will be worth still more next season, but the space is needed for incoming merchandise.

THESE WHITE WOOL BLANKETS are made from carefully selected Canadian wool, heavy quality and finished with pink or blue borders. Weight 8 lbs. Size 68x86 inches. Regular **\$15.00**
\$23.50. Clearing at.

(Limit of 2 Pairs to Each Customer. No Phone Orders)

SECOND FLOOR.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

deadly earnest in the matter and by their prompt action frustrated an effort to sow seeds of trouble in a camp that has already suffered to the extent of \$60,000 from the labor agitations of the past year.

We wonder if that little old 10 per cent of the miners of Alberta that the O.B.U. propagandists so graciously concede to the U.M.W.A. are all located at the Lovatt mines.

NEW YORK RETAIL CLERKS CONDUCTING ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

A trade union organizing campaign that includes the entire city of New York is being conducted by the international union of retail clerks. Thousands of clerks are enrolling in the movement to improve working conditions.

**EAT
Som-Mor
Biscuit
TODAY**

Canada Food Board License No. II-482

Setting the Pace in Suit Values

The man who seeks quality, service and value in a Suit will appreciate a visit to our store—laden with quality apparel. His judgment cannot fail him because nothing but dependable Suits are offered and insured by our unequalled guarantee of satisfaction. Of particular interest in this feature event are the striking values we are presenting at **\$45.00**

and at \$35.00, \$40.00, \$50.00, \$60.00.

Stanley & Jackson

10117 JASPER AVENUE