

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, 5621 106th Avenue. Phone 4959.
VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 71655.
SECRETARY—A. Farnilo. Phone: Office, 4918; residence, 7227.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY—J. J. McCormack, 102 Northern Bldg. Phone 4700.
VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 71655.
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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 43; 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—Secretary, J. W. Findlay. Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.
Bollermakers' Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10333 114th street; meets Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Secretary, W. J. Smith.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 132—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 106A street.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 19226 2nd 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.
Civic Employees, No. 50—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 9504 100A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.
Civic Service Local 82—C. M. Small, 10527 127th street. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.
Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of—Secretary, S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.
Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International 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, Federal Association of—Secretary, Alex. D. Campbell, 10232 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall, Jasper and First.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 517, Brotherhood of—Secretary, W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 861, 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 106th street.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of—President W. Smith, West Edmonton.
Moulders' Union of North America, International Local No. 373—Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th avenue. Meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.
Machinists, Old Port 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 Sunday of each quarter at 1st street.
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 Butcher Workmen, No. 386, Amalgamated—Secretary, J. Barclay, 10556 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 800—President, C. T. Hestwick, 10167 94th street. Phone 2001.
Painters and Decorators' Local 1016—Secretary, C. Sievers, 9745 100th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative—Secretary, J. H. Dwyer, 11442 82nd street. Meets 4th Monday in Labor Hall.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters 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 72220.
City of Edmonton Policemen's Association, Local No. 74—Secretary, John Leslie, 10618 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. 530—Meets third Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, R. Cuthbertson, 10739 84th avenue.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—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.
Railway Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Secretary, C. J. Miller, 11522 95A street.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Ware, 10651 109th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m. in Oddfellows' Hall, Norwood block.
Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street. Meets in Alexander Bldg.
Canadian National Railway System, Employees Local Federation—H. 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 and Dragage—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. Farnilo, Meets in Labor Hall.
Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen—Secretary, J. A. Willis, 9313 95th street.
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Labor Hall. Secretary, B. C. Brown, 11324 80th street.
Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, L. F. Bayzand, Box 2073. Meets 1st Sunday in 202 Balmorloo Block.
Typographical, Local No. 604—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058. Meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN REPORT INCREASE

London.—A continued increase in membership is recorded by the National Union of Railwaymen, in the report for 1919, just issued. The members have increased from 416,531 to 481,981. The year's income was \$2,705,000 against \$1,755,000.

"It will be seen," says the report, "that, while the union withstood the onslaught of a great national strike, it finished the financial year in a robust condition. Strike benefit to over half a million railway workers (non union as well as union members) cost more than \$1,250,000, yet the Protection Fund (from which the strike benefit was paid) showed on December 31 a credit balance of \$655,000."

CELEBRATES HIS 50TH BIRTHDAY

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Abraham Baroff, general secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was given a banquet by his organization in honor of his fiftieth birthday. Baroff led the strike of the waist makers in 1905 which gave impetus to the growth of Local 25, the body which now has 25,000 members. He became general secretary of the International in 1915.

New York, N.Y.—The merging of the joint board of the children's clothing trades into the New York board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has been ratified by delegates representing the 70,000 workers of the trades involved.

NO REASON FOR RENEWAL ANGLO-JAP AGREEMENT

Australian People Resent It Because No Longer Any German Menace

(By W. Francis Abern, Australian Correspondent, The Federated Press)
 Sydney, U.S.W.—Whatever reasons there may have been in the past for agreeing to an alliance between Britain and Japan, there are today just as sound reasons why such an alliance should never have been renewed. The original Anglo-Japanese treaty, signed in 1902 was a purely military one, pledging each party to come to the assistance of the other in the event of a general war over Asiatic questions. Just what advantages Britain got from the treaty are questionable, but it can be said that Japan got immense advantages as her end of the bargain. Because of it Japan was able to come out on top in the war with Russia. It would have been followed, while, although under the treaty the independence of Korea was to be respected, the same treaty allowed Japan to take possession of Korea with all the arrogance of Prussianism. Then there was the added fact that the treaty enabled Japan to gain a military and naval status which would have been impossible had Britain been anything but friendly to her.

Much has been said about what Japan has done in the world war. The Australian people are not under any delusion that Japan's part in that war was about as little as any nation could have done, and that little would have been less still only that Japan made some kind of showing for the purpose of extending her influence and pushing her will in quarters where otherwise it would have been resented. As the world knows, the one real service that Japan performed in the war was the cleaning out of the Germans from Shantung, which country Japan very conveniently annexed for herself. It is true that Japan "policed" the Pacific ocean, and conveyed the Australian troops to the war. But nobody knows better than the Australian people that for whatever Japan has done in this direction, she has been well paid. For instance, as a result of these services, Japan has secured vast increases of wealth and trade at the expense of the other nations; she has secured an extension of her domain into the Pacific ocean, near to Australia; she has also secured an unprecedented influence and prestige in China.

The Australian people resent the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement because there is no longer any German menace to be feared, or no longer any dangers from Russian Czarism. Then again the international position in Asia and the Pacific ocean has entirely changed. Germany and Russia are no longer in that sphere. The only nations now concerned with the Pacific are those that for peaceful commerce, with the exception of Japan. The Australian people cannot see how Britain and Japan, with contradictory policies, can ever be in sympathy over the Chinese question, the Siberian policy, nor can they have common sympathies in any League of Nations plan. There is, on the other hand, not sympathy but antagonism as a possibility between Britain and America as a result of the renewal of the treaty—which is foreign to the wishes of the Australian people, who live closer to the true ideals of the American people than most people are aware. There is also the possibility of a shaking of the confidence of the Australian and Canadian peoples, with their policies of exclusive national development, should the agreement between England and Japan be renewed.

BIG BUSINESS' METHODS TO FIGHT ORGANIZED LABOR

Plans Bared In Letter to the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council

(By the Federated Press)
 Milwaukee.—Methods to be employed by Big Business in its nation-wide fight for the open shop were outlined to the Federated Trades council from the certified copies of two letters sent to two local painting contractors by the Master Painters' Association of Los Angeles. The methods comprise: "Mutual help"—the blacklist—among all employers.

Establishment of a guarantee and slush fund.
 The charging of patrons for additional work needed to maintain the association by adding 5 per cent of the cost of the bill.

The payment of 1 per cent of the bill to the association.
 These plans were bared in a letter of June 2, written to a contractor here. The second letter said that master painters of Los Angeles had banded together to devise a method to relieve the labor situation with an advertising campaign in eastern papers to bring skilled mechanics to Los Angeles, each member contributed \$10 to the fund.

No argument is now needed to convince Congress or the country that war is the greatest curse of the world, and the whole system of cunning propaganda, behind these schemes for compulsory universal military training is a promoter of war.

WOMEN LAUNCH DRIVE FOR CLEANER JOURNALISM

MILWAUKEE.—In an open air meeting the Bay View Women's Civic league launched a drive for cleaner journalism and the private hearing of divorce cases.
 "The love triangle about which we read so much in the newspapers is not the main item of our daily bread," said Elizabeth Morgan, named chairman of the committee designated to seek legislation to effect the desired reforms.

STORY OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

Began Before 1912, Not In Belgium But In Africa

(By Scott Nearing, Staff Writer, The Federated Press)

The German offensive began before 1912, not in Belgium, but in Africa. The story is told by two prominent Frenchmen in a book on "The Economic War in Our Colonies"—a book to which Paul Deschanel has contributed an introduction.

"It is time to draw attention to the commercial grabbing which has extended to all of our possessions," write the authors. A grabbing which is "always very dangerous for French firms."

These firms see themselves, little by little, eliminated from regions that they might fairly be expected to dominate. The inhabitants of the French colonies "abandoned the products of French origin in order to buy these from our enemies, which were cheaper, and in general, better adapted to their needs." Most of these goods came from Germany; a few of them came from Austria-Hungary. Furthermore, the French colonies to 812, German trade with the French colonies more than doubled. The exports from the French colonies to Germany and Austria trebled in the five years ending with 1912.

"This commercial offensive, which, as it became more and more vigorous, became more and more mortal for our national business, was accompanied, as an inevitable corollary, by the more frequent appearance, in our colonies, of the German flag." With this statement, the authors cite figures showing the amount of the increase in the German merchant marine.

So much for the problem. German business men were taking from French business men the business of the French colonies. German shippers were taking from French shippers the business of carrying goods from the French colonies to the mainland of Europe. The conclusion is obvious: "One of the most important post-war problems is to discover a method of paralyzing and of annihilating Austro-German commerce, not only in the metropolis, but also in the colonies. We must discover how our commerce can be substituted for that of our enemies."

The American people heard a great deal about Belgium. Their papers carried front page stories of suffering and misery. Their sympathies were aroused. They were emotionalized. They saw a war forced by an aggressive neighbor on an unsuspecting and unprepared people. They heard nothing at all about the German offensive against French trade, begun years before and carried forward by the most approved capitalist style. They did not know that one of the after-war problems was to discover "how our commerce can be substituted for that of our enemies."

The struggle for economic advantage—the mother of modern wars—continues. Its forms are new, but the plot is very old. It was in full operation during the years before 1914. It will soon be "normal" again, and the peoples, who long for peace and a chance to live, will be treated to new stories and new thrills. They will lend their money and give their sons. The "corps factories" will be reopened, and the press will describe, in minute detail, the incidents in the struggle for democracy and civilization.

ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT STRIKERS WAS A FAILURE

Seattle.—Although J. Von Herberg, theatrical magnate whose musicians are on strike in northwest theatres, told the police he had been fired upon by E. E. Richardson, rooming house proprietor. The police believe Richardson and are investigating the theory that a stone from beneath a passing auto struck the curbing near Von Herberg's feet and caused the theatrical man's panic.

The local private newspapers which receive a huge amount of advertising from the Von Herberg theatres played the labor situation with an advertising campaign in eastern papers to bring skilled mechanics to Los Angeles, each member contributed \$10 to the fund.

Columbus.—One hundred and fifty inside electricians are out on strike, demanding \$1.25 per hour and a union shop. Charles Boyle, national organizer is in charge.

O. B. U. CONVENTION IN CHICAGO IS REPORTED IN FULL

Kephart Says Purpose of O. B. U. Is To Force Unions To Call Strikes

(By Dee, in Butte Free Lance)

On June 29th and 30th of this year in the Briggs hours in the city of Chicago there was held a convention of representatives of the "One Big Union" idea. About 26 delegates were present, most of them from Chicago. A big percentage of them were machinists from the railroad shops, in fact the metal trades seemed to predominate.

Denunciation of the officers of the International Association of Machinists, officers of other trade unions and railroad departments was frequently indulged in by those present.

The chairman, R. M. Kephart, stated that there were two thousand men in the United States who were members of the O.B.U. and that he himself had been actively engaged for six months in promoting the interests of the One Big Union. He further stated that the purpose of the O.B.U. was not to promote strikes, but to force the officers of the various trade unions to call strikes. The O.B.U. would thereby profit as a result of the turmoil.

T. S. Cassidy, who is a salaried organizer of the O.B.U., outlined his activities during the past several months, in Canada and Detroit, Mich. He also said that there were 39,063 men represented in the convention through the delegates present.

Most every delegate present commended the officers of the unions affiliated to the A. F. of L., as well as the various international and national unions comprising the A. F. of L.

The Canadian constitution of the O. B. U. was adopted with the exception of section two, which forbids a member of the O.B.U. holding membership in any other organization.

The sense of the convention was that in order to bring about the disruption of the present trade unions, it would be advisable to permit members of the O.B.U. to continue their membership in the trade unions as it would place them in a better position to stir up trouble in the local unions.

The convention decided that the executive officers should be located in Chicago.

The following officers were elected: C. McClanathan, of Great Falls, general chairman; John Kleiber, of Chicago, secretary-treasurer; executive board, C. L. Brumbaugh, Altoona, Pa.; Walter Meyers, Buffalo, N.Y.; A. A. Skaggs, Sioux City, Iowa; C. B. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Fisher, Madison, Wis.; Cha. F. Benson, Silvio, Ill.; Mr. Ameringer, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. S. Cassidy, Toronto, Ontario, general organizer.

Under good of the order, Messrs. McClanathan, Brumbaugh and Nicholson made rousing I.W.W. speeches, which met with hearty response from the delegates present. McClanathan, of Great Falls, condemned everything and everybody except the O.B.U. and its members.

A resolution designating the Butte Bulletin as the official organ of the O.B.U. in Montana was adopted. Apparently the meeting was not the acme of harmony, as some of the delegates withdrew, giving as their reasons "that they were disgusted with the small ring ruling, and the autocratic attitude prevailing."

Department of justice and police officials were present (but took no part in the convention). They were requested, however, not to give any information to the "kept press."

All of the above is nice, jocular, juicy information for the edification of the "smug, tranquil, satisfied and loyal members of the trade union movement affiliated to the American Federation of Labor—especially that portion of the address of the chairman of the meeting wherein he stated that "the purpose of the One Big Union was not to promote strikes, but to force the officers of the various trade unions to call strikes. The O.B.U. would thereby profit as a result of the turmoil."

MUTUAL AID FOR LABOR WORKERS IS BEING EXTENDED

(By the Federated Press)

New York.—The League for Mutual Aid, an organization of workers in radical and labor movements which has been in existence in New York for some months, is now being expanded to cover the entire United States. The method of strengthening service in such movements is to help solve the personal financial problems which face persons of radical activities. The services already organized include a loan fund, an employment service, a legal defense fund and a fund of summer camps. An insurance fund against death and ill health is planned. A survey of opportunities for service in these movements and the training and experience necessary is being made. The organization is run entirely on the principle of "to each according to his need, from each according to his ability."

Officers of the league are: Roger N. Baldwin, chairman; Charles W. Ervin, vice-chairman; Luciel B. Miller, secretary, and E. M. Humphreys, executive secretary. The office is at 135 west 13th street.

The high cost of living may be blamed on the inflation of currency, but the cycle proves that the consumer pays the bill—and labor is the larger part of the consumer.

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MINE RESCUE

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BUREAU OF MINES
 Every Progressive Mining
 Community Has Trained
 First Aid Teams

Two men were recently rescued from death in Indiana coal mines through the bravery of fellow-miners and a knowledge they had gained in mine rescue work from the United States Bureau of Mines, which had just completed a course of training among these miners. It is declared by the rescuers themselves that the two men would have lost their lives if the old methods had been employed.

According to the report there had been an explosion at the Submarine mine of Ferguson & Spears, near Terre Haute. Four men had entered to bring to the surface the body of a man killed by the explosion when the four men were overcome with gas.

They had been in the after-damp about forty-five minutes when the rescue party of four miners, Thomas Faulds, Mathew Curr, David Brown and John Stevely, arrived. They immediately constructed temporary curtains to restore the air circulation in that part of the mine in which the four men had previously gone and went in search of them. They found two of the men, Thomas Neehan and Frank Hughes first, and both showed some signs of life. The rescuers immediately carried them through the break-through into the intake of air and commenced the Schaefer method of artificial resuscitation. Stevely and Curr worked over the two unconscious men while Faulds and Brown went back and found the two other men, who were dead.

After three hours of desperate work over the two other men one of them survived, and the doctors went into the mine to give him further aid. Neehan, the man who survived after the heroic treatment, was able to go back to his work within a week.

In the second instance, a fire boss had been trapped by a fall of slate in the J. K. Derring No. 6 mine and held fast by a piece of slate across his throat. A rescue party under Superintendent Phil Jones found him and got him from under the snare. He was badly injured and his body was becoming cold. With a desperation almost born of despair and yet having in mind the lessons learned through Bureau of Mines rescuers, they sent for blankets and stretchers, in the meantime frantically taking off their own clothing and placing it over the injured man. This not being sufficient in the emergency, they laid down beside him so that the heat of their bodies would keep him warm. The party with stretchers and blankets arrived and the man's life was saved. In a short time they were able to carry the injured fire boss to the hospital.

The two lives saved in the Clinton, Ind., field are but two of the latest instances that frequently come to the Bureau of Mines and generally to the owners and superintendents of the mines are free to acknowledge that the rescuers are the result of the efforts of the bureau in training the miners. It quite frequently occurs that the miners in a certain part of the country succeed in their daily work in saving the life of some miner before they have finished their course with the bureau. Already more than 50,000 men have been trained, and it is estimated that men are daily being saved by these voluntary rescuers and many wounds and much suffering lessened and are able to return earlier to their work by reason of the skill of the first-aid crews.

Wherever one finds a progressive mining community there are trained first-aid and mine-rescue teams at the mine. In order to further this movement

BRITISH MAN'RS FAIL TO OBTAIN TWO-SHIFT BILL

London (N. Y. Bureau).—An attempt by the manufacturers with the aid of government officials to put through Parliament a bill providing for a two-shift system for women and young workers has been defeated by the vigorous opposition of the labor members. The clause calling for the double instead of a triple shift was inserted by the government into the bill intended to carry out the reforms called for at the International Labor conference held in Washington in September, 1919 under the League of Nations.

NO CHARTERS TO NEWS WRITERS BLOW TO LABOR

Wisconsin Labor Protests Action of Executive Board of Typos

La Crosse, Wis.—A protest against the action of the executive board of the International Typographical Union in voting to discontinue the issuance of charters to Newspaper Writers' Unions was voiced by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in its annual convention at La Crosse, Wis.

A resolution adopted declared for the necessity of bringing news writers into the labor movement and to a realization of their community of interest with other wage earners.

"William Randolph Hearst is on record against a trade union organization of news writers and I can understand his opposition to it, but this action by the executive board of the Typographical union to disrupt our organization makes me wonder what influences have been brought to bear on it," declared Maud McCreery, Federated Press representative who presented the resolution urging the state labor body to protest the disruption of reporters' unions.

"When the reporters come into the labor movement they refuse to write about it. The action of the Typographical union heads is a blow not only at the news writers but at the entire organized labor movement which must depend upon the reporters for truthful reports of their activities," she said.

The protest of organized labor in Wisconsin will go to the annual convention of Typographical workers to be held in the near future.

The coal miner gets about 90 cents a ton. Sixty per cent increase would mean 54 cents more. If a landlord added only increased cost of labor to his rent bill, it would amount to about 10 cents a month to each tenant. The trouble is that when you raise the workingman's wages 54 cents, the coal dealer raises his price \$2.50 or more.

The union label is peculiarly adapted to the nature of that factor which typifies the highest morality and controls the purchasing power of every community to wit, the mistress of the household.

The union label organizes the purchasing power upon lines of fair conditions of labor, as against those conditions that destroy the health and morality of the producer and endanger the well-being of the purchaser.

That involves more than a million men in the United States, the Bureau of Mines each year holds a great contest in which these miners' teams enter for the championship.

Each year's contest shows a big improvement in the first-aid and mine-rescue work and a larger interest among the miners themselves. At the contest last year at Pittsburgh, Pa., 112 teams were entered for the honors.