

UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL (1920)

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

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LOCAL UNIONS

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

Joiners and Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 453; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of—Sec., B. Philip. Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.

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

Bookbinders Local No. 188—Pres., R. Speakman, 10288 87th St. Sec., W. J. Smith.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 132—Secretary, W. Anton, 9065 100A street.

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

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

Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors, 207 Craig-Nair block; meets 1st Friday, in Sandison block.

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

Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Small, 10227 127th street; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.

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

Dominion Express Employees, No. 14—Brotherhood of—Pres., Jas. Stevenson, 12399 109th avenue. Sec., S. G. Easton, 11429 96th street.

Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International Brotherhood of—Sec., J. L. McMillan, 10632 105th street; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.

International Association of Firefighters, No. 209—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers Local 129—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Biddon Hall; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Pres., E. A. Figg, 7728 107th street. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 38282 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesdays in Labor Hall, Jasper and First.

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

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

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

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

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 808, Brotherhood of—Pres., W. Smith, West Edmonton.

Smith, West Edmonton, Sec., E. Meisters' Union of North America, International, Local No. 373—President, Wm. Sturdy; Secretary, Stephen Settle, 8541 108th Avenue; meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

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

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

SUICIDE OF A COMPANY UNION

Some Valuable Pointers May Be Obtained From Stunt Staged By Midvale Steel Co.

(By Wm. Z. Foster.)

Since the introduction of the Rockefeller Plan to befuddle the workers and defeat the Miners' Union in Colorado some years ago, following the efforts of the unholy combination of Standard Oil interests and corrupt state officials to crush all labor organizations, there has been many another scheme more or less similarly devised by numerous corporations to head off the real organization of their employees.

Among these may be classed the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company and its subsidiary companies, the chief of which is the Cambria Steel Company, of Johnstown, Pa. Lashed by growing public sentiment and faced with the declaration of the War Labor Board of the right of Labor to organize and bargain collectively, the Cambria and associated companies brought into being what they are pleased to call a "Collective Bargaining Association." It was in Johnstown that this association was expected to bring forth its finest flower. Shop committees were organized in all departments in the great works, all carefully chosen and dominated by losses of varying degrees of importance. Elaborate by-laws were framed, printed in non-union shops and liberally distributed among the workers.

This was a little less than one year ago, and just about the same time organizers of the American Federation of Labor hit Johnstown with instructions to launch a campaign for the organization of the iron and steel workers. This real union plan appealed to the workers. Many joined. The eminently "fair" corporation began to discharge men who joined the union by wholesale. The headquarters were picketed day and night by company police.

When some of the discharged workers sought to invoke the machinery of the "Collective Bargaining Association" in the effort to learn the cause of their being thrown on the street, they were politely advised that the "Collective Bargaining Association" did not function in cases of this sort. Thus it came about that in the early months of this year when thousands of men were discharged in the Cambria plants each one who tried to secure any redress found every avenue closed against him.

True, there was an occasional meeting of this or that shop committee and inconsequential grievances were adjusted. The best proof that the great body of the workers looked with suspicion on the company union is found in the fact that the real unions continued a rapid growth. Johnstown was called a well-organized town. Each department, of course, had a number of "hard-boiled" men that the union had failed to interest to the point of joining. Organizers raked their minds trying to figure out how these might be reached. The company solved the problem.

The campaign for organizing the steel workers reached the point where President Gompers wrote the heads of the steel concerns asking for a conference. This communication being ignored, the heads of twenty-four international unions, or their representatives, met and drafted a set of demands for higher wages, shorter hours and improvement in working conditions. Being submitted to a vote, the rank and file of the steel workers registered a 98% vote in favor of the demands and expressed the determination to strike, if necessary, to secure them.

When it became known that a strike was a possibility in the steel industry, the long-concealed functions of the "Collective Bargaining Association" were disclosed. Star chamber sessions of "committees" were held in Johnstown and in other sections where were located plants of the Midvale Steel. At these meetings, hand-picked delegates were named, and the date fixed for the holding of a "Convention" at Atlantic City.

Papier car transportation was furnished the "delegates," and the Mills in the high class and expensive hotels in the popular summer resort were all taken care of by the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company. Moreover, to prove what might be accomplished by the company plan of collective bargaining it is said that each delegate so inclined was provided with congenial feminine companionship.

As might be expected the company realized at once on its investment, for the "Convention" lost no time in passing resolutions denouncing profiteering grocery-men—no mention was made of profiteering steel men—and declaring that the cost of living must "be abated by diligent, efficient and conscientious labor, by thrift and the avoidance of waste and extravagance.

But the meat of all the resolutions is contained in the following gem: "That the persistent and unceasing demand of workmen in all classes and kinds of industries for a shorter day's work and an increased wage in order to meet the present high cost of living is unbecomingly and unwise and should not be encouraged."

When the delegates reached home, they observed a marked change from the pleasant atmosphere so noticeable at Atlantic City. In spite of the widely heralded press reports sent out by the Midvale Steel Company that the delegates to the "Convention" represented its 30,000 employees, the first they workers in the mills know of their opposition to the shorter workday and wage in-

VERDICT OF LABOR JURY CONDEMNED BY TYPOS UNION

A resolution introduced in the Centralia Central Labor Council by the Typographical union condemning the verdict of the "labor jury" in finding the Montezano defendants not guilty, started a discussion in labor circles which threatens to be of serious consequence, says the Oregon Labor Press.

The resolution was defeated by an overwhelming vote, and as a result the Typographical, Carpenters, Painters and other unions are threatening to withdraw from the council.

Another matter of interest which is reported is that business in Centralia, although there is no apparent reason. This gives rise to the conjecture that a boycott has been placed against the town by those friendly to the defendants in the armistice day case.

ORIGIN OF THE UNION LABEL

To Cigarmakers Belongs Credit for First Having Used the Label Successfully.

The union label or union stamp is strictly American in its origin. It was born in the city of San Francisco, Cal., in the year 1874 and to the cigarmakers belongs the credit for first having used the label successfully.

During a san-ou agitation of Chinese exclusion in San Francisco, a manufacturer of cigars attempted to employ Chinese labor. The trades unionists waged a determined and intelligent resistance, and assured of public patronage, the question arose as to how the consumer might discriminate between the union-made cigar and the "rat shop," filthily made coolie product.

At first, a white label was used, placed upon all boxes of cigars made by white men, signifying that those boxes of cigars bearing the white label were made by white men as against the yellow of the Orient.

In the following year, during a strike of cigarmakers in St. Louis, a label was printed in red ink, and at their next convention, held in Chicago in the year 1880, the reds and whites became embroiled in a controversy as to whether they should adopt the white label or the red label as their universal label, when, as the story goes, one of their ready-witted delegates arose and shouted: "Let's take the other color of the flag and adopt a blue label." And that's the way the blue label of the cigarmakers was given birth.

Other organizations noticing the success of the cigarmakers, set about adopting a label of their craft, and in the year 1885, the hatters' label appeared, the following year the garment workers; in 1891, the horseshoers, shoemakers and iron molders' label appeared, and so on down the line until now practically every organization working at a manufacturing craft has adopted a label of its craft.

Don't be just a card man; be a real union man by demanding the union label on goods that you purchase; demand the union label, the union card and the union button wherever it can be procured.—Exchange.

NEARLY TWO SCORE OF WAGE AGREEMENTS SECURED BY PRESSMEN

Nearly two score of wage agreements have been secured the past month by locals affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, as reported at Pressmen's Home.

Agreements are now being made all throughout North America and include St. John, Nova Scotia, Canada, with a \$12 week increase, and locals in California.

Increases was in the newspaper reports of the "Convention."

This was the last straw. Even the "hard-boiled" men could not stand for this. They flocked into the unions. The problem of reaching these men had been solved and the organizers were swamped with applications for membership.

For the first time in its history, the Cambria Steel plant did not operate last Labor Day. For a month previous to Labor Day the word had been sent among the men that any who failed to report for work on that day need not report on the day following. But practically all were in the union, and all union men participated in the parade. So what could the Cambria Steel Company do?

It either had to back down or fire its entire crew. It backed down. None of the men were discharged.

Banners in the parade spoke the sentiments of the men. One of them read: "We are the REAL representatives of the Cambria Steel Company." Another, "We are for shorter hours and more pay." Still another, "The Collective Bargaining Association Must Go."

The same story comes from Coatesville and Nicetown, where other Midvale Steel Company plants are located. The resolutions of the Atlantic City "representatives" proved to be an overture, and now men heretofore backward are stampeding into the unions. The company union in these places has gone into the discard.

Other company unions becoming weary of the vain struggle to keep back the tide of real unionism that is sweeping the country and desiring to make a painless exit into oblivion may gain some valuable pointers from the stunt staged at Atlantic City by the Midvale Steel Company.

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NEW YORK ELECTRIC COMPANY REPORTS IMMENSE PROFITS

The General Electric company at New York, reports profits last year were the greatest in its history. After all charges and taxes were paid there remained a profit of \$25,379,505, or the equivalent of \$21.95 a share. This is an advance from \$14.76 a share for the preceding year.

Sound money is the kind that jingles in a fellow's pocket.

OPPOSITION OF EMPLOYERS HELPING TO ORGANIZE WORKERS

The opposition of the Employers' association at Pocatello, Idaho, to the trade union movement is driving the workers into the unions. Men are being organized in groups as a result of this antagonism.

Over 2,000 persons were killed by coal mine accidents during the past year in the United States.