

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, Purvis block, 101st street.

PRESIDENT—R. McCreath, 9621 106th avenue. Phone 4859.
VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 15115 99th street. Phone 71655.
SECRETARY—A. Farinlo. Phone: Office, 4013; residence, 72277.
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VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Home 71655.
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PRESS COMMITTEE—E. E. Ioper, H. Hawkins.

LOCAL UNIONS

- Amalgamated Society of Carpenters**—Secretary, G. P. Witty, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
- Journeymen Barbers Local 227**—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 433; meets 4th Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
- Bricklayers' and Masons' No. 1**—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 252.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of**—Secretary, B. Phillip. Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.
- Boilermakers' Local 279**—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Secretary, W. J. Smith.
- Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 132**—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 100A street.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325**—Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 16926 72nd avenue. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
- Cooks' and Waiters' Local 474**—Secretary, W. C. Connors, 207 Craig-Nair block. Meets 1st Friday, in Sandison block.
- Civil Employees, No. 36**—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 9504 100A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.
- Civil Service Local 52**—C. M. Small, 10527 127th street. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, International of**—Secretary, S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.
- Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, Brotherhood of**—Secretary, Jas. McGregor, 9532 101st 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 130**—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall. Meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
- Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of**—Secretary, Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall, Jasper and First.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of**—Secretary, W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of**—Secretary, H. Kelly, Sub. Office No. 8, Edmonton.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of**—Secretary, Mark Baker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brotherhood of**—Secretary, S. Baxter, 10235 105th street.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of**—President W. Smith, West Edmonton.
- Millers' Union of North America, International Local No. 373**—Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th avenue. Meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.
- Machinists, Old Fort Lodge, No. 1266**—Secretary, J. S. King, 10244 108th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Labor Hall.
- Machinists' Local 817**—Secretary, H. E. Crook. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.
- Machinists, West Edmonton**—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of**—Secretary, E. Jones, 12917 122nd street. Meets 1st Sundays of each month, at Labor Hall.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of**—Secretary, W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of**—Secretary, John M. Rouse, 11428 125th street.
- Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen, No. 386, Amalgamated**—Secretary, J. Barclay, 19656 98th street.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United**—Secretary, Thomas Coxon, Box 792, Edmonton, Alta.
- Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 360**—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072. Meets last Saturday night each month, room 201 Sandison block.
- Musicians' Fraternal Association, Local 890**—President, C. T. Hantwick, 10167 9th street. Phone 2901.
- Painters and Decorators' Local 1016**—Secretary, C. Sievera, 9745 100th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Labor Hall.
- Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative**—Secretary, J. H. Davey, 11442 82nd street. Meets 4th Monday in Labor Hall.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters of United States and Canada, No. 685, United Association of**—Recording Secretary, E. Libby, 11913 123rd street. Phone 82906. Meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.
- Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488**—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.
- City of Edmonton Policemen's Association, Local No. 74**—Secretary, John Leslie, 10613 114th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Reed & Robinson Block.
- Printing Pressmen**—Secretary, A. K. Southan, 10607 University avenue. Meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.
- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local 398**—Secretary, F. D. Wishart, West Edmonton.
- Railway Carmen, Local No. 339**—Meets third Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, E. Cuthbertson, 10735 84th avenue.
- Brotherhood of Railway Carriers**—Secretary, F. Hawcroft, 9744 83rd avenue. Meets 1st Thursday in Labor Hall.
- Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of**—Secretary, J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106A avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
- Railway Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of**—Secretary, C. J. Miller, 11522 95A street.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen**—Secretary, G. W. Ware, 10651 108th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m. in Oddfellows' Hall, Norwood Block.
- Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees**—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street. Meets in Alexander Bldg.
- Canadian National Railway System, Employees Local Federation**—H. Hawker, Chairman; E. E. Owen, Secretary-Treasurer, 9646 106A avenue. Meets 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
- Sheetmetal Workers, 371**—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4061. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
- Stage Employees**—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9640 107th avenue. Meets over Empress Theatre.
- Stage Employees' International Alliance No. 360, Theatrical**—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.
- Steam Shovel Dredgemen**—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street. Meets in Labor Hall.
- Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 129, International**—Secretary, James Curtis, 10411 92nd street.
- Street Railway Employees**—Secretary, Fred McClean, 11249 91st street. Phone 2362. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.
- Stonecutters**—Secretary, A. Farmilo. Meets in Labor Hall.
- Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen**—Secretary, J. A. Willis, 9313 96th street.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Labor Hall. Secretary, B. C. Brown, 11324 90th street.
- Commercial Telegraphers**—Secretary, L. F. Bayzand, Box 2073. Meets 1st Sunday in 202 Balmoral Block.
- Typographical, Local No. 604**—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058. Meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

STRIKE IN THE PRINTING TRADES WAS AVOIDED

(By The Federated Press)
London, July 21 (By Mail via N. Y. Bureau).—A strike in the printing trades was avoided by the temporary acceptance of the employers' offer of 10 shillings when the men's demands ranged from 20 to 30 shillings, but although they have not actually struck for the balance, the typographical unions in Manchester and Liverpool have placed a ban upon overtime until their demand for a further 10 shillings is granted—with a result that evening papers cannot be printed in either city. The employers threaten a general lockout.

Join the Labor Party

MINERS OF DIST. 10 ASK INCREASE 85 CENTS PER DAY

(By The Federated Press)
Seattle—Increases of 85 cents to \$1 a day for miners in District No. 10 with the old prices of powder, fuses, caps and other supplies retained, have been agreed upon by miners representatives and heads of the Washington Coal Operators association. A state convention of miners is being called to pass upon the new scale.
The bituminous coal commission decision left the Washington state miners where they were compelled to fight alone for an increase. There are 6,000 men affected by the new scale, if approved.

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SOVIET RUSSIA—1920

(Continued from Page Four)

tary dictatorship originally intended to be temporary. Given a few energetic and able men who play a great empire and a great army to have with it, it is psychologically all but certain that they will find some excuse for not sharing their power more than they can help. And if they choose, also have most wealth sooner or later they will so choose, and the expected gains of communism will be lost.

For these reasons, as well as for reasons of pacifism, I cannot accept the bolshevist philosophy or believe in abandoning the slower methods of democracy and popular agitation.

Russia is a backward country, not yet ready for the methods of equal cooperation with the West is seeking to substitute for arbitrary power in politics and industry. In Russia, the methods of the Bolsheviks are probably more or less unavoidable; at any rate, I am not prepared to criticize them in their broad lines. But they are not the methods appropriate to more advanced countries, and our Socialists will be unnecessary retrograde if they lead them into slavish imitation. It will be a far less excusable error in our reactionaries if, by their unteachableness, they compel the adoption of violent methods. We have a heritage of civilization and mutual tolerance which is important to ourselves and to the world. Life in Russia has always been fierce and cruel to a far greater degree than with us, and out of that war has come a danger, that this fierceness and cruelty may become universal. I have hopes that in England this may be avoided through the moderation of both sides. But it is essential to a happy issue that melodrama should no longer determine our views of the Bolsheviks; they are neither angels to be worshipped nor devils to be exterminated, but merely bold and able men attempting, with great skill what is at almost impossible task.

VI. Town and Country

The problem of inducing the peasants to feed the towns is one which Russia shares with Central Europe, and from what one hears Russia has been less successful than some other countries in dealing with the problem. For the Soviet government the problem is mainly concentrated in Moscow and Petrograd; the other towns are not very large, and are mostly in the centre of rich agricultural districts. It is true that in the north even the rural population normally depends upon food from more southerly districts; but the northern population is small. It is commonly said that the problem of feeding Moscow and Petrograd is a transport problem, but I think this is only partially true. There is, of course, a grave deficiency of rolling-stock, especially of locomotives a good repair. But Moscow is surrounded by very good land. In the course of a day's motoring in the neighborhood I saw enough cows to supply milk to the whole child population of Moscow, although what I had come to see was a child's annulet, not farms. All kinds of food can be bought in the market at high prices. I traveled over a considerable extent of Russian railways, and saw a fair number of good trains. For all these reasons I feel convinced that the share of the transport problem in the food difficulties has been exaggerated. Of course transport plays a larger part in the shortage in Petrograd than in Moscow, because food comes mainly from south of Moscow. In Petrograd, most of the people one sees in the streets show obvious signs of underfeeding. In Moscow the visible signs are much less frequent, but there is no doubt that underfeeding, though not actual starvation, is nearly universal.

The government supplies rations to every one who works in the towns at a very low fixed price. The official theory is that the government has a monopoly of the food and that the rations are not sufficient, and that they are only a portion of the food supply of Moscow. Moreover, people complain I do not know how truly, that the rations are delivered irregularly; some say, about every other day. Under these circumstances, almost everybody, rich or poor, buys food in the market, where it costs about five times the fixed government price. A pound of butter costs about a month's wages in order to be able to afford extra food, people adopt various expedients. Some do additional work at extra rates after their official day's work is over. For, though there is supposed to be, by law, an eight-hour day the wage paid for it is not a living wage, and there is nothing to prevent a man from undertaking other work in his spare time. But the usual resource is what is called "speculation," i.e., buying and selling. Some men formerly rich sell clothes or furniture or jewelry in return for the food they buy again at an enhanced price, and so on through perhaps twenty hands, until a final purchaser is found in some well-to-do person or nouveau riche speculator. And, most people have relations in the country whom they visit from time to time, bringing back with them great quantities of flour. It is illegal for private persons to bring food into Moscow, but the trains are searched; but by corruption and cunning experienced people can elude the search. The food market is illegal and is raided occasionally, but as a rule it is winked at, as the attempt to suppress private commerce has resulted in an amount of buying and selling which far exceeds what happens in capitalist countries. It takes up a great deal of time that might be more profitably em-

ployed; and, being illegal, it places practically the whole population of Moscow at the mercy of the police. Moreover, it depends largely upon the stores of goods belonging to those who were formerly rich, and when these are expended the whole system must collapse unless industry has meanwhile been re-established on a sound basis.

It is clear that the state of affairs is unsatisfactory, but, from the government's point of view, it is not easy to see what ought to be done. The urban and industrial population is mainly concerned in carrying on the work of government and supplying munitions to the army. These are very necessary tasks, the cost of which ought to be defrayed out of taxation. A moderate tax in kind on the peasants would easily feed Moscow and Petrograd. But the peasants take no interest in war or government. Russia is so vast that invasion of one part does not touch another part, and the peasants are too ignorant to have any national consciousness such as one takes for granted in England or France or Germany. The peasants will not willingly part with a portion of their produce merely for purposes of national defense but only for the goods they need—clothes, agricultural implements, etc.—which the government, owing to the war and the blockade, is not in a position to supply.

When the food shortage was at its worst, the government antagonized the peasants by forced requisitions, carried out with great harshness by the Red Army. This method has been abandoned; but the peasants still part unwillingly with their food, as is natural in view of the uselessness of paper and the enormously higher prices offered by private buyers.

The food problem is the main cause of popular opposition to the Bolsheviks yet I cannot see how any popular policy could have been adopted. The Bolsheviks are disliked by the peasants because they take so much food; they are disliked in the towns because they take so little. What the peasants want is what is called free trade, i.e., de-control of agricultural produce. If this policy were adopted the towns would be faced by utter starvation, not merely by hunger and hardship. It is an entire misconception to suppose that the peasants cherish any hostility to the Entente. The Daily News of July 13, in an otherwise excellent leading article, speaks of "the growing hatred of the Russian peasant, who is neither a Communist nor a Bolshevik, for the Allies generally and this country in particular." The typical Russian peasant has never heard of the Allies or of this country; he does not know that there is a blockade; all he knows is that he used to have six cows but the government reduced him to one for the sake of poorer peasants, and that it takes his corn (except what is needed for his own family) at a very low price. The reasons for these ac-

tions do not interest him, since his horizon is bounded by his own village. To a remarkable extent each village is an independent unit. So long as the government obtains the food and sends it that it requires it does not interfere, and leaves untouched the old village communism, which is extraordinarily unlike bolshevism and entirely dependent upon a very primitive stage of culture.

The government represents the interests of the urban and industrial population, and is, as it were, encamped amid a peasant nation with whom its relations are rather diplomatic and military than governmental in the ordinary sense. The economic situation, as in Central Europe, is favorable to the country and unfavorable to the towns. If Russia were governed democratically, according to the will of the majority, the inhabitants of Moscow and Petrograd would die of starvation. As it is, Moscow and Petrograd just manage to live by having the whole civil and military power of the state devoted to their needs. Russia affords the curious spectacle of a east and powerful empire, prosperous at the periphery but faced with dire want at the center. Those who have least prosperity have most power; and it is only through their excess of power that they are enabled to live at all. The situation is due at bottom to two facts: that almost the whole industrial energy of the population has had to be devoted to war, and that the peasants do not appreciate the importance of the war or the fact of the blockade.

It is futile to blame the Bolsheviks for an unpleasant and difficult situation which it has been impossible for them to avoid. Their problem is only soluble in one of two ways: by the cessation of the war and the blockade, which would enable them to supply the peasants with the goods they need in exchange for food; or by the gradual development of an independent Russian industry. This latter method would be slow and would involve terrible hardships, but some of the ablest men in the government believe it to be possible if peace cannot be achieved. If we force this method upon Russia by the refusal of peace and trade, we shall forfeit the only inducement we can hold out for friendly relations; we shall render the Soviet State unassailable and completely free to pursue the policy of promoting revolution everywhere.

Seattle.—The Railway Trades council, affiliated with the Railwaymen's Welfare League, has decided to abide by the decision of the Yakima convention of the latter body in entering candidates in the republican primaries in the fall rather than adopt the third party method.

It is easy for a man to manage his wife. All he has to do is to follow her instructions.



NUORTEVA IS NOW SAFE IN REVAL, ESTHONIA

Cables Russian Soviet Gov't He Intends To Go To Moscow

(By The Federated Press)
New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Santari Nuorteva is safe in Reval, Esthonia, and intends to go to Moscow.

This word has been received by the Russian Soviet Government Bureau here in a cablegram from Nuorteva, who is secretary of the Bureau was recently sent to England under protection of the Canadian government to negotiate certain large Russian purchases of Canadian and British goods. His arrest and deportation from England, under grotesque and mysterious circumstances, coupled with the threat that he would be sent to Finland where a death sentence at the hands of the White Guard government awaits him, made his adventure an international "incident."

Moscow sent out a wireless, warning Britain and Finland that if any harm befell him every British subject within Russian reach, and the Finnish government a hundred-fold, would be held accountable.

A few days later it was reported that Nuorteva had been returned on a naval vessel from Copenhagen to Harwich. This was not confirmed.

On his way to deportation, Nuorteva dropped in a train a letter addressed to the editor of the London Herald, telling of his having been dragged back and forth from jail to jail around England, with two operatives of the imperial secret service, following a stormy interview with Sir Basil

Thompson, head of the spy-catching bureau. Nuorteva describes his being taken to a desolate point on the seacoast, only to be told that the steamer which was to deport him had not arrived; he was then carried to the nearby town of Immingham and locked in a cell.

"I again demanded that I be permitted to communicate with our office," he wrote, "but this was again refused, so I spent the night in jail, feeling like a novel in a magazine at the point of 'to be continued.'"

"And when I stopped laughing, I thought of Sir Basil Thompson, as the solemn representative of the mighty British empire, saving that empire by dragging me, with two funny and rather human 'correspondence school' detectives, all over England, and locking me up in a jail, and now sitting in some club, solemnly imagining himself a very wise and stern official, and I just laughed again, and went to sleep—slept very well, too, in spite of the wooden bench."

It was in a last moment postscript that Nuorteva notified that editor that he was informed by his guards that he was to be sent to Finland—a decision which the British authorities abandoned when the Soviet government's threat of reprisal was received.

CHICAGO MAY SOON HAVE A CO-OP BANK

Chicago.—Chicago may soon have a co-operative bank. It is claimed that there are over \$4,000,000 of trade union funds deposited in the private banks of Chicago and co-operators dropped in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as well as other large unions are ready to do a co-operative bank. The Equity Co-operative Exchange of St. Paul will support the bank, it is said.

Join the Labor Party

Coal Prices Are Bound To Advance

Edmonton coal dealers take this opportunity of advising house-holders to fill their coal bins now, and save the difference

ORDER NOW!

Phone Your Dealer Today and Give Him Your Order

After the increase it will be too late, and prices everywhere will be higher.

Increased Freight Rates the Reason

The Railway Commission of Canada is now sitting and dealing with the matter of increased freight rates. This means but one thing—HIGHER FREIGHT RATES on or about September 1st, which in turn will force the local coal dealers to get more money for their coal.

EDMONTON RETAIL COAL DEALERS WILL ACCEPT YOUR ORDER FOR COAL NOW AT THE PRESENT LOW PRICE

There Is But One Thing To Do

Order Your Coal Now!

EDMONTON COAL DEALERS