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LOCAL PRINTING PRESSMEN SHOW APPRECIATION OF UNION'S HELP

Donate Whole of First Week's Increase Under New Scale to Union; Range Is \$6 to \$8.50

The members of Edmonton Local of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have taken a very practical means of showing that they appreciate what their organization has accomplished for them. At the meeting of the union on Friday last, the members, by unanimous vote, decided to donate to the union the whole of their first week's increase under the new scale, which was ratified on Friday. The increase will range from \$6 to \$8.50 per week and the union treasury will be augmented by those amounts from each member receiving the benefit of the new scale. To the job pressmen whose agreement has just been concluded, it will simply be a matter of waiting one week longer before the increase is noticeable to their own pockets. But the joke is on the newspaper men whose contract was signed in May and who may have to sell an automobile, or something, to pay the union its due. However, they all voted in favor and smiled while they were doing it.

The good feeling that existed throughout the negotiations between

MR. DAVID REES GEN. ORGANIZER U.M.W.A. HERE

Gives Free Press Representative His Views on Nova Scotia Situation

Mr. David Rees, general organizer of the U.M.W.A. whose statement regarding the mining situation appears in another column, had a chat with the Edmonton Free Press representative while in the city.

Mr. Rees has recently returned from Nova Scotia, where he addressed thirty-three meetings of the Unions in District 26 of the U.M.W.A. "The miners' organizations in Nova Scotia have progressed wonderfully in the past two years," said Mr. Rees, and the Labor movement is making great strides in the way of perfecting its organization.

Referring to the National Industrial Conference, Mr. Rees voiced his regret at not being able to attend. Despite the urgent requests of President Moore that Mr. Rees should be in attendance, the latter feels that he cannot spare the time from his work in District 18. Asked as to the value of the conference, Mr. Rees said that Labor would have a good opportunity of placing its views before a general gathering of employers. He believed that feature was sufficient to justify the gathering from Labor's viewpoint.

Mr. Rees regrets the fact that there should have been any misunderstanding regarding the selection of the Labor delegates. He fears that the workers in the important steel and coal industries of Nova Scotia may refuse to recognize the conference because of the claim that the delegates have been "hand-picked." Mr. Rees feels that while the Labor representatives might have been more representative of the general movement, it would be folly to refuse the opportunity afforded by the conference of placing Labor's views before the government and employers' representatives.

He pointed out that while many of the Labor delegates may not be generally known as having heretofore been active in the movement, a fair percentage of the representatives of Organized Labor are men who have had wide experience in the Canadian trade union movement, and are well qualified to voice Labor's views.

STATE SENATOR BUCHANAN WOULD OUTLAW STRIKERS

State Senator Buchanan has resurrected the aged scheme to make it a crime for workers to strike. The lawmaker would establish that principle by making it a crime for Virginia workers to engage in a sympathetic strike.

The senator would not yet take away the right of an individual worker to quit his employment.

CIVIC SERVICE UNION POSTPONES REGULAR MEETING

Civic Service Union No. 52 has postponed their regular meeting to Friday, September 19, on account of September 12 being a Civic Holiday in honor of the Prince of Wales.

the pressmen and employers was a feature of the conference. The value to the industry of having satisfactory relations existing between employers and employed can not be estimated in terms of dollars and cents, say both employers and union officials.

PRES. M'CREATH ATTENDS MEETING OF BAKERS' UNION

Special Meeting Saturday For Purpose of Installation of Officers

President McCreath of the Trades' Council attended a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Bakers' Union on Saturday evening last in the Labor Hall.

This local union was organized some time ago by A. Farnilo, Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council. Since that time they have carried on the work of the organization with every success and the local is a strong acquisition to the labor ranks.

Bro. McCreath in an interesting and much appreciated talk, outlined to those present the aims and objects of the organized labor movement, impressing upon the membership the necessity of each and all actively displaying every loyalty to the officers of their union and doing all in their power as individuals to strengthen and build up the membership and increasing the achievements within the sphere of the local and the general labor movement.

It is planned to have the organization committee of the Trades' Council assist the local in every way, and a special meeting is being held on Saturday for the purpose of installing the elected officers of the organization.

After answering numerous questions a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the speaker and a request made that he attend the installation ceremony.

LOCAL CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 1325 IS NOW RE-ORGANIZED

Local Union No. 1325, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, have now re-organized with the following officers in charge: President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. Gordon, 9645 103rd avenue. The next meeting will be held on Friday, September 19. A full attendance is requested.

HOUSE PASSES LEVER FOOD CONTROL ACT

Without amendment and with almost no opposition the House of Representatives at Washington amended the Lever Food Control Act by including clothing, containers of food, feed and fertilizers, fuel oil and implements used in the production of necessities and to penalize profiteering by a \$5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment. An attempt to include rent profiteering was defeated.

The Lever Act was passed as a war measure, and while it prohibits profiteering, it provided no penalty.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF CANADA'S LABOR ORGANIZATIONS END OF 1918

The eighth annual report of Labor Organization in Canada for the calendar year 1918 has been issued by the Department of Labor. The report shows that trade union membership reached the highest point yet recorded, the total membership reported for all classes of labor organizations in Canada being 248,887 at the close of 1918. The totals for 1917 and 1916 were 204,630 and 160,407 respectively. Of the 2,274 local trades union branches in Canada, 1,323 were located in 31 cities, and 961 reported a membership of 142,022, representing about 57 per cent of the entire trade union membership. In Montreal, the city with the largest membership, there were 149 local branches, 106 of which reported 32,422 members. In Toronto there were 128 branches, of which 82 reported 18,834 members. In Vancouver, there were 87 branches, 65 of which reported 15,459 members. In Winnipeg, the fourth city in point of membership, there were 91 branches, of which 56 reported 12,050 members. Of the 2,274 local unions above mentioned, 1,897, comprising 201,432 members, were affiliated with international organizations; 332 with 37,928 members were connected with non-international bodies; and 45 having 9,527 members were independent units.

The majority of the international labor organizations operating in Canada provided for the payment of benefits to members on a varying scale. The report

EIGHT WINNIPEG STRIKE LEADERS ARE OUT ON BAIL

After Twenty-six Days Court Has Decided Public Safety Will Not Be Endangered

The eight Winnipeg strike leaders were granted bail on Wednesday, by Chief Justice Mathers, who, together with Mr. Justice MacDonald and Mr. Justice Metcalfe heard the arguments of counsel, and read the decision of the court. The amount of bail was fixed at \$4,000 each and two sureties of \$2,000 each.

The court found that it had not been proven that the accused would not appear to stand their trial and the decision went on to state: "The court will not be justified in refusing bail on the sole ground that public safety might be endangered by permitting the accused to be at large."

The decision as read by Chief Justice Mathers continued: "Because of the great public interest involved in this prosecution and because bail has once been refused by a brother judge, I asked my brothers MacDonald and Metcalfe, to sit with me while hearing this application and both concurred with me in the views here expressed. It therefore follows that the accused be admitted to bail in the sum of \$4,000 each and two sureties of \$2,000 each."

Immediately the court had adjourned, E. J. McMurray, together with the bondsmen, left for the provincial jail, where the formal proceedings preceding the release of the accused were completed.

William Ivens was the first of the eight leaders to be released. His appearance in the doorway of the jail was the signal for cheers from the crowd of over 1,500 workers, who had gathered to greet their leaders. Ivens was chaired and carried around the square. Alderman John Queen was the next to appear. He, too, received the same greeting from the crowd. The remainder of the men came out together. They were immediately seized by their friends and "chained."

The eight men have been in jail for twenty-six days awaiting release on bail.

BELGIAN MINERS DEMAND STATE OWNED MINES

The Belgian government is discussing the prohibition of exporting coal as a means for lowering the price. Operators say they will close their mines if this is done, and now the miners counter with the declaration that the operators have no right to close the mines and demand nationalization.

CRANE COMPANY ADOPTS A NEW BLACKLIST SCHEME

The Crane Company at Chicago, has adopted a new scheme to check up on undesirable. It forwarded ballots with self-addressed envelopes to its 7,000 striking employees, with a request that they vote on the question whether the "works should again be reopened."

The company can now check up the names it forwarded ballots to with the returned ballots.

contains a table showing the expenditure on this account made in Canada, the United States and elsewhere, the disbursements for 1918 being \$16,802,092, an increase of \$3,626,713, as compared with the payments made in 1917. Seven of the non-international bodies reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total expenditure amounting to \$16,895. A statement is also given showing the amount paid in benefits for the year 1918 by local branch unions in Canada to their own members, the disbursements aggregating \$431,504, an increase of \$116,388, as compared with the expenditure for 1917.

A chapter of the report contains a record of proceedings of conventions of labor bodies at which peace proposals and other matters were discussed. Other important features of the report are discussions of the conviction of the officers of the Industrial Workers of the World organization on the charge of interfering with the war activities of the Government of the United States, and of the movement in Canada for trade union organization of municipal employees. The report serves as a directory of trade unions for the Dominion for 1919, including as it does particulars not only of every known local trade union in Canada, but also a list of all international and non-international central organizing bodies, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers.

TRADES' COUNCIL WILL MEET ON MONDAY NIGHT

The Trades and Labor Council will hold its regular meeting in Labor Hall, Monday night, September 15th. A full attendance is requested.

DISRUPTION AND FAILURE SEQUEL TO EMOTION

Secretary Farnilo Tells of Doings of One Big Union Throughout Western Canada

(By A. Farnilo)

The Labor Movement on the American continent is in the position today to judge clearly and without bias the results of the activities of those who arrived at their conclusions, through processes of emotion. We are also able to recognize that those who formulate policies to fit conclusions so reached, find themselves in disagreement very quickly. It is therefore for us to remember that emotion is not stable. Passing breezes blow it hither and beyond, and render it most unstable of all things. We find however, the International Trade Union movement fundamentals unremoved and unchanged, and withstanding the cold blooded attacks and methods that have been used against these workers' institutions by the advocates of the O.B.U.

It is now general knowledge in the Trades' Union Movement of Western Canada, that the first thing that had to be done was to settle the Local Treasurers of the International Unions, and so we find the minutes of some local unions reading as follows: \$500.00 donated to this person, \$500 to another trusted member of the local; and still another \$500 to another trusted member of the same local Union. The excuse generally given for the division of the funds was for services rendered. This was no doubt thought was the most successful way of getting rid of International rule. In fact the O.B.U. members of one local Union became so generous that they donated \$2,000 to their President and when the members of this local Union had recovered from their emotional spell, and wanted their money back they found that he had taken a trip to other climes. Of course this president told the members in the local that he could be trusted. I shall not comment further on this, suffice it to say that there were members of one local union in Edmonton who were prepared to donate or transfer certain sums to trusted advocates. However those who were responsible for the safe keeping of the money of their fellow members, immediately safeguarded both the funds and the property.

The members of the International Trades' Union movement who reach conclusions and formulate policies through the processes of reason, are asserting themselves, with the result that the labor movement of Western Canada is quickly righting itself. With more than 9,000 members withdrawn from the O.B.U. Central Council of Vancouver, and a reorganized International Trades Council with an affiliated membership of 5,000 members, acting under the old charters granted by the American Federation of Labor and the Dominion Trades Congress of Canada.

The position of the O.B.U. council of Vancouver, has a membership of less than 3,000, one thousand of whom are loggers, who are located in different parts of British Columbia. We find Winnipeg with 9,000 International Trades' Unionists affiliated with the council, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and the Dominion Trades Congress. The membership of the Trades Council of the City of Winnipeg, prior to the emotional outburst, was in round figures, 14,000.

It is not generally known, nevertheless it is a fact, that Calgary voted two to one against the O.B.U. In fact the whole province of Alberta, so far as the general trades were concerned, voted against the O.B.U.

The work now being done by the International representatives of the United Mine Workers in District 18 warrants favorable comment. There are many splendid men among the miners of District 18, and they, like the rest of their fellow trade unionists, cannot be successfully misled for a long time. We now find the miners putting their dreamers back into the pit.

In stating the aforementioned facts, we tried to do so without wishing to vent any spleen upon those of our opponents whose chief argument has been vituperation and calumny. We give these facts to show that the International Trades Union movement is soundly constructed. The membership of these bodies are not easily captured by a formula or slogan, however, there are some who are easily enamored of a short cut to salvation. Such a delusion has been the "One Big Union"—a few swift strokes—emancipation and a

(Continued on Page 8)

U.M.W.A. ORGANIZER BLAMES OPERATORS AT CARDIFF MINES

Says If International Recognizes Officers of Union Operators Should

Mr. David Rees, international representative of the United Mine Workers of America, was in the city the first part of the week, endeavoring to bring about a settlement between the mine operators and miners in the Edmonton district. For some time past Mr. Rees has been in the southern part of the province on the same mission. Re-organization and re-adjustment of conditions of the miners in the southern part of the province have proceeded very successfully with the result that nearly all the miners are now back at work in that district. Mr. Rees left Tuesday morning for Brule, where he will take up a re-adjustment of conditions there, and will return to Edmonton shortly.

Mr. Rees' statement as regards the Cardiff situation is as follows: "So far as the situation at the Cardiff mines is concerned, I confess I have not yet met with the success I had hoped for. I feel that the mine operators there have not manifested the spirit which is in keeping with the times, namely, that spirit which seeks to bring capital and labor together in agreements that will tend to their mutual advantage."

"The men at the Cardiff mines are all prepared to return to work on the basis of settlement arranged by the International Union and the Directors of Coal operations. That there should be no mistake about this on the part of the mine operators whom I interviewed I gave them definite and positive assurance of it. Notwithstanding this assurance from me, however, the mine operators seemingly have an intention of accepting the International Union and its terms. They vow an intention to have no dealings with O.B.U. men. But the men whom I am endeavoring to have taken on have been all accepted by the International and recognized as belonging to that organization. It was on this basis that reorganization in the south became effective, and which brought the men back to the mines."

"The attitude of the mine operators of the Cardiff collieries will have a tendency to injure the arrangements whereby capital and labor may be brought closer together. Furthermore, if this attitude is continued it will most assuredly be detrimental to the coal situation generally. I am afraid that their chief purpose is to ignore union conditions and run their mines on low scales of wages."

MINERS' STRIKE AT COBALT, ONT. IS CALLED OFF

The miners' strike at Cobalt, Ont., which has been in operation for six weeks, is over. The Miners' Union held a mass meeting Sunday afternoon and decided to call off the strike and to accept the terms offered by the mine managers.

The men returned to work on Monday morning. The meeting was a very spirited one. The executive of the union recommended that the strike be called off, but in this they were opposed by the radical element, who put up a desperate fight for the continuance of the strike. They were, however, outvoted on the issue. The strike involved \$2,000,000 in hands and caused a loss of about \$2,250,000 in production.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF TRANSPORT WORKERS, RAILWAYMEN AND MINERS

The following Labor Day message was eabled to The Truth of Duluth, Minnesota:

"We in Great Britain, despite our conservative outlook, have fashioned an industrial organization which is probably the most potent ever created—the Triple Alliance. In this body we 200,000 Transport Workers have allied ourselves for defensive and aggressive purposes with 500,000 railroad workers, and 800,000 miners. We believe it is our duty to use every means in our power to challenge the institution of capitalism and its domination of the working people."

"Hitherto we have devoted ourselves to matters of an exclusively economic and industrial nature, but compelling circumstances arising out of the world war and its aftermath require us more and more to envisage our work in its entirety, political as well as industrial. Every class-conscious set of the working people tends more and more to become a political act and only fools would draw a clear dividing line between industrial and political action."

"Today, we of the Triple Alliance are challenging the government's policy of maintaining conscription, military

CANADIAN BOARD OF COMMERCE WILL FIX LIMIT TO PROFITS

Will Make Series of Inquiries and Afterwards Fix Scale of Profits; Heavy Penalty for Offense

The Canadian Board of Commerce will make a series of inquiries and afterwards fix a scale of profits, to exceed which will be an offence with a heavy penalty, according to an announcement made by that Board last week.

W. F. O'Connor, vice-chairman of the board of commerce, when asked as to

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT TYPOS' MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT

Most Progressive Session Was Held and Large Agenda of Business Disposed Of

Edmonton Typographical Union No. 604 held its regular meeting on Saturday in the Labor Hall, President McCreath presiding over an attendance of about 60 members.

A most progressive session was held and a large agenda of business disposed of, including the ratification of proposed uniform agreement for printers in the cities of Alberta. In this connection Bros. Knott and Kerr were delegated to attend with representatives from the other cities, a joint conference to be held in Calgary during this month.

A resume of the business transacted at Trades' Council during the month of August was presented to the meeting.

A delegation attended the meeting in the interests of the Co-operative Society movement, and Bro. Powers of the Railway Running trades presented in brief the purposes and progress of the movement up to the present time which was in every detail encouraging.

A full account of the doings during the recent visit of International officers 1st Vice-President Barrett and Secretary Treasurer Hays was given to the meeting by Recording Secretary Healey of the local union. This report set forth the pleasure it afforded the visiting delegates the trip through Western Canada, and also the beneficial influence and results that will be the outcome of personal contact between international officers and the local unions within their jurisdiction and the employees in the printing industry and the industry itself.

COMMITTEE WILL ASCERTAIN WHY PAPER IS SO HIGH

The U. S. Senate has ordered a committee to ascertain why manufacturers of news print paper are demanding present high prices for their product.

BELGIUM MAY HAVE GOVERNMENT OWNED RAILROADS

The Belgian parliament is considering a bill to transfer the railways to an operating corporation in which the government will own all the stock. Parliament desires to be freed from the responsibility of considering as legislative matters the details of operating the government-owned railroads. They are now managed by the minister of railways. Under the proposed law, they will be operated by a director general, with complete liberty of organization for the employees.

the exact portent of the announcement, said: "The fixing of profits involves the fixing of the price, but makes allowance for varying conditions in varying zones. After making inquiries, upon which we are now starting, and establishing machinery to continue them, we will be able to learn what is the actual cost and then determine what is a fair profit thereon. The next step will be to set a date at which the price will be effective. These prices will be lower than what now prevail. Meanwhile, commerce will have to beat down to the level decided upon. We will then issue an order restraining all persons in a particular line and zone from selling at a price yielding a profit greater than what is determined."

"All who disobey the order are liable to a fine of \$1,000 a day or to imprisonment. The co-operation of the provincial attorney-general will be needed in connection with the indictments, and we anticipate no difficulty on that score but if the attorney-general will sign the indictment, will be prepared to go into court and prosecute in person."

It is understood that the commodities primarily to be gone into with the objects mentioned in view are all kinds of food stuffs and clothing, boots and shoes. A big factor in the organization is co-operation with the United States. There are certain international combines which regulate prices in their lines and which can be got at only by joint co-operative action. The board of fee is now established.

CHANGES MADE IN CONSTITUTION OF LABOR PARTY

Executive To Be Composed of Eleven Members; Eight Vice-Presidents

Changes in the constitution and the report of delegates to the Calgary convention were among the most important items of business transacted at a well attended meeting of the Labor Party on Tuesday evening.

The change in constitution provides for the election of eleven members to the executive which will in future be composed of President, Secretary and Treasurer with eight Vice-Presidents. Two of the latter will be elected by referendum from each federal constituency in the city, and the other two Vice-Presidents will with the President, Secretary and Treasurer, be chosen by the annual meeting. The reason given for the choosing of two Vice-Presidents after the other six have been elected to represent constituencies, is to ensure representation from groups like the returned soldiers, ladies or large industries. Another change in the constitution provided that members voting for election of officers must have been members of the party previous to November 15. Nominations for office in the party will take place in December and elections in January.

Rev. F. E. Mercer read a report of the Calgary convention, which was practically as published in the Edmonton Free Press last week. The report was adopted.

H. Hawkins was elected as the Edmonton representative on the provincial executive to take the place of R. Mitchell who was elected as Vice-President of the provincial branch at the Calgary convention.

CARDIFF MINE OPERATORS DO NOT RECOGNIZE UNION

Cardiff mine operators have refused to recognize the union of the United Mine Workers of America, and as a result the miners have refused to go to work, it is reported. Organizer Reece has been on the ground attempting to reorganize the miners into a union of the U.M.W.A., but the operators claim the officers of the new U.M.W.A. local are the same men who were officers of the recent O.B.U. organization, and the position of the operators is that they can neither recognize them nor work with them.

The operators say there will have to be a complete change of heart among the men before they will recognize the union, and as long as the O.B.U. sympathizers are still at their head they cannot deal with them.

The result of this is that the Cardiff mines will operate on the open-shop principle. Both Cardiff and Edmonton mines are now anti-union, for the reason, it is stated, that there is lack of confidence on the part of the operators in the leadership of the local unions. They purpose to deal with each mine separately.

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**UNIONISTS MUST
'BUCK UP' TO MEET
PRESENT DEMAND**

A knowledge of trade and business relations must be acquired by trade unionists if industrial democracy is to be a fact, declared President Matthew Woll of the International Photo Engravers' Union, at Chicago, in the call for the coming convention of that organization now being held in St. Louis.
"If," said the trade unionist, "we are to exercise an impelling voice in industry—if we are to experience a true industrial democracy in our craft—if we are sincere in our profession that we want to rule the industry jointly with our employers, then it is for us to determine the plans and procedure, and perfect them, by which this co-operative relation may be fully realized."
"We as photo engravers have reached a status in our craft where our interests relate not alone to wages and hours. The necessity of our time demands that we have full and complete knowledge of all trade and business relations. We need to know the cost of production—the selling price—the overhead charge—the division of the income jointly produced by our employers and ourselves."

**RISE IN WAGES
IN GREAT BRITAIN
DURING THE WAR**

Both War Bonuses and Wage Increases Were Granted Employes In Some Trades.
An article in the British Labor Gazette for May, 1919, outlines the general wage conditions at the beginning of the war and gives the amounts of the advances in wages in the different trades from the close of 1914 to the end of April, 1919.
While there had been a general rise in wages in England for the three years previous to the war, there had also been a tendency toward reduction in the first part of 1914. By the end of that year, however, the rise in the cost of food and the increased demand for labor had checked this tendency so that in the early part of 1915 both war bonuses and wage increases were granted to railway and shipyard employes and to large numbers in the engineering trades.
These increases spread to other trades and by the middle of 1916 practically all the important industries had granted them. These original increases have been generally augmented following the continued rise in the cost of living though there has been considerable variation in the amounts. In general, the munition transport, and other essential industries, such as coal mining, have been the first ones each time to give the additional wages—shortage of labor being an important factor in the granting of increases.

**ACTORS SECURED
A SATISFACTORY
AGREEMENT IN N.Y.**

Full Recognition Is Given To The Actors' Equity Assn. and Theatres Now Running
Under an agreement which was declared to be virtually a complete victory for the Actors' Equity Association, the actors' strike, which started nearly four weeks ago in New York, and resulted in the closing of nearly 200 theatres, was called off last Saturday morning, and the theatres are now running.
It was the action of the stage hands late Friday night, in ordering its members out of the theatres throughout the country where Shubert shows are playing, it was said, that broke the back of the managers' opposition.
August Thomas, playwright, who arranged the conference, announced that the actors had agreed to an "open shop" and that all other differences had been adjusted. Francis Wilson, president of the equity, stated that the settlement "was satisfactory to both sides." Mr. Thomas announced in his statement that "full recognition is given to the equity." The new contract with the Equity association will run for five years, terminating in June, 1924, and all existing agreements between managers and actors are to remain in effect. All actors whose places were not filled during the strike will be reinstated and those whose places were filled will receive parts in new plays, a cash settlement or may arbitrate the question of adjustment.

**GAS WORKERS'
UNION MAKES
STEADY PROGRESS**

Col. Will Thorne, M.P., general secretary of the British Gas Workers' Union, said recently that he was in a position to report good progress made by the union. Taking the 10 districts which composed the union, at the end of the March quarter they had a membership of 400,000, with a bank balance of close upon £400,000, and about 850 branches established in different parts of the country. They had now seven members of Parliament. There were thousands of men and women working eight hours a day, or even less throughout the country and he did not think they were going to talk about the eight-hour movement much longer.

**EDUCATION IS AS
GOOD FOR WORKER
AS FOR EMPLOYER**

Workers Through Organization Are Making Capitalists Sit Up and Listen.

The workers who, long ago, formed the first union in order to secure better treatment from employers, were clear-headed men and set a ball rolling that will some time, knock out the power of employers to hold out against the just demands of the workers of today, whose hold through organization is making capitalists sit up and listen.
Get this into your minds: If education helps people make a living, why should anyone do without it? If it is good for the employers—the rich and their families—why not for the workers and their families? You are entitled to it and should insist on having the liberty of having your children as well educated as any in the land. Education not only places you on an equal footing with your employers, but it gives you a pleasure that no money could buy—once you possess it. No matter if you are only able to read and write, a very little, you have the first two great tools with which to carve out an education. Your brain is the third tool which you must set into action by your fourth important tool—the wish to be educated, or informed that books and papers may serve you as they do others who know more.

Food for Brain.
You see how the rich educate their children in music, elocution, painting and all branches of knowledge to be had. They enjoy singers, musicians, fine paintings and travel. Why not you and your family be of the number to enjoy all these blessings? You have food for your stomach, why not food for your brain? We are so created we need our minds trained in order to avoid being lopsided. Education does more than help us make a living; it gives us pleasure because it enables us to read books and learn what history, geography, poetry and novels teach us of the people who live in far away lands, and what has been done by others to help or stop civilization. To know how to study is a blessing that helps and brings us steady gains, for once the mind is opened to the flow of knowledge there comes a joy too great for words.

Do Your Own Thinking.
You workers know that the ones well taught the trade they live by are the best workers—trained or skilled mechanics. But have you thought how much better workers could be if they were better educated? How many of you let others do your thinking and acting in the union—depending upon the words of those who know more. Why should you waste your brains? Why not learn more and think out something to help the workers and the world? Many firms have their employes taught to do their work in the best time-saving way; that is education or part of it. The terrible war taught us many things but nothing more important than the great truth—the value of education—especially among the soldiers. Education improves the face, makes the person happier and helps him know his own true value.

Your Bounden Duty.
How much money would you take for what you know if you could never get the knowledge again, once you sold it? What is education? It is a mental and physical training to be had by work and thought. It is a blessing that no one should be denied and one that all should demand the right to have. If you do not care for it, to see to it that every child you have is given the opportunity to secure this priceless treasure. If you neglect this duty you are criminal because your children are helpless in your hands. To be educated means to be informed about events—but its greatest value is the happiness it brings.—By Alice Louise Neale in "The Blacksmith's Journal."

**PRIVATE UNION
FOR PROTECTION
COMPANY'S PROPERTY**

A strike on the Interborough Rapid Transit company's lines at New York, engineered by company officials and its company "union," is the latest thing in strikes.
The company is antagonistic to the Iona Side Street Car Men's Union, and has organized its own "union," whose members quit to enforce higher wages. Trade unionists declare that the strike was a "frame up" to raise car fares, and point to the number of strikers who were employed by the company to protect its property. It is also declared that the company paid the expenses of the strike committee while the walk out was being arranged.

The "union" has a contract with the company and these workers refused every offer of mediation. Public officials announce that they will investigate the strike, and it is evident that the company is in a weaker position to enforce its demand for a higher fare.
In an editorial, the New York World says "it is plain to everybody that the company virtually welcomed the strike." This newspaper calls attention to the employment of what it terms "a privately organized union" to protect the company's property.
Let's pull together and put to shame the chronic growlers who so often "cut off their nose to spite their face," and usually "kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

**PRESIDENT URGES
RATIFICATION
OF PEACE TREATY**

President Wilson, in an address at Des Moines, Ia., stated that unless the peace treaty was ratified promptly, there was a danger of Bolshevism spreading in threatening proportions throughout the United States.
"The whole world," said Mr. Wilson, "is waiting uneasily while the poison which had wrecked Russia is spreading among peoples who did not know what guarantees there were to be for liberty in the new world order."
"Labor and capital in the United States," he asserted, "could not proceed intelligently with their settlements, nor could great problems like the railroad situation be settled while the suspense continued."
Mr. Wilson defended the Shantung provision of the treaty and said the league covenant section referring to the Monroe doctrine had been inserted to "give the Monroe right of way in the western hemisphere." He declared his conviction was that it would be so.

**LIFE AND LABOR
SHOULD BE ON
HIGHER PLANE**

Materialistic Doctrines of Rancor and Ill-Will Would Never Put Things Right

In an outspoken speech Right Hon. George N. Barnes, member of the British war cabinet at the international conference on labor and religion, referred to the benefits of organization if rightly used, but he said he feared some were getting under the control of those who had little idea of reciprocal service. He feared some of those on the labor side were getting under the control of those who wanted to pull down the pillars of state on the off chance of something arising from the ruins more to their liking. He had never believed that materialistic doctrines of rancor and ill-will would put things right as an increasing number of people now believed.

Common sense was asserting itself over the materialistic forces which had been gathering in the last few years. There had been seen an improvement in the last few months. Six or eight months ago he had been a little alarmed by feeling on waking up in the morning that anything might happen during the day but he thought we had now got over the worst.
"We must rally all our forces towards combating materialistic forces and tend towards elevating life and labor to a higher plane of living," he declared.

**INVESTIGATION
LABOR CONDITIONS
IN BUENOS AYRES**

Shipyards Employes Get Good Wages and Hours and Seem To Be Contented.

At the end of 1918 the Department of Labor at Washington, completed an investigation of wages and hours of labor in the shipyards of Buenos Ayres, Argentina. It was found that this industry had largely increased as a result of the war. The work was mainly in the repair of old ships; but notwithstanding the difficulties presented it has been possible to construct new ships of 1,000 tons burden.
This prosperity has been reflected in an increase in wages. The average daily wages in twelve shipyards, not including extra earnings for overtime, holiday night, and Sunday work for 2,022 persons employed was \$6.22 Argentine money. In all but one yard eight hours constituted a day's work. In the yard excepted work was paid for by the hour, and a day's work was fixed at nine hours. Sunday work and overtime was paid at the rate of double time.
The report states that the increase in wages since the war began is equal to 70 per cent. The usual working hours are from 7 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. There has been no unemployment reported in this branch of industry.
The Federation of Naval Construction Workers, organized April 20, 1917, consists of six unions, as follows: Boilermakers, Calkers, and Carpenters and Sailmakers.
The report states that the increase in wages since the war began is equal to 70 per cent. The usual working hours are from 7 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. There has been no unemployment reported in this branch of industry.

**WHAT THE FIGURES
SHOW IN REGARD
HIGH LIVING COST**

Employees and the public press at Melbourne, Australia, are working overtime to convince the public that trade unionists are responsible for increased prices. Bread has been advanced 1 cent a loaf since the bakery drivers raised wages \$1.48 a week and the Labor Call says:
"The carter can deliver 1,100 loaves of bread a week and the increase of 1 cent on that number amounts to \$11.10, while the carter's wages were raised \$1.48. Thus the public is penalized to the extent of \$9.62 a week to cover the cost of \$1.48 a week."
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EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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President—R. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4959.
Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phones: Office, 4018; residence, 72377.
Vice-President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.
Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, care A. Farnilo.
Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. A. Campbell.
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LOCAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, R. Roe, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
Journeyman Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, Box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353; meets 1st Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Boiler-makers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 16338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.
Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H. Rogan, 10914 80th avenue; meets in Labor Hall.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Thos. Gordon; Treasurer, 9645 103rd Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Labor Hall.
Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. L. McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.
Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall.
Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, room 215, Armstrong Bldg.; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
General Pipefitters Railway 685—Secretary, E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave. Meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.
Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Sathen, 10607 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Plumbers & Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.
Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, Post Office Box 92; meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 398—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10658 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary, F. Gathercole; meets in West Edmonton.
Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.
Civic Employees Local 30—Secretary, A. K. Noaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.
Civic Service Local 62—C. M. Small, P.O. Box 121; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.
Machinists Local 1817—Secretary, H. E. Crook; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.
Machinists West Edmonton—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 303 Alexander Bldg.; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.
Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.
Steam Shovel Dredgemen—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street; meets in Labor Hall.
Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Empire Theatre.
Street Railway Employees—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.
Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.
Sheetmetal Workers 371—W. Tomlinson, Barry Sheetmetal Works; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farnilo; meets in Labor Hall.
U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Huizal, 9511 109A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.
Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10651 109th street.
Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, J. Wylie, Box 2073; meets 1st Sundays, in Labor Hall.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secretary, W. Cotton, P.O., Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.
G.T.P. Carmen—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

MINIMUM WAGE PRINCIPLE IN CAN. PROVINCES

Originated in Australia—Alberta First Province to Adopt It in Canada.

One of the many achievements in the progressive march of Organized Labor is the enactment of legislation governing minimum wages. The following interesting article deals with features of this important subject.

The minimum wage principle has been introduced through legislative action into the industrial life of various countries. Wherever minimum wages are paid, although they may be fixed by different methods, they have two characteristics in common. In the first place, as their name would imply, they form a basic level of remuneration; that is, they are the lowest rate which can be paid to the wage-earner in any given trade. Secondly, they are legally protected rates. The employer of labor who pays less than the minimum scale is subject to penalties imposed by the law. Occasionally the plan of a government has been to pass legislation authorizing a certain minimum wage throughout the entire field of industry under its jurisdiction. More frequently, however, power to fix wages has been delegated to an independent body, a board, or a commission, which represents in its personnel both the employed and the employing class.

The minimum wage principle had its origin in 1896, in the Australian colony of Victoria (the Factories and Shops Act). At first, four trades were singled out and an experiment made with reference to these. Then, by subsequent legislation the system was gradually extended in that state until now more than one hundred trades are affected. According to the plan adopted by Victoria, minimum wages are fixed for both male and female workers in the various employments by tribunals, known as wage boards. Upon these boards both employers of labor and employees in the particular trade are represented.

The plan inaugurated by Victoria has spread with variation of detail throughout the whole Commonwealth of Australia and into the Dominion of New Zealand. In fact, the minimum wage system—having passed completely beyond the experimental stage—is a well-tried and much favored phenomenon of industrial life in the Antipodes.

A minimum wage law (Trade Boards Act) was first written upon the statute books of Great Britain in 1909. The object of this legislation was to apply the minimum wage principle wherever, for either male or female employees, the wage scale was "exceptionally low as compared with that in other employments." Trade boards were set up under the law which already have fixed minimum wages in a great number of employments. Recently, in August, 1918, the original act was amended (passed upon the advice of the Reconstruction Committee of Great Britain), with the main purpose of protecting female labor during the period of reconstruction. The minister of labor of Great Britain is now empowered to apply the provisions of the act to any trade where he thinks that there is insufficient machinery to effectively regulate wages. A quick extension of the minimum wage system should follow these elastic terms. The British plan, according to the noted parliamentarian, L. G. Chozza Money, "has proved a triumphant success." "A great principle," he asserts, "has been vindicated."

Within the past few years a surprising expansion of the minimum wage system has occurred within the federated areas of Canada and the United States. Already twelve American states and the district of Columbia have legally endorsed the principle. In Canada, the four provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, British Columbia and Quebec, have legislated upon the subject. While the tendency has been for the western states and provinces to accept the principle with greater enthusiasm, from now on the system will undoubtedly spread with great rapidity throughout the east.

In the Provinces of Canada. The provincial legislature of Alberta was the pioneer governmental body in Canada to authorize a minimum wage scale. In April, 1917, an act (the Factories Act) was passed in this province wherein a general minimum rate of wages was established for all industrial workers, both male and female. No person, according to the act, could be employed in a shop, factory or office in Alberta, for any wage lower than \$1.50 a shift.

On the other hand, the plan of allowing an independent tribunal to fix minimum wages has been adopted in the province of Manitoba. By an act of 1918, a single wage board was authorized for the province, which was to consist of five members (two members of the board must be women) and to have well-defined powers with respect to the fixing of minimum wages for adult female workers and minors. A board was appointed with Dr. J. W. Macmillan, of Manitoba College, as chairman, and commendable progress has been made in regulating wages. When a preliminary survey was made in Manitoba, it was found that some female wage earners were only receiving 85 per cent, which was considered totally inadequate in the face of high living costs. By January 1, 1919, twenty-three employments had been dealt with, and minimum wages for adult females and minors legalized.

In the case of fourteen of these the minimum wage for skilled adult females

COAL MINERS NOT TO BLAME FOR NON-PRODUCTION

At the annual conference of the Miners' Federation, President Smillie declared the miners did not believe it necessary to increase the price of coal six shillings. The federation was as anxious as anybody to have the fullest possible output of coal and he denied absolutely that the miners were to blame for any decrease in the output, which could be enormously increased if the issue were given an opportunity of producing all they could. If it were found after full inquiry that the miners were to blame, the federation would use its whole power to rectify matters.

President Smillie said the capitalists were combining to endeavor to prevent the present Government carrying out the recommendations of the coal commission. The miners would pledge themselves to strike if necessary, to assist the Government to bring to light any combination of employers. (Loud cheers.)

The conference adopted a resolution promising the Government its fullest support in carrying out the recommendations in the majority report of the coal commission.

BOSTON UNIONISTS TAKE HAND IN THE POLICE QUESTION

Municipal officials of Boston have denied city policemen the right to form a union and affiliate with the A. F. of L. The policemen have been notified that any one who disobeys orders will be discharged and the Boston Central Labor Union has taken a hand. It gives notice to these officious officials that if they carry out their threat a general strike will result.

HOUSE REFUSES PRESIDENT'S VETO DAYLIGHT SAVING

The house has refused to accept President Wilson's veto of a bill to repeal daylight saving.

The first attempt to repeal daylight saving was blocked by the president when he vetoed the big agricultural appropriation bill because it contained a daylight repeal rider. The repeal was passed as separate legislation, which was vetoed by the president, and the house now rejects the veto.

has been set at \$12 per week; in seven others the rate is \$10 per week, while in two trades only can the employer pay as low as \$9.50 per week. A rate averaging \$10 per week has been arranged for trained minors in thirteen trades; in all other cases it is stipulated that \$8.00-\$9.00 per week must be paid to minors, except where girls of 14 to 15 years of age are employed in stores, when a wage of \$7 per week can be given.

In the province of British Columbia a wage board of three members has been created under statutory authority to regulate the wages of female employees and other matters of industrial concern. The deputy minister of the province is ex-officio the chairman of this board. To assist him there have been appointed a woman judge of the juvenile court in Vancouver and a male school trustee prominent in the educational affairs of the same city. The regulations of the wage board of the Pacific province are awaited with interest.

A bill has been lately introduced in the legislature of Quebec which will permit the fixing of minimum wages in that province. According to its terms, whenever a sufficient number of female workers in a trade make application to the government, a commission will be empowered to conduct an investigation and settle the lowest legal wage in that employment.

Advantages of the System. (1) The prime object of the introduction of this system into industry is to secure a living wage for all such workers as sell their services at the cheapest rates in the labor market. In other words, it aims to deliver a blow at subnormal conditions, whether found among the wage-earning classes. By a living wage is meant, not one which merely applies the subsistence wants of the workers, but will afford as well some of the comforts of life and an opportunity for recreation. It is clearly advisable, then, that the minimum wage scale should be revised at stated intervals in order to keep it attuned to the changing cost of living.

(2) From the foregoing it becomes apparent that the principle of the minimum wage should serve to eliminate the evil of sweating in our industries. In certain employments it is the custom to send out work to be done at home and for such work very often meagre wages are paid. As a rule women and minors form the majority of out-workers in these sweated trades. Several years ago a committee investigating conditions in Great Britain found that in the cotton and linen industries many girls and women were earning less than two cents an hour. Trade boards have since been able to deal with this unhappy situation.

(3) If subnormal conditions can be removed by the minimum wage system, it may be argued that the standard of living of the working classes can be improved against regression. Alien labor, having come in, is no longer able to undersell native labor and drag down the worker's standard. The aim in Ontario, especially with respect to women workers, should be to raise the standard of living rather than to allow it to become depreciated.

—Louis A. Wood, Ph.D., in The Monthly Times.

TRADE UNIONISTS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON WITH O.B.U.

Organized Labor Must Not Permit Itself To Be Used For Furtherance of Lawless Schemes

These are perilous times, and the Bolshevik will stop at nothing to gain their ends, and to involve decent, law-abiding workmen in their net, and make them seeming supporters of their lawlessness and crime, says the Butte Free Lance. All real unionists know full well that the L.W.W. and the Bolsheviks have no sympathy with Organized Labor, and they look upon the organizations as only so many hindrances to the control by radicalism, and the carrying out of their policies of revolution.

They know that the trade unionist is looked upon by the revolutionist as a part of the present industrial system, which "is their historic mission to overthrow," and that it is only when he considers he can advance his own special interests that he recognizes the unionist in any way.

The union man has no interests in common with the Bolsheviks or L.W.W., whose sole aim is to tear down and destroy, and no union man can consent to be a part of or assist the enemies of our country.

These agitators have nothing at all in common with the ideals and aspirations of loyal workmen, who love their country, their families and their homes.

They would tear down all that the organizations have built up by years of patient progress, and would erect upon the ruins of unionism their own fantastic structure of vague and fallacious theories. Organized Labor has too much at stake to allow itself to be classed with these self-seekers by deserting any of the principles and policies which have enabled it to climb to the heights it has attained, and be dragged down into the abyss of chaotic lawlessness which is the inevitable outcome of Bolshevik control.

It has taken many years for labor to advance from the state of semi-slavery of the days of the serf and the vassal to its present position of equality with all men, and it cannot afford to jeopardize these generations of progress to advance the interests of any class of irresponsible demagogues.

Organized Labor as a whole has reached a point where it is recognized as a powerful factor for good or evil, and where employers are willing to treat with it with the same trust and confidence that they treat with other business organizations; but one or two experiences like that of Seattle, or Winnipeg, where Organized Labor permits itself to be used to further the schemes of lawless and revolutionary forces, will set Organized Labor back to the time when they were looked upon with doubt and suspicion by the general public.

BOLSHEVISM IS NOT DEMOCRACY; IT IS A SYSTEM

Salvation of Democracy Not On Battlefield, But In Courts Of Justice.

Bolshevism is a system. It is not a hazy thing, indefinite in shape, without outline. It is a very definite, concrete proposal, with a thoroughgoing constitution containing many articles of faith. We have got to understand what it is. It is simply the enthronement of one class at the expense of all the others. It is the antithesis of our kind of government. It does not deserve to be counted even as socialism. It is the violation of every principle of group action and of democracy itself, the rule of class.

In considering the status of a business government, it is necessary to guard against the idea that there will be no just ground for complaint, no evidence of the abuse of government that will hearten anyone in a given instance to have reason in a debate regarding the justification of the enthronement of one class at the expense of the other classes.

We will have a serious period in the future, but in that system of government failure is inherent because its economic fallacy is going to be demonstrated. We are going to have a practical demonstration of its futility and the hope of the world is in resistance of bolshevism.

How shall we guard against it? By incessantly proclaiming what is our idea of a democracy, fair and equal opportunity for all, no abuse of the weak by the strong, and no unjust crippling of the strong by the weak. There is one thing that will disarm the agitator, and that is the application of these principles and the bringing of every one to the meaning of the flag and the demonstration that democracy is not only a name, but a way of life. We call your attention to the fact that force of arms can only preserve the opportunity of democracy. The salvation of a democracy is not on the battlefield, but it is in the courts of justice, in the legislative halls and wherever there is fairness and justice.—Milwaukee Labor News.

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TONY, THE FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN MIDGET, AT PANTAGES NEXT WEEK

One of the most famous midgets in vaudeville will be one of the principal features of next week's Pantages bill when the Ross-Wyse Company brings back to Edmonton the famous Australian, Tony, who has been a sensation in the larger theatres of the eastern part of Canada and the United States. Tony is both an acrobat and a comedian, and throws in some dancing for good measure.

"Number Please" is the title of a sketch in which the telephone operator in a small town has the leading part, and "On The Golf Links" pokes good natured fun at the game known in some quarters as pasture pool. Belle Oliver is a singing comedienne with new numbers; Cook and Vernon present a comedy oddity entitled "Sister Susie," and the Cycling Brunettes open the show with one of the best bicycle acts in the varieties, an act which combines comedy and thrills.

There is not much use in starting on the right road unless you keep on moving. Save regularly and get ahead with your War Savings Stamp fund.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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We have an unusually attractive line of Pure Wool Sweaters in medium and heavy weights. Colors, Grey, Brown, Maroon and Myrtle. Priced

\$8.50
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THE HUB

B. Karp & Co.
The Moderate Priced Store for Men and Young Men
101st St. at Rice Phone 5326



Singing comedienne, who is a feature of next week's Pantages vaudeville bill. BELLE OLIVER.

LYCEUM COURSE WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 16

Edmonton's Lyceum course opens Tuesday, September 16th, with Burnell R. Ford, the Electrical Wizard, as the first number. There will be five first-class entertainments, all held in the McDougall Auditorium.

The second number will be Isolde Menges, the world-famed violinist, on Wednesday, October 15th. The Metropolitan Singers will follow on Wednesday, October 22nd. The fourth number is Beatrice Weller & Co., consisting of cartoonist, violinist and baritone, on Saturday, November 1st, while the last on the program is the Orchestral Entertainers, being a feast of vocal and instrumental music. This will be on Thursday, November 13th.

The plan may be found at E. N. Kennedy Company's store on Jasper avenue. Elsewhere in these columns full particulars as to prices and places where tickets are on sale.

MARGUERITE CLARK IN COMEDY "GIRLS"

Beautiful little Marguerite Clark, who has been called the sweetest girl on the screen, will appear at the Allen theatre on Monday and Tuesday in a new picture entitled, "Girls." The photoplay is based upon a delightful comedy by the late Clyde Fitch, a noted dramatist, and affords the charming little star a splendid vehicle. The story is original in plot and is considered to be one of Clyde Fitch's best plays. It concerns the attempts of a young and beautiful self-styled man-hater to dodge Cupid's darts, and her final surrender to the god of love.

Having been forsaken by a lover, earlier in life, she loses faith in men and avows an eternal hatred against all of the tribe. Together with two of her girl companions she forms a man-haters' club. But her two charter members gradually weaken on their rigid policy and form secret entangling alliances with Cupid standing by and laughing in his sleeve.

Thus, deserted by her comrades in arms, and confronted by an ardent sweetheart who didn't know the meaning of the word "no" and whom she couldn't help but admire, she is forced to substitute for her vow of hatred, the marriage vow, which wasn't at all to her displeasure.

Clara Beranger and Alice Eytton wrote the scenario and Walter Edwards directed. The photography was by Hal Young and James C. Van Trees. Included in the supporting cast are Mary Warren, Helene Chadwick, Harrison Ford, Lee Hill, Thos. D. Perse, Virginia Foltz and other equally popular players.

Continuous good standing is necessary in order to be eligible for benefits; so be sure and keep your card paid up within the 30-day limit. Don't keep the secretary busy looking you up to see that you are paid up. It is up to you to be always in good standing.

TORONTO VIOLIN COLLECTORS DOUBT THEFT OF 'STRAD.'

Say There Are Only Three or Four Stradivarius Violins In Canada

Ontario people reading the Toronto Globe at their breakfast tables the other morning saw a news item with a two-column heading saying that two men had been arrested charged with stealing violins worth \$9,000. "One of the violins is a Stradivarius, which the owner of the fiddles told the police, when he made his complaint, could be sold at any time for \$8,000, while the other two instruments are by German makers, and are quite old."

That same night the Toronto Star printed the following interesting information: "Well-known local violin collectors are skeptical but somewhat interested in the statement made in a morning paper that another Stradivarius has been in this city unknown to them."

In the opinion of Mr. John Van Roosmalen, one of the best-known collectors, there are not more than three or four in Canada, and two of these are to be found in Toronto. Mr. Luigi Von Kunits is the proud possessor of one valued at \$10,000, which originally belonged to Mr. Joe Morris, the well-known Pittsburg broker, and the other is in the possession of Mr. E. S. Williams. This instrument, which was made in 1683, has passed only into four hands since that date and was for many years in the possession of the family of the Earl of Aylesford, and is also valued at \$10,000.

Stradivarius, who was the most famous violin maker the world has ever known, was born in Cremona in 1643. He lived until he was 93 years of age, and during this period made 1,200 violins and 400 'cellos. At the present time there are only 700 Stradivarius known to dealers in existence, which run in value from \$1,000 to \$35,000 each. Two of the most beautiful instruments known are those in the hands of Thibaud, the great French violinist, who paid \$25,000 for his violin, and one owned by Kubelik, who paid \$20,000.

"These instruments are as perfect as if they were made yesterday," said Mr. Roosmalen, "and grow in value for their antique and sentimental value, according to the demand and increase of collectors that are on the market. Recently I got wind of two instruments in New York, and although I offered \$80,000 cash for the two, it was impossible to secure them."

"In recent years almost perfect reproductions of Stradivari have been put on the market, and any one wishing to purchase one, should not do so without consulting one of the oldest collectors," he volunteered. "The details are carried out perfectly and only those up in the art and workmanship can hope to know a real Stradivarius."

"Mr. Roosmalen then displayed his Stradivarius and an instrument almost identical in shape and tone. 'We have some of our very finest violinists come in here and play the \$200 instrument for hours, and they did not know the difference until they were told.'

"At the present time the Japs are putting a violin on the market, which is a copy of one of the famous violins. They have even gone so far as to copy the name, place of birth, and date on which it was made, of the old violin maker, which is printed inside the violin, the same as the originals. This one is selling on the market at \$7.50, yet hundreds of people do not know the difference between this instrument and one of the originals," he said.

"The instrument in the possession of Mr. Williams is in a remarkable state of preservation, and shows the care and reverence that has been bestowed upon it by its late owner. It is impossible to find words to describe the marvellous tone qualities, beautiful outline, richness of the exquisite amber colored varnish and the artistic construction."—Canadian Music Trades Journal.

ORPHEUM THEATRE TRANSFORMED INTO FINE MOVIE HOUSE

Allen of Toronto Have Secured Lease and Will Open Movie Theatre Soon

The Allen of Toronto, who already own and control two moving picture theatres in Edmonton, the Allen and the Monarch, have secured the lease of the Orpheum on 101st street, just north of Jasper avenue, and workmen are busy today putting this new acquisition in first-class condition. Considerable money will be spent in transforming this pioneer theatre into an up-to-date movie house, and when the opening date is announced patrons will hardly recognize the old standby.

It is the intention of Manager Cloakey, who will supervise the three Allen houses in Edmonton, to book in at least one super-special attraction per week, and one of the attractive features of the new house will be a splendid orchestra. Prominent moving picture managers across the border, such as Sid Grauman of the Million Dollar theatre in Los Angeles, have proven that over fifty per cent of their patrons are attracted by the music, and this policy has worked excellently at the new Allen here where the business has more than doubled since Mr. Cloakey assumed charge last spring. It is intended to make the Orpheum orchestra as good as houses, and as for the pictures, the Allen with their chain of theatres reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have the cream of the world's production.

PROF. ALEXANDER AT FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY MEETING

Meetings of the First Unitarian Society will be resumed Sunday, September 14th at 11 a.m., at 84th avenue and 112th street (south side). Professor W. H. Alexander will give the opening address on "The Vitality of Liberalism." This is the eighth year of the Society and the name of the speaker is a guarantee to Edmontonians of straight thinking and clear expression. Sunday school will be held at 11:30.

Without the sanction of the International Typographical Union, Tacoma printers went on strike last week, thus tying up the Tacoma newspapers. The scale committee of the union presented the publishers with a scale calling for \$8.25 and \$8.75 and demanded immediate decision thereon, stating that otherwise a strike would be called at once and also that the originally demanded scale of \$9.25 and \$10.00 would then be demanded. The publishers refused to accede to the new demand although again offering arbitration.

DAUGHTER OF WOLF STARS LILA LEE

Iris Willat, who directed Lila Lee in "A Daughter of the Wolf," her latest picture, which comes to the Allen theatre next Wednesday and Thursday, is one of the best known directors of today. Before he took up the megaphone he was a camera expert and his remarkable knowledge of the camera, lighting effects, etc., is a valuable aid to him in his directorial work.

Mr. Willat also directed Miss Lee in her last production, "Bustling a Bride," perhaps his most notable work was the Paramount-Artcraft Special, "False Faces," which was directed by Mr. Willat under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince, and starred Henry Walthall.



THE AMUSEMENTS TAX ACT

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

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

PENALTIES

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

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

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

ALLEN

NEXT WEEK MONDAY AND TUESDAY

LILA LEE

"A DAUGHTER OF THE WOLF"

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

MARGUERITE CLARK

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

William Russell

"Some Liar"

MONARCH THEATRE

NEXT WEEK MON., TUES. AND WED.

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A SUPER SPECIAL PRODUCTION
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New Scale Williams Pianos
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JONES AND GROSS
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1919 LYCEUM COURSE

5 First-Class Entertainments 2 For The Price of 1

- BURNELL R. FORD**
The Electrical Wizard—Tuesday, September 16
- ISOLDE MENGES**
The World-famed Violinist—Wednesday, October 15
- THE METROPOLITAN SINGERS**
Oratorio and Opera—Wednesday, October 22
- BEATRICE WELLER & CO.**
Cartoonist, Violinist, Baritone—Saturday, November 1
- THE ORCHESTRAL ENTERTAINERS**
A Feast of Vocal and Instrumental Music—Thursday, Nov. 13

All Entertainments in McDougall Auditorium
DOORS OPEN 7:30 P.M.

Reserved Season Tickets: Adults \$2.50, Returned Soldiers and University Students, High School Students and Children, \$2.00; 15 and under \$1.00.

Single Number Tickets: Adults, 75c; Children, 50c

TICKETS ON SALE AT:

Diller's Book Store, E. N. Kennedy Co., Mike's News Stand, The Song Shop, The Tegler News Stand, The McLeod News Stand, Watcher's Jewelry Store, Smith's Book Store, T. P. Malone's Store, South Side; J. W. Morris' Drug Store, South Side; Burnham-Frith Company, Lodge Piano Company, Masters Piano Company, Wilson's Pharmacy, J. J. Clarke's Store, Y.M.C.A.
Plan at E. N. Kennedy Company's, Opens Wednesday, September 11.

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Diamonds of unquestioned quality and of obvious brilliancy—mounted in the most modish designs—constitute an important feature of our stock.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMONDS This beautiful collection affords exceptional buying opportunities. There are exceptional values here right now.

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Saturday Meat Specials

- Choice Pot Roast Beef, lb. 18c Choice Oven Roast Beef, lb. 20c Choice Boiling Beef, lean, lb. 15c Rolled Roast of Beef, per lb. 28c Choice Brisket Boiling Beef, per lb. 15c Shoulder Roast of Lamb, half or whole, per lb. 25c Legs and Loins Veal, per lb. 25c Legs of Lamb, per lb. 25c Shoulder Roast of Veal, 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 18c Choice Corned Beef, lb. 18c to 20c Choice Pickled Pork, per lb. 35c Fresh Hearts, per lb. 15c

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ADVERTISE IN THE EDMONTON FREE PRESS

The Woman's Page

THOUSAND WAACS COMING TO CANADA IN APRIL OF 1920

Imperial Government Will Pay Passage of These Women To Canada

H. B. Willing, secretary of the Imperial Veterans' Association in Winnipeg, was notified recently by the war office that thousands of English, Scotch and Irish girls who served as Waacs during the war will come to Canada in April of 1920. Mr. Willing states that the Imperial government has promised to pay the passage of these women, Waacs, munitionettes, and any others who served in the war for a period of at least six months prior to the cessation of hostilities. They must have definite prospects of a position before the Imperial government will advance their passage, or they must be participants in some land settlement scheme which may be prepared at a later date, and to which the leaders of the Waacs are at present giving their attention.

Mr. Willing himself is of the opinion that thousands of women will take advantage of the offer since he has been informed that women are very anxious to emigrate. The girls are not the domestic servant type, but have been trained as telegraphers, stenographers, and clerks of various kinds. Unfortunately they are all trained for urban activities, and there is no hope from this source that the great need of rural districts for home help will be alleviated. There is some unemployment in all urban centres in Canada, and just how this large immigration of women will be assimilated is difficult to know, for it is reasonably certain that many will come whose prospects of a position are vague.

This is another of the many schemes to overfill our urban centres, while rural life, that life which has to do with the development of the natural resources of the country, is starved and drained of the necessary human power to insure its development.

FEDERATION OF CAN. UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUBS

Federation seems to be in the air these days. The latest to consider it is the University Women's Club. At present each large city has its University Women's Club, but each club works independently along its own lines without any of the benefits of co-operation. A convention was held in Winnipeg last week of representatives from various clubs throughout Canada with the object of forming a national organization which will unite the interests, activities and influence of college women. A union comprising all the college graduates in the Dominion would be a force to be reckoned with which could do big things in a big way. It could also form a link between individual members in different centres so that a member going from one centre to another would be sure of a welcome and a congenial circle of friends in every city. Some British women are proposing an international federation, and the clubs of Canada are partly influenced by a desire to be ready for it.

Best Millinery Values in City

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

Heath's Drug Store corner Namayo and Jasper Avenue. Specials for Friday and Saturday, September 12 and 13. 83.75 Horlicks Malted Milk, Special, \$3.00 75c Mellin's Food, Special, 65c 50c Chase's Nerve Food, Special, 25c 50c Pepsin's Diapadin, Special, 35c 25c Hamilton's Pills, Special, 19c 25c Dandeline, Special, 25c 25c Thomas' Eucalypt Oil, Special, 20c 15c cask Alberta Shaving Soap, Special, 3 for 25c 10c Hazel Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in box, per box, 25c 25c Sloan's Liniment, Special, 19c 25c Zan-Buk Soap, Special, 20c 25c Chase's Syrup Laxative and Turpentine, Special, 19c 15c Penetar Dynamic Toilet, \$1.50 15c Hot Water Bottle, Special, 95c 15c Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Special, 25c 50c Peppermint Tooth Paste, Spec. 35c 50c Garden Court Toilet, Special, 35c Waterglass for preserving eggs, Special, 10c Wilemaria, quart bottles, \$1.75 Don't overlook our week-end Special Chocolate Assortment at, per lb. 45c.

ALEX. TEMPLETON OF CIVIC UNION ENTERS MATRIMONY

The marriage was solemnized in Winnipeg on August 30th, of Mr. Alex. Templeton and Miss Mary E. C. Crook, of Montreal, formerly of Beattie, Lancashire, England. Mr. Templeton has been connected with the assessor's department for the past six years and is a valued member of the executive committee of Civic Service Union No. 52. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton were the recipients of many beautiful gifts including a handsome cut glass water set from friends in the city hall and an electric reading lamp from the assessor and staff of the department.

GEARY-WASHBURN.

At the home of the bride, on Thursday morning of last week, Mrs. Jerusha Washburn was married to G. Harry Geary, lately returned from overseas, after four years with Canadian Engineers. The bride wore a traveling suit of gray serge, opening over a blouse of figured nixon, with a smart French model turban. The matron of honor was Mrs. May Abram, sister of the groom and the best man was Vernon D. Washburn, son of the bride. Rev. W. H. Irwin performed the ceremony in the presence of only a few immediate friends of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Geary took the noon train for Vancouver and Victoria and other coast cities.

Mr. Geary before going overseas was President of the Trades and Labor Council, and is now a member of the executive of that body. Mr. and Mrs. Geary will have the best wishes of the trade unionists of the city.

PAMPHLET ABOUT COUNTRY GIRLS IN CITY EMPLOYMENTS

Entitled "What Shall I Do Now?—How To Work For Canada In Peace"

A pamphlet recently published by the Women's Department of the Canadian Reconstruction Association of Toronto deals with a question which many Women's Clubs and individual women are asking themselves now that war activities have practically ceased. It is entitled "What Shall I do now?—How to work for Canada in peace" and is aimed to help those women who feel that they do not wish to give up altogether that co-operation and effort which our women have put forth so magnificently during the past five years.

Emphasis is placed on the value of the greatest of all work for women, that of taking care of the home and the rearing and caring for children and a system of efficient home help is urged. The future of munition and factory workers is discussed and in the latter industry phases of work appealing to women such as designing and adaptation of designs to commercial uses. Domestic service and the work of farmettes is referred to and business and department store salesmanship opportunities are outlined as well as the need for young women to enter the nursing profession.

In dealing with the question of "Country Girls in City Employments" it says "City employments offer opportunities of work to many country girls. The country girl was a splendid munition worker. Positions in factories, stores, offices, schools, hospitals, and in every other establishment which depends on the work of women are held by numbers of country girls. These are a living link between the town and country. The country girl who is looking for work should write to the Government Employment Bureau for advice. Various other organizations also, such as the Young Women's Christian Association, will advise with regard to training, board and lodging, and the amount required for living expenses. "There are many country girls who would prefer to stay at home if they could find some way of earning money. They should consider specializing in one of the lines of work for girls which appear under the heading "Work for the girl at home," in the list of occupations printed in this pamphlet. Partnership of father, mother, son and daughter in the business of the farm belongs to the new era in agriculture."

The pamphlet offers this advice to those choosing an occupation, "Choose an employment in which you are at an advantage. Necessary occupations ensure steady employment. Food, health, clothing, household management, thrift, teaching, child care, and nursing offer traditional employments to women. The average woman can look to these necessary occupations with a fair certainty of earning an honorable and comfortable livelihood. If you prefer an exceptional occupation and are qualified for it, do not be discouraged by initial failure. This is the age of the woman at work. The oldest and largest employments are constantly showing new and interesting developments in work for women. When the merchant begins a business, he selects commodities to sell for which there is a demand.

ONTARIO WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR POLITICAL HONOR

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Miss Constance Boulton and Mrs. A. M. Huestis Are Candidates

So far, the names of three Ontario women are prominently mentioned as candidates for political honors when the Ontario provincial election is held, as it will probably be before the end of the year. Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, whose name has been mentioned by a number of men and women has expressed herself as willing to stand for candidacy, and there is indication that success would be hers. Mrs. Campbell McIvor, speaking for her to a Toronto paper, stated that she would be neither liberal or conservative, but independent.

Miss Constance Boulton is another name heard often in this connection. She is one of the members of the Ontario Board of Education, and although her candidature has been suggested by many of her friends she has made no positive statement. She has intimated that her sympathies are entirely with the conservative party and although it is as non-partisan, members the women are wanted, she is not inclined to do so except as a conservative. Mrs. A. M. Huestis, who was for many years president of the Toronto Local Council of Women, is the other.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton lived for many years in Winnipeg. She has been prominently connected with the National Council of Women, as convener of the committee on agriculture, and is one of the editors of Women's Century, the official organ of the National Council.

MRS. GEO. BRODIE PRESIDENT U.F.W.O. PLATFORM SPEAKER

Says Men Cannot Win Elections Without Aid of Women Voters

Mrs. George Brodie, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario, is proving one of the ablest platform speakers among women in all of Canada. Recently she addressed a large meeting in Barrie. The meeting comprised representatives from the provincial ridings of Simcoe. In the middle of the harvest season the town theatre was packed to overflowing, which speaks for itself of the interest the movement has in Ontario.

The report, as published in The Farmer's Sun, of Mrs. Brodie's address is as follows: "One thing you men cannot do," was her first statement, "you cannot win elections without the help of women who now have half the voting strength of the country. You think your wives will vote as you do, don't you? We have got you where we want you at last." But there was more than a declaration of power. There was acknowledgment of an existing need before that power can be used to the best effect. "Women need legislation," said Mrs. Brodie, "and they need, first of all, education that will enlighten them to the full as to the legislation that is needed. That education can come only through our women's clubs. You say we have the Women's Institute. True, we have had that for years. I was in it for years myself, but I never expressed myself there. All my expression, all my thinking even, was done for me by a department at Toronto. We must have our own organization in which we can do our own thinking and through which we can give expression to the results of that thinking."

"Did you ever stop to think that the people who produce 80 per cent. of the wealth of the country enjoy least, not only of luxury, but of actual comforts? They have the least time for recreation, the least time for education. It is a hard thing to say that farmers are ignorant but if they were not ignorant of the way in which they have been exploited they would not have stood for the exploitation. But we are gaining in education," said Mrs. Brodie. "The daily press, ignorantly and unintentionally it is true, has aided in that education. Before the last election I thought every word in the Globe was true" (and those of tory ancestry shouted in glee), "some of the rest of you before the last election thought every word printed in the Mail and Empire was true." (And in the gale of laughter in which old-time tory and old-time grit joined, the last shredded remains of old-time party prejudice was swept away.)

Then the point was made. "The result made by the party press in the last election has caused those who had been led by the party press in the past to ask themselves if they cannot do a little somersaulting too."

Of course there may be differences of opinion. All men cannot look upon matters alike or think alike, but there is room for honest differences of opinion that need not necessarily attack the good faith or honesty of either side.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' FUR COLLARED COATS

For Fall and Winter

A wide range of handsome models, ideal for evening wraps as they are so roomy and cosy over an evening dress.

Developed in the rich new Silvertone cloths and velours, so fashionable and popular this season. Showing all the new shades of wood browns, ox-blood, Lorraine, blue, taupe, green, henna or navy. Many individual styles to select from in the favored loose back models with plain or belted fronts. Some are belted all around, the belt slipping through at the sides, or may be worn outside. Large sleeves with deep armholes or the loose dolman sleeves. These lovely coats are trimmed with deep comfortable collars of fur, in Hudson Seal, Beaver, Nutria, Natural Coon or Opposum, etc. The price range offers wide choice.

\$75.00, \$100.00, \$125.00 and \$135.00

Serviceable Skirts for School Girls

There is bound to be a big demand for these serviceable skirts for girls' school wear. We advise early choosing. They are made up in good quality cotton and wool Gaberdine in navy blue only. With fancy pockets, trimmed with tucks and self covered buttons and belt of own material. Lengths 22 to 30 inches. Price \$5.95

New Taffeta Silk Ribbons Are Here

There is a very wide range of shades in this much wanted ribbon. It is an extra good quality of silk and does not crease easily. Shown in two widths in the following shades: white, sky, sage, pink, rose, cardinal, helio, navy, paddy and brown. 3 1/2 inches wide, 25c Per yard. 4 1/2 inches wide, 35c Per yard.

Best Scotch Fingering Yarns At Johnstone Walker's

- J. & J. Baldwin's Beehive Scotch Fingering in black; 3 and 4 ply. Per ounce skein, 30c; \$4.80 per lb. Baldwin & Walker's Ladyship Scotch Fingering, in black and natural; 5 ply; per skein 35c. J. & J. Baldwin's White Heather Wool, in black. Per ounce skein, 25c; per lb. \$4.00. J. & J. Baldwin's Beehive Scotch Fingering in white; 5 ply; per skein 35c. Favorite Fingering, in white; 4 ply; per skein 30c.

Men's Box Calf Work Boots at \$7.00. A wonderful good value that is already in big demand. A good medium weight work boot that seems to meet the needs of many. Made of good quality black box calf in blucher style with double solid leather heel and sole and heels. Sizes 6 to 11. Price \$7.00

Men's Black or Tan Work Boots at \$8.00. Another very commendable boot for the man outdoors in all kinds of weather. Made of black or tan calf in blucher style with solid leather double sole and solid leather heels; full below tongue. Sizes 6 to 11. Price \$8.00

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CAN. CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AT W'PEG POSTPONED

Purpose of Conference to Focus Public Attention On Education

"The ground idea of the conference on education in relation to the quality of our citizenship which was planned for Winnipeg, October 20 to 22, but which has now been postponed until the new year, is that the work of the schools should be featured as the primary concern of the people, says the official announcement of the congress. The schools should be featured as the primary concern of the people."

"The teacher today in Canada has little to remind him—how hard it is not to say 'her'—that he is working under the eye of the nation and for the nation's good. Let us correct that. Let us focus public attention on education, and all this will change—not overnight, but the process must be started some time. Why not now? That the full fruition of this will not come in a day is no reason for being blasé about it and trusting to chance to bring it about. When Germany's leaders set themselves to Prussianize German education and to drill into the mentality of the whole people that the state is supreme and that each individual must regard himself as a cog in a vast machine, they did not trust to chance. They forged a system, and the result was seen when the whole nation responded to the call of its masters and plunged the world into blood and desolation."

"Why not say: What Germany did in a bad way and for bad ends may be at least measurably done in a good way for the good end of evolving a citizenship whose goal shall be altruism, not selfishness; cooperation, not arrogance and aggrandizement? This is the spiritual goal that can be made the operative principle of Canadian citizenship through the medium of the schools. Let this be declared in a national gathering of citizens to be one of the grand functions of the schools, operating under provincial organization and control, but informed by the consciousness of a national purpose."

Grand Rapids is a big and busy manufacturing town, and when the employers invited organized labor to sit with them in council, to endeavor to find a sane way out of whatever difficulties might arise, they are showing a spirit which means closer and more friendly relations. No one expects that the plan will prove effective from the beginning, but it is a start and may develop advantageously for all concerned.

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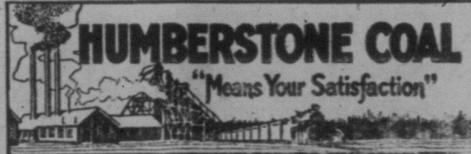
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The Farm Page



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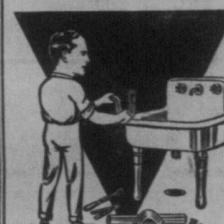
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DOMINION SURVEY OF THE ATHABASCA VIKING OIL FIELD

Possibilities of The Great Plains As An Oil Field Has Renewed Prospecting.

In the summary report of surveys made during 1917, published by the Dominion Geological Survey, is found the following on the subject of the Viking-Athabasca gas field, in the province of Alberta, which serves as introduction to an account of the work on the delineation of the possible oil-field, which was begun at that time by a party under the direction of Mr. D. B. Dowling:

The introduction of oil-burning tractors in farming operations has caused a great increase in importation of the light oils. As these imports are mostly from Wyoming, the fear of a possible embargo owing to home needs has made the subject of a home supply of oil one of national interest. The possibilities of the great plains as an oil field has induced a renewal in prospecting, but most of this has been very conservative. The testing this year has been largely confined to the area near the Battle river and northward toward the Athabasca and Peace rivers. The delineation of the possible field, which depends on the underground structure, was begun this season with S. E. Slipper and Professor J. A. Allan as assistants. The area within which a possible oil-field and a probable gas field may be found can be outlined as a belt extending from Saskatchewan by way of the Viking field, northwest to the Athabasca river near Athabasca, and thence in a broad curve to the Peace river below Peace River Landing. A broadening of the belt northward from this line is evident in the Athabasca valley as the oil in the McMurray sands seems to be genetically connected with the possibilities of the whole area.

The beds underlying this triangular area slope to the southwest at a very low angle with probably many small local inflexions, and they are considerably flattened near their southwestern edge to form a terrace or level zone which in places may be considered anticlinal in structure. The beds south of this flattened area dip at higher angles into the great Alberta syncline.

Along this terrace, which rises to the northwest, the sandy beds at the base of the Colorado shales have been found to contain considerable gas where they are elevated above the level of the line of salt water saturation, which is here slightly above sea-level. Heavy oil in varying amounts has been found in the lower sands in two of the Viking wells and in two wells at Peace River Landing. In the Athabasca valley on the northeastward extension of the structure plane the lower sands have also appreciable amounts of heavy oil and gas. At the outcrop these sands are represented by the McMurray tar sands. The prospecting so far done has shown the presence of natural gas in fair amount, but the production of oil is not yet well assured. Tests of the gas show the inclusion in it of gasoline vapor, and it is expected that the extraction of this vapor and the discovery of many uses for the methane gas, besides its use as fuel, will some day make this immense field a great manufacturing area.

REAL CAUSE OF MEXICAN TROUBLE IS OIL INTERESTS

Says Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church In Report.

The board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church at New York, has made public a report which charges that oil interests are manufacturing propaganda to embroil that nation in a war with Mexico. The report was prepared by Samuel G. Inman, executive secretary of a Latin-American committee of this church.

Mr. Inman declares that the American people are being deceived by inspired propaganda and that "intervention in Mexico is coming as fast as certain interests can possibly force it." These interests, it is said, "are playing not simply for oil wells in Tampico and Vera Cruz, but for a much larger stake; they have found out that Mexico is full of oil. What they want is for the United States to get hold of Mexico so that they can easily obtain these billions of dollars of oil property which are certain to be developed in the future."

The Mexican Review published an official statement of the area of oil lands held by various companies operating in that country. The English interests, known as the Lord Cowdray group, hold 1,410,237 acres. The Standard Oil Company is not included in the list, but three groups which are declared to be in "complete accord with the Standard Oil Company" hold 906,922 acres. There are 291 smaller concerns listed as controlling 1,259,207 acres, and the combined holdings of these smaller concerns and nine large companies total 5,436,271 acres.

RECENT WAGE ORDERS ISSUED BY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF R. R.

Several wage orders recently issued by the Director General of Railroads in the United States as supplements to General Order No. 27, grant substantial increases of pay to the following classes of employes:

Supplement No. 14—All employes in the police department. No. 15—Engineers, firemen, and helpers. No. 16—Conductors, baggage-men, flagmen, brakemen, etc. No. 17—Sleeping and parlor car conductors. No. 18—Dining car, buffet, cafe, and club car employes, and employes in restaurants. No. 19—Express employes.

Except for certain specified articles, these orders are all effective as of January 1, 1919.

ALBERTA RANKS SECOND IN CANADA IN COAL OUTPUT

Mines Comprise All Classes Of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal.

In Nova Scotia are found the largest producing coal mines in Canada, namely, the coal seams of Cape Breton and Inverness counties in the island of Cape Breton and the fields of Pictou and Cumberland counties on the mainland. The output of the Nova Scotia mines for the past few years has been as follows: 1915, 7,513,732; 1916, 6,911,955; 1917, 6,345,335.

The province of Alberta is second in rank of the coal-producing provinces, having 566 coal mines in operation during the past year, the output of which totalled 4,863,414 net tons, an increase of 214,810 tons over the year 1916, establishing a record for this province. In addition to this tonnage, and that produced by Saskatchewan, the area comprising the three Prairie Provinces and head of the lakes imported from the United States 2,340,390 net tons of coal. In the producing mines of Alberta there were employed in the year 1917 an average number of 6,047 men and boys underground, and 2,263 above ground, a total of 8,310. Alberta has been extremely fortunate in having within its boundaries coal fields of large magnitude, and comprising all grades and classes of coal, anthracite, bituminous and lignite. Mr. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, in his work in the Coal Fields and Coal Resources of Canada, estimates the available coal at 1,072,627,400 metric tons (1,182,571,708,500 net tons). Anthracite coal is mined at Bankhead, near Banff, by the Natural Resources Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Bituminous coal of the very best quality, practically equal to Welsh Admiralty, is mined at the Crows Nest Pass and other districts. The bituminous districts are at Canmore, Brazeau, Yellowhead Pass and Mountain park. Lignite is mined in twenty-seven districts of the province.

IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY INDUSTRY TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Peoples Using Milk Diet Acquire Greater Stature Than The Vegetarians.

It is of special moment at this time to emphasize the importance of the dairy industry in its relation to the public health. Mankind may be roughly classified into two groups. Both of these have derived the greater part of their food supply from seeds, tubers, roots and meat but have differed in respect to the character of the remainder of their diets. One group, represented by the Chinese, Japanese, and other peoples of the Tropics generally have employed the leaves of plants as almost their sole protective food. They likewise eat eggs and these serve to correct their diet. The other group includes the peoples of Europe and North America and a few others. These have likewise used the leaves of plants, but in lesser degree, and have, in addition, derived a very considerable part of their food supply from milk and its products.

Those peoples who have employed the leaf of the plant as their sole protective food are characterized by small stature, relatively short span of life, high infant mortality and by contented adherence to the employment of the simple mechanical inventions of their forefathers. The peoples who have made liberal use of milk as a food have in contrast attained greater size, greater longevity, and have been much more successful in the rearing of their young. They have been more aggressive than the non-milk-using peoples, and have achieved much greater advancement in literature, science and art. They have developed in a higher degree educational and political systems which offer the greatest opportunity for the individual to develop his powers. Such development has a physiological basis, and there seems every reason to believe that it is fundamentally related to nutrition.

WESTERN RYE GRASS MAKES GOOD HAY AND KILLS WEEDS

Mixing Other Grasses With Western Rye Grass Tends to Decrease Yield

One of the biggest problems confronting the farmer on the open plains in the dry farming sections is that of providing hay for their work horses and other live stock. In many districts the greater part of the wild land has been either broken up or used for pasture and farmers are anxiously enquiring for some grass that will provide them with sufficient hay for their requirements. No grass has yet been found that will give good crops for a lengthy period of years and for this reason it is advisable to consider establishing some system of crop rotation and include in the rotation some grass for hay and if necessary for pasture. An Experimental Farm note is issued, as follows:

Out of all the grasses tested on the Scott Experimental Station, Western Rye Grass has proven to be one of the hardest, most drought resistant and most easily eradicated. From the standpoint of yield it is at the top of the list, averaging over two tons per acre for the past three years. On the fields the yields were lighter and have in some seasons been as low as half a ton per acre and up to one and three-quarters. Nevertheless it has been found that Western Rye grass grown for hay in the crop rotation has shown some profit and in addition breaking up Western Rye grass sod has cost less per acre than has the ordinary summer-fallow. This is due to less weeds in the sod land. It is also worth while observing that wheat grown after summer-fallowing the sod land has given greater profits per acre than where wheat was grown on the ordinary summer-fallow.

In seeding down it has been found that an increased yield can be secured in the first crop by sowing alone, but the second crop is dependent on the amount of moisture and not in the treatment in seeding down. Sowing on summer-fallow land has given heavier yields than when sown after a grain crop but this difference is not nearly as great as would be expected. Where barnyard manure has been turned under and grass grown in succeeding years the yield has been quite equal to where the grass has been sown on fallow land. Judging from the various experiments with this grass light seeding using from 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre is the most profitable. Mixing other grasses with Western Rye grass has up to the present decreased rather than increased the yields.

IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD BY BIG RAILWAY UNION

At the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, held last month in Denver, Colo., it was decided to establish a printing establishment for the order, the cost to be limited to \$100,000. The Firemen's Magazine, a monthly publication, would be published in the plant, together with all other printing used by the brotherhood. As the headquarters of the railroad firemen are located in Cleveland, Ohio, doubtless that city will be selected as the site of the proposed printing plant. The firemen also have under consideration the establishment of a tuberculosis sanatorium similar to the Union Printers' Home. A committee was appointed by the convention to visit the Home and gather all information available regarding the maintenance of that institution.

FARM LABORERS IN FRANCE ASK EIGHT HOUR DAY

Farm laborers in France are up in arms over the refusal of the French parliament to include them in the recently-enacted eight-hour law. These workers charge that the government listened to the organized farm owners, who insist that an eight-hour day is "impracticable."

The farm laborers are now extending their organization and will apply the shorter work day, regardless of the law. Other demands include a minimum wage, weekly rest day and inspection of labor and hygiene conditions.

"In order to secure sufficient farm labor, the farmers must raise wages to the equivalent of that paid the industrial workers," runs the manifesto of the Agricultural Workers' Federation. "The application of the eight-hour day to agriculture will not reduce the output, since it presupposes more scientific production and the use of farm machinery."

Selection of seeds as they come from the thresher is of no value, for diseased seed cannot be detected in this way. Where large areas are to be planted it would be advisable to select enough seed to plant a seed plot on ground which has never grown beans before and which is some distance from the main crop. Use the best seed from this seed plot for planting the main crop the following year.

HOW TO GET RID OF BEAN DISEASES

Selection of Disease-free Seed Proven To Be Most Effective Method

Now is the time to take one of the most effective steps in overcoming certain diseases which have been one of the most important factors in reducing the bean crop. Most of the diseases affecting the bean are carried over from year to year on diseased seed. These diseases cannot be controlled by seed treatment as in the case of grain smuts. For this reason it has been necessary to resort to other methods. Selection of disease-free seed has proven to be the most effective method. Select by hand disease-free pods, or better still, disease-free plants and save the seed from these.

Selection of seeds as they come from the thresher is of no value, for diseased seed cannot be detected in this way. Where large areas are to be planted it would be advisable to select enough seed to plant a seed plot on ground which has never grown beans before and which is some distance from the main crop. Use the best seed from this seed plot for planting the main crop the following year.

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In times like these, when so many investments are uncertain, you are well-advised, of course, to take your time choosing a permanent form of investment.

In the meantime, however, why not purchase Province of Alberta Savings Certificates?

They are sold in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00 and \$10,000.00.

They bear interest at 5% per annum, compounded half-yearly.

The General Revenue Fund and all the Assets of the Province are at the back of your investment.

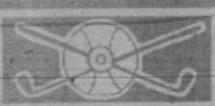
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Send for folder fully explaining Savings Certificates Plan, or better still, begin an account now by mailing your first deposit.

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



The Sporting Page



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 Work Gloves, in Buckskin, Horsehide, Mule, etc., from, pair 95c
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VETERANS AND HUSTLERS WILL PLAY BALL SAT.

Third and Fourth Games of Series For Provincial Championship Will Be Played

The third and fourth games of the series between Edmonton Veterans and the Calgary Hustlers for the provincial championship will be played at Diamond Park on Saturday. In case the fifth game will be required it will probably take place on Monday at Diamond Park.

The conditions for the Alberta championship, which carries with it the Goldsmith trophy, call for the best two games out of three. Five games are to be played with Calgary if it is necessary to decide a tie.

The Calgary Hustlers took the play-off from the Cubs in two straight games. They are the outfit who boast four brothers, the Lewises, in their line-up, and Andy Baxter, who once pitched for Edmonton, is on the pitching staff. The Calgary champions slaughtered Ab White, who once had a tryout in the Coast and Northwestern leagues, so it can be gathered they are some sluggers.

The games at Diamond Park Saturday should be well attended by the local fans who wish to see some good baseball.

HOW PAT MORAN LANDED HIS JOB AS MANAGER

Pat Moran, manager of the Reds is very much in the limelight today and here is the real story of how he landed his job.

Garry Herrmann supposed to be a smart baseball man, needed a new manager. Instead of selecting a man himself he telegraphed to every other National League president, asking which would be the better manager—Clarence Rowland or Pat Moran. The answers were unanimous and read "Rowland." A manager of another club in that circuit happened to talk to Herrmann about that time and Garry asked him about the men.

Herrmann took that manager's advice and he is not sorry today.

HOW WAITE HOYT BECAME FAMOUS IN BASEBALL WORLD

Waite Hoyt, former Erasmus Hall high school star, who became famous by joining the Giants at the age of sixteen in 1915, is finally to get another chance to achieve his life's ambition and star in the big leagues. The youngster has been signed by the Red Sox and in his games so far has done remarkably well.

Hoyt's pitching with the Baltimore Dry Dock team attracted the attention of several major league clubs. His work with the Dry Dock team paralleled his phenomenal twirling in scholastic circles in Brooklyn a few years ago. He has been pitching practically nothing but shutouts and low hit and small score games.

The Giants retained a string to Hoyt for some time. He was farmed out in 1917 and also in 1918. Last winter he was sent to Rochester as part payment for Catcher Earl Smith, but refused to report.

FOOTBALL ASSO. ASKS MORE GROUNDS FOR SOCCER GAMES

Municipal Football Field on Ross Flats Is Desired By the Association

The Edmonton and District Football Association have taken up the matter of more and better grounds for football, with the council, and are asking that they be allowed to have the municipal football field on Ross Flats, near the power house.

It is shown that during the summer it was impossible to accommodate the junior and juvenile teams at the proper times and places and the problem of providing for all football clubs is an acute one. It is claimed that Diamond Park has been leased for professional baseball next year.

Should the city council be willing to accede to the request, it will be necessary to do some improvements on the municipal ground this fall. It will be necessary to have a high board fence erected and the association proposes to put up a grand-stand. The matter is brought to the attention of the council by Tom S. S. Davies, honorary secretary of the football association.

VETERANS AND SWIFTS SOCCER RESULTS IN DRAW

Streak of Luck For The Packers Permits Them To Tie Up Score

The Veterans and Swifts met in a fast game of soccer at Diamond Park Tuesday evening which resulted in a draw. Had not Swifts met with a bit of luck occasioned by them getting in a goal when they caught the Vets goal keeper off guard, the game would have been an easy win for the Vets, as their playing was superior to that of the packers by far.

Since their trip to Lloydminster, Swifts have not shaped like a first-class team, and in this game they were far outclassed by their opponents, so far as play went. The Vets fielded a very much changed team, which did not include Somenen, their star centre, who was absent because of a strained thigh. Friday was named as the date on which the draw is to be played off.

The line-up was as follows:
 Vets — McConnell; Kineman and Adams; McPherson, Price and Lammie; Collier, McLuckie, Campbell, Dingley and Hope.

Swifts — Street, Biggs and Griffiths; Needham, McCurdy and Gordon; Thompson, Gregory, Robson, Crockett and Thomson.

Referee — J. Caldwell; linesmen, Messrs. Hirst and Thoms.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR EXPENSES OF LACROSSE TEAM

Local Firms Donate Generously Toward Team's Trip To Winnipeg

The following list of subscriptions, through the generosity of which the local lacrosse team was enabled to make the trip to Winnipeg, has been made public by Manager Moir, of the Edmonton Lacrosse Club:

- Mayor Clarke, \$25; Jas. Ramsey, \$50; J. F. McMillan, \$25; G. W. Chambers, \$10; Geo. Smiley, \$10; Geo. Gervin, \$10; S. L. Harvey, \$10; F. H. Reid, \$5; G. W. Cross, \$10; Deacon White, \$10; Bob MacDonald (Selkirk Hotel), \$25; R. W. McClung (Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.), \$25; Dr. McCormick, \$25; Edmonton City Dairy, \$25; Fred Duncan, \$10; McGill & Driscoll, \$10; International Harvester Co., \$10; Friedman & Lieberman, \$10; E. N. Kennedy, \$10; Dominion Cigar Stores, Ltd., \$10; Stanley & Jackson, \$10; Al. Hilbour, \$10; Jackson Bros., \$15; Alberta Dairy Supplies, Ltd., \$10; Blowey-Henry Co., \$10; W. A. Michael, \$10; Mike's News Agency, \$10; R. L. Nickerson, \$5; Bill Banford, \$5; Walter Ramsey, \$5; Ash Bros., \$15; A. H. Esch & Co., \$10; Burnham-Frith Electric Co., \$10; E. C. May & Co., Ltd., \$10; Livingstons Ltd., \$25; P. Burns & Co., Ltd., \$25; Swift Canadian Co., Ltd., \$25; United Commercial Travellers, \$25; Geo. E. Messam Co., \$10; Jas. A. McKinnon, \$10; Abbott & McLaughlin, \$10; A. Archibald (Hexall Drug Store), \$10; Greenfield's Exchange, \$25; Ross & Robinson, \$10; McDermid Portrait Studio, \$10; K. F. Reid, \$5; F. P. Newson, \$5; Lewis Cafe, \$5; Northern Billiard Parlor, \$5; H. Milton Martin, \$5; J. C. Ponsford, \$5; G. R. Porte, \$10; Ald. McLennan, \$5; Ald. J. J. McKenzie, \$5; A. W. Ormsby, \$5; Riley & McCormick, \$5; Scotty Clyde, \$5; Chas. Taylor, \$10; Tom Kelly, \$5; Kays, Ltd., \$10; Hyndman, Milner & Matheson, \$15; Ald. McCoppen, \$10; Woodland Dairy, Ltd., \$25; Eskdale Press, \$15; G. W. Boon & Co., Ltd., \$5; Dominion Pool Room, \$5; Bon-Ton Fruit and Confectionery, \$5; Olympic Billiard Parlor, \$10; Smokey Shop, \$3; Lucien Poudreau, \$3.

POLICE KILL FIVE WOUND FIFTEEN IN STRIKE RIOT

At Hammond, Ind., Tuesday, in a battle between former employees of the Standard Steel Car Company and the police, five strikers were killed and fifteen wounded.

Two months ago 2,000 workers at the plant went on strike for increased wages and improved conditions. Monday 200 men returned to work, and this caused considerable bad feeling among the men who refused to return.

Tuesday when the 200 men were on their way to work a crowd of about 1,000 foreign-born strikers gathered in the streets several blocks from the plant and threatened them. The police ordered the crowd to disperse, but this was greeted with jeers, and the men refused to obey. When the police attempted to arrest the leaders of the mob the crowd attacked them with sticks and stones, and several of the strikers drew revolvers and fired a number of shots. The police then retaliated by firing about seventy-five shots into the crowd, killing five and wounding fifteen strikers. Later the strike leaders were taken into custody.

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DAVE DAVENPORT GOOD ORATOR AS WELL AS PLAYER

Entertains Club By Telling How He Baffled Different Players With Certain Shots

Dave Davenport, besides being the tallest man in baseball, possesses the greatest line of chatter in diamond circles. Dave is quite some talker. He talks himself into the reputation of being the greatest clubhouse pitcher in the American league, according to one of his fellow players with the Browns. It was a habit with Fielder Jones to hold a meeting in the clubhouse just before going out on the field. Fielder would talk over with his men about the weak points of the opposition and tell the pitcher he intended using where to pitch to each man.

After Fielder had finished his oration Dave would immediately get on the "old soap box," as the players say, and tell how he baffled this and that player with certain shots. Dave seldom gave anyone else a chance to utter a word, and the meeting generally broke up with the tall boy still telling how the game should be played on that particular afternoon.

It sometimes happened, however, that Davenport would be sent to the mound. The players on the bench would eagerly watch the tall Texan. He had a habit of tossing up a slow ball quite often, and invariably some player on the opposing side would connect for a terrific wallop to the fence. The fact that Davenport was pounded hard and yanked out of the game on a number of occasions never caused the big fellow to cease telling his teammates how to play the game. Dave meant well and his teammates enjoyed the act immensely.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL FIGHT THE AMERICAN PACKERS

The decision of the British government in taking drastic measures to fight American packers, is due to the "stranglehold" the American packers are exerting on the British provision and import trade and arrangements virtually have been completed for the establishment of a brokers' pool for those firms whose business had dropped to almost nothing, owing to the alleged operations of the packers, and who refuse to throw in their lot with the packers.

The London Herald makes the above statement and quotes an officer of the food ministry as saying "we are trying to make arrangements by which British traders may have a share in the trade which formerly was in the hands of the American packers' agents."

HON. G. ROBERTSON MAY RESIGN AS MINISTER OF LABOR

It is rumored that Hon. Gideon Robertson, senator and minister of labor, will resign and contest the Welland ridings against the Liberal candidate in the next federal election. Not being a member of the commons, and to participate more directly in the business of parliament, he must look for a seat, and it is believed he is looking toward his native county.



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THE BLOT REMOVED

Fair-minded and justice-loving Canadians will be pleased to hear of the release on bail of the Winnipeg strike leaders. By the decision of Chief Justice Mathers and his colleagues, a blot on the name of British justice has been removed. Probably the only further criticism of the courts in the matter will be with respect to the delayed action which resulted in the unconvinced men spending twenty-six days in jail.

The fact that two of his brother judges concurred with Chief Justice Mathers in his decision, will be sufficient evidence that in the refusal of bail by the junior judge, prejudice prevailed over justice. It is regrettable that an institution which exists for the purpose of administering justice should so often be responsible for gross unfairness. Certainly there is need for some safeguard that will prevent the possibility of any one man, whose conception of justice may be tainted with prejudice having the power to, in the name of our courts, unjustly punish those against whom no crime has been proven.

PROFITEERING, WATERED STOCK, LIVING WAGE.

It is most interesting, yes, even amusing, to peruse the columns of some of Canada's financial journals. This class of periodical exists by means of advertising revenue derived from insurance companies, brokerage firms, banks and other financial institutions. Naturally their editorial columns are colored accordingly to please the big interests from whom they receive support. As an illustration, here is the commencement of an editorial appearing in a recent issue of The Financial Post of Toronto:

Public opinion is today swayed by catch phrases. Such expressions as "profiteering," "watered stock," "production for service," "a living wage," etc., are bandied about by socialists and labor quacks in explaining all the economic ills which have followed the great European upheaval and they are seized upon by the people with enthusiasm only equalled by ignorance. We still await an intelligent definition of any of these phrases—few attempt to define them; it is much easier to fool the people than to educate them.

It is not difficult to understand why The Financial Post would desire to have us believe that "profiteering" and "watered stock" are myths, and hallucinations of socialists and "labor quacks." We do not suppose that a Labor paper's definition would be counted as intelligent by The Post, nevertheless we would venture to express the opinion, that issuing company stock without corresponding value received or representing available capital, would be designated in many quarters as "watering of stock." We would say also that the declaring of dividends so large as to be without precedent, on such stock, representing as it does no actual capital invested, would be quite closely akin to "profiteering," even though the clients of The Financial Post are not in business for "the glory of God."

In discussing a "living wage," the same journal waxed indignant because it believes that Labor includes the possession of "automobiles and other luxuries" in a living wage. The article from which we quote closes with the statement that "Labor is getting a living wage—and more." A threat is contained, however, that this will not continue unless Labor earns more. But as the Post does not reveal any scheme by which its big business clients are going to do without Labor, it is quite possible that the workers may have something to say in regard to the definition and establishment of a living wage.

We agree that the people of Canada, whose enthusiasm the Post says is "only equalled by ignorance" are seizing upon the questions that are vital; and it is only to be hoped that they may soon seize upon the profiteers and stock manipulators with the same degree of enthusiasm.

OPERATORS NOT TAKING RIGHT STAND.

Mr. David Rees, who was in Edmonton this week reports that the mining situation in the southern part of the province is very satisfactory. This is due to the conciliatory attitude of the mine owners in dealing with the U.M.W.A., under whose jurisdiction the miners in the south have returned to work.

It is too bad that the mine operators in the Edmonton district cannot see their way clear to deal with the International Union in the same manner that the southern owners are doing. The O.B.U. bogey is not very convincing, for the reason that the workers are returning to the U.M.W.A. because they realize that the International method of organization with the guarantee of the sanctity of contracts, is the best for workers and industry alike.

It is to be hoped that the Edmonton and Cardiff operators may change their decision to not recognize the International Union, and as in the larger mines of the south, have the men return in a body, thus insuring an adequate supply of coal for Edmonton residents during the coming winter.

APPEARS TOP HEAVY.

Canadians who are properly concerned about the industrial unrest which undoubtedly prevails in this country at the present time, will watch with great interest the results of the National Industrial Conference which opens on Monday next. There will be in all 75 employers' delegates and an equal number representing the employees, together with a third group of about forty persons comprising municipal representatives, members of the royal commission on industrial relations, members of the labor sub-committee of the Dominion cabinet, representatives of returned soldiers, and others. Lacking information to the contrary it must be assumed that the forty members of the conference not representing employers' or employed, will have an equal standing with other delegates. That being the case it must be obvious that the conference is starting out under a handicap. What right, for example, has a reactionary lawyer representing nothing in particular, to participate in a gathering of this kind? If the other non-representative members are of the same type as the western municipal representative, there is some reason for the fear that the conference will be top heavy with an element that may wreck all the honest efforts toward industrial peace.

But notwithstanding the handicap of a non-representative group of members, and the disapproval in many quarters of the manner in which the Labor delegates were selected, it is as well to withhold any criticism of the gathering until its failure or success has been proven.

UNIONISM FOR TEACHERS.

With the opening of the schools the financial status of the teachers will again be a burning question with the members of that profession. In the "Bulletin" issued by the Manitoba Federation, a prominent high school teacher of Portage la Prairie relates that he made a find not long ago in the want columns of an American paper. First he read this advertisement:

Wanted—Teacher to teach history, mathematics, psychology, and other branches. Salary, \$65 a month.
 Then his eye caught this advertisement, immediately below the call for an expert in mathematics and psychology:
 Wanted—Colored barber. Salary, \$30 a week.

The lesson is plain. The reason why the barber gets \$120 a month and the teacher \$65 is because he belongs to a Union. Considering the importance of the work and the training required, the teacher is miserably paid. There is no reason that such a condition should prevail, except that the teacher has been slow to grasp the weapon that would

prevent his or her exploitation—trade-unionism. Other wage-earners have proven the value of militant organization and they appeal to the teachers to organize for their own protection and to raise the standard of their calling.

A WISE PLAN.

The decision of the local Labor Party to seek the co-operation of the Trades and Labor Council in the selection of candidates for civic offices, is a wise one. A great measure of the success of the Labor Party in Great Britain has been due to its co-operation with the trade union movement.

It is not necessary that all Labor candidates for public offices should be trade-unionists, but it is imperative that candidates who carry Labor's banner should be acceptable to the industrial movement. The Party is well advised in its endeavor to procure candidates for the coming elections, who will have the confidence of every section of the Organized Labor movement in this city.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.

Judge Robson who is supposed to be conducting an impartial investigation into the causes and results of the general strike, has taken it upon himself to freely condemn the strike leaders as "rascals." Apart from the fact that the term used by the learned judge cannot justly be applied to all the men who took a leading part in the strike, the ordinary person will fail to see the necessity for Judge Robson to make statements of that nature while he is supposed to be conducting an impartial investigation. But now that the precedent has been established, we will expect the judge to summon Barrett, Deacon and the other stand-pat, reactionary metal trade employers who were primarily responsible for the strike, and in a like manner denounce their stubborn, autocratic and antiquated method of dealing with their employes.

PATRONIZE THE LIBRARY.

Some time ago the Calgary librarian complained that the sociological department of the library in that city was not being patronized in proportion to the number of volumes in that section of the institution. A warning was also issued to the effect that if there was not a greater call for books along sociological lines, it would be necessary to curtail expenses and thus reduce the number of new books to be purchased for that department.

Enquiry at the local library reveals the fact that the sociological section of the Edmonton library receives a very fair share of patronage. That is a good sign and without question a large percentage of the writings along economic lines are taken out by trade-unionists. It is quite probable, however, that there are many who do not realize how privileged is the city reader in having an almost exhaustless supply of reading matter obtainable without any direct expense and with very little effort. The library should be well patronized.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Three months to civic elections. Not too much time for preparation.

A Trade Union is only of value to its membership while it can demonstrate its ability to better the workers' industrial and social standing.

By their fruits ye shall know them. We have not heard of any case where the Q.B.U. has bettered the conditions of its membership. On the other hand many International Unions we could name have increased the wages, and shortened the working day of their members during the last few months.

We don't pretend to understand how the article, from which we here quote, crept into the Financial Post, but here is the quotation: "Wall Street, too, simply devours the theory that prices are to remain at the present level, for if this be true it means immense industrial profits for evermore, and a continued bull market in which it will always be easy to make money."

When it was found by government investigation that the packers in the United States were fleecing the consuming public, a bill was introduced in Congress to regulate the packing industry. The "big five," and other pirates who are beginning to read the handwriting on the wall, are setting up a howl about the "stifling, throttling legislation" which will not permit them to continue their evil practices.

It is true that Marx believed that in the process of social revolution, proletarian dominion of society would, during the transitory period, be preliminary to the abolition of all class rule of every kind. But it is not honest for the Bolsheviks to claim the sanction of his teaching for the seizure of political power as in Russia by a small class, consisting of about 6 per cent. of the population, and the imposition by force of its rule upon the majority of the population that is either unwilling or passive. Marx believed that the social revolution was a historical necessity which would come when the proletariat comprised an overwhelming majority of the people.

We suppose that some readers must like the piffle that is appearing in certain newspapers and periodicals about the "extravagance" of the workers. Here is a quotation from an article which recently appeared in the New York Evening Post: "Men who work in factories and do rough work are buying silk shirts and silk underwear. Their wives are wearing hosiery that costs \$2.50 to \$3.50. More automobiles are owned by the working classes than ever before. Even Chicago barbers are riding in Packard cars." The average wage-earner who is receiving \$40 per week or less, knows that such stories are pure bunk, conceived in the imagination of some people whose means allow them to have the luxuries which they believe only their privileged selves should possess.

DISRUPTION AND FAILURE, SEQUEL TO EMOTION

(Continued from Page 1)
 a social life without trial and tribulation, that seems to have been the notion of the "One Big Union" advocates.

Let us remember that there is no short cut to anything save trouble. There is no easy road for trade unionists to travel, save the road to destruction. Let us immediately forget that you can put on a ready made organization like putting on a new suit of clothes; that there is going to be a great white way down which working people are to parade to freedom from industrial oppression. The Trades Unionists of this continent have established their own institutions to deal with the facts and conditions which make the struggle, and will not be swerved from the right road by any catchy slogan or formula. Let me close this short article with a quotation from the American Federationist: "The world has known powerful emotional movements. The more powerful the emotion the more temporary power the emotional movement has had. But in every case, sooner or later, with the cooling of the emotion, and the disagreements of the emotionalists, disruption and failure has been the sequel.

GREAT GAME OF PASSING THE BUCK GOES MERRILY ON

Every one is claiming an alibi at the high cost investigation conducted by the senate agricultural committee in the United States.

Wholesalers blame the fellow above, who, in turn, blames the retailer, while that abused person holds up his hands and invites a thorough search.

At one of the hearings a St. Louis, Mo., meat dealer said he never heard of profiteering in meats, although he did agree that profiteering in shoes was possible.

And the great American game of "passing the buck" goes merrily on, with everyone denouncing the profiteer.

A Newspaper Writers' Union has been formed in Fresno, Cal., to be chartered by the International Typographical Union. Practically every eligible worker signed the charter application.

Movements founded upon reason, and mindful at all times of the actual facts of life have come through centuries, working and exerting their steady and ordered influence upon the progress of society."

There is nothing about the present situation to alter the case. Dreams are with us all; but he who attempts while dreaming to make dreams come true is doomed to sad and bitter disappointment.

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