

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.

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VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 7185.
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LOCAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, G. P. Witty, Box 131, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Labor Hall.

Journeyman Barbers Local 27—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11946 106th street, Box 431; meets 4th Tuesday in Labor Hall.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 233.

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

Boilermakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 16228 116th street; meets Bookbinders Local No. 188—Secretary, W. J. Smith.

Bakers and Confectioners Local No. 132—Secretary, W. Adam, 3605 106A street.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 625—Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10926 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. 26—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 5694 106A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.

Civil Service Local 52—C. M. Small, 16227 117th street. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 11, Brotherhood of—Secretary, S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.

Electrical Workers of America, No. 244, International Brotherhood of—Secretary, Jas. McGregor, 9522 101st street. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.

International Association of Firefighters, No. 208—Secretary, C. E. Morrison, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers Local 139—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. Deal, 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, 10225 105th.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of—President W. Smith, West Edmonton.

Moulders' Union of North America, International Local No. 323—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 3, West Edmonton. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Employment of Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 56, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, E. Jones, 12297 122nd street. Meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Irma, Alta.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 224, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 478, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, John M. House, 11428 125th street.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, No. 286, Amalgamated—Secretary, J. Barclay, 10656 98th street.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United—Secretary, Thomas Cunson, Box 792, Edmonton, Alta.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 369—Secretary, A. E. Malley, Box 2072. Meets last Saturday night each month, room 201 Sandison block.

Musicians' Protective Association, Local 806—President, C. T. Horwick, 10187 94th street. Phone 2001.

Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, C. Sievers, 9545 106th 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 Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 685, United Association of—Recording-Secretary, E. Libby, 11312 123rd street. Phone 8296. Meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Brannan, 11628 96th street. Phone 2239.

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 338—Secretary, F. D. Wishart, West Edmonton.

Railway Carmen, Local No. 230—Meets third Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, R. Cuthbertson, 10729 84th avenue.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, F. Hawcroft, 9744 82nd avenue. Meets 1st Thursday in Labor Hall.

Railway Conductors, No. 291, Order of—Secretary, J. J. McGreevey, 9528 106A avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Railway Employees, No. 90, Canadian Brotherhood of—Secretary, C. J. Miller, 11522 95A street.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Ware, 10651 106th street. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m. in Oddfellows' Hall, Newwood 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 2nd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Sheetmetal Workers, 371—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4961. 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. 260, Theatrical—Secretary, A. E. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.

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

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 129, International—Secretary, James Curtis, 10411 92nd street.

Street Railway Employees—Secretary, Fred McLean, 11249 31st street. Phone 2362. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Norwood Hall.

Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farnilo, Meets in Labor Hall.

Tailors' Union of America, No. 223, Journeymen—Secretary, J. A. Willis, 5233 95th street.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Labor Hall. Secretary, B. C. Brown, 11324 89th street.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, L. F. Baynard, Box 2072. Meets 1st Sunday in 202 Balmora Block.

Typographical, Local No. 694—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058. Meets 1st Saturday in Labor Hall.

ONE BIG UNION APPEALS TO MEN'S PREJUDICES

Unless Met With Good Argument May Become Dangerous Factor

(By E. J. Winner, of Lodge 68, I. A. of M.)

The propaganda spread by the advocates of the O.R.U., very often, if not carefully investigated, causes discontent among those who know very little about the actual workings and achievements of the trade union movement. Whether we like it or not—whether we believe it will ever become a reality or not—whether we admire some of its aims and objects or not, we must, if we give it the thought it deserves, recognize it is here and must be given consideration. It represents a movement and although very large enough to make much headway at this time, it may, unless met with good argument, become a dangerous factor in the labor movement.

We must understand that truth cannot suffer because of a few discontents. It is like pure gold, the more it is exposed to the fire the purer it becomes.

The questions to the advocates of the O.R.U., concerning the principles, aims, and objects of this organization, are very seldom answered in a satisfactory way; about all one can get is a tirade about the mistakes—either fancied or real—of the A.F. of L. and its affiliated unions. He will tell you what he has heard concerning the mistakes of the officers of the A.F. of L. unions. He will tell you they are either fools, or knaves, but he will never give you a practical remedy that will work out for the good of the majority. We may say what we like, complain about what we have not done, but the fact remains that we have done about as fast as the majority, or the so-called "intelligent minority," will permit. A man without a vision does not amount to much in the labor movement, but the facts are that he would soon be useless and alone if he persisted in traveling faster than the majority.

You will find, if you take the trouble to investigate, that most of the advocates have failed to improve "the rank and file," as he likes to call them, with his wonderful abilities. He is very seldom willing to go along in a sensible way, giving his services and goodwill to our cause. He very often gets disgusted and walks or raises as much as he can to do in most cases.

We would like, in a brotherly and kind way, to point out some of the obstructions, as we see them, that lie in the path of the O.R.U., and ask whether they have ever been considered and how they judge to overcome them. Many of us have been members of the Knights of Labor, the American Railway Union, and other organizations that have failed and gone into history. We feel, and believe we are entitled to our belief, even if it does not suit others, that we know why these organizations failed to live. In the first place, have you ever considered that the majority in the trade union movement have ideas that they are superior to the other fellows who happen to be doing work that does not require the same amount of skill? You will, if you take the trouble to investigate, see the engineer looking down, in his superior way, upon the fireman. He considers himself far superior to those beneath him. The same is true of other railroad organizations. You will see the moulder assuming a position of superiority—the boiler-maker looks down upon his helper—the machinist looks down upon the helper and specialist—the draftsman thinks he is the whole show and the patternmaker feels that he is an artist. This is absolutely true even if we are not willing to acknowledge it.

Of course, this feeling is not so strong as it was in the past, but in a large measure, and must be reckoned with. We believe that the leveling process is going on and the time will come when we will have more respect for one another than we now have. We are compelled to go along for years ignoring the other fellow. We are crowded together like sardines in a can. We know very little, and care very little, about our neighbor. Many of us have lived next door to the other fellow for years and are not on speaking terms with him. We find that the teachings of Christ, even if some of us do not believe he was the Son of God, have not had the desired effect. We know that Christ would not be received if you get some fool notion in your head, even if you do not believe it is the word of God, to read the history and teachings of Christ and see that they are not accepted by the majority. The philosophy of "Loving your neighbor and enemies," "of going to those that despise you and say all manner of evil against you," "turning the other cheek when struck," and many other teachings, do not receive very much consideration. We find a strong desire for revenge in the hearts of those we have wronged; we find that "an eye for an eye" and "a tooth for a tooth" are still very much in evidence. We believe that so long as man feels as he does towards his fellow worker there is very little chance for the O.R.U. When the brotherhood of man becomes a reality, then, and only then, will the O.R.U. become an assured fact.

Again we find so much difference in the government of the thousands of various unions in the A. F. of L. We find that different environments and situations create different laws and

views. We believe this is another point against the O.R.U., and so long as these conditions prevail there will be very little change. Talk to the average trade unionist, ask him what he knows about the laws of his own union; ask him what he knows about the aims and objects of other unions—the causes of the different laws—the conditions demanded by the different unions, and you will find he knows very little and cares less.

These are things that many of the officers of the various unions have considered for years, and many of them will admit there is much room for improvement. We all know that labor is not self-conscious—there is too much of "every fellow for himself" and the devil take the hindmost" policy, and there are some very good reasons for it. Many of us have traveled the same roads—have been inclined to listen to the beautiful dreams—have followed the will-o'-the-wisp—traveled the dangerous road and lived to regret our willingness to go far astray. We know that we must get closer together; we know that men are not inclined to lean on one another only during time of strike. We know that the fellow who is on strike wants everyone else to get intensely interested in his fight and go along with him. We believe there should be more solidarity in the labor movement for all the progress we can get, but we are inclined to take it in homeopathic doses. We know that poison, if given in minute doses, will give relief and sometimes cure, but if given in large doses will kill. Very often we take too large a dose and suffer for it, as the many lost strikes will testify.

Many of us can remember the time when we believed the capitalist system would soon topple over of its own weight. We believed it held within itself the germ of destruction—we could see the millennium just around the corner. We were enthusiastic like all new converts. We have, however, after a few years of experience, come to the conclusion that "the race is not always to the swift."

The one thing we must ask ourselves is: What are we doing to make this a better world to live in; how much have we sacrificed for the good of humanity; how much are we doing to pay the debt we owe to our fathers? We must understand the only way we can ever hope to benefit others is to give our service willingly. Every man and woman owe a debt to their fathers and mothers, and the only way they can repay it is to do something to better the world, and leave it in better shape than we found it. A man or woman may live for years and accumulate millions of dollars, but if they have done nothing to help humanity, they have lived in vain. It is all right to differ with the other fellow but it is not right to think he is a rogue because he differs with us in some of his ideas. We must consider that he was brought up in a different environment—he was surrounded by different conditions; he may not have had the chances others have had; he may not have been as well born as others; he may be weighed down with the sins of others; he may have gone through a different school than others.

We cannot be too charitable with the other fellow. We have continued long enough with the policy of revenge. We might progress much faster if we were a little more considerate of the other fellow. Don't get uneasy young fellow if the older men do not allow you to destroy yourself when they get some fool notion in your head. Listen to others and you might learn something. Do as David Crockett did, "first know you are right and then go ahead." There is an old maxim

UNION MOVIE OPERATORS RESTRAINED

Injunction Is Ready Weapon In War Against Union Labor

Minneapolis, Minn.—The injunction is a ready weapon in the war of the Associated Business Organizations on Minneapolis Labor. District Judge Bardwell has issued a permanent injunction against Motion Picture Operators union No. 216, the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly and the Minneapolis Labor Review restraining them from "in any manner combining, agreeing, confederating or conspiring together to tutor, or convey by means of money packet, banner, sign, transparency, writing, printing, dodger, card, notice, or otherwise, any threat, intimidation or statement of any character in any way interfering" with the prosperity of the Wonderland Theatre, a moving picture house which refuses to employ union operators. The judge makes clear that the announcement in the Labor Review that the theatre is unfair to union labor is injurious to the patronage of the house.

The case was tried September 23, 1919, but the judge did not get around to issuing the injunction until July 12. Coming as soon after the decision in which Judge Fish branded the open shop as a non-union shop, the Bardwell injunction is seen to be part of the bitter war of commercial organizations on union labor. The Labor Review announced that Minneapolis labor will continue its fight on the theatre, and on the stores which are defying the rights of organized labor. The Trades and Labor Assembly unanimously voted to retain counsel to commence proceedings to secure the impeachment of Judge Bardwell.

among railroad men, "don't let go of one hold until you have another." It pays and many times saves us from destruction. You will find that many great reforms were not willingly accepted by the majority. We find in nature that the building-up process is going on all the time and that the old is gradually thrown off. But the new is already able to take care of itself before the old is thrown off. Break an egg before the time for it to hatch and death to the chicken is the result. Premature birth of anything is always dangerous and the same is true with organizations. We find that the American Railway Union was drawn into a fight before it was well formed and the consequence was it went down and out. We know how the railway federations were defeated because of the lack of knowledge and the newness of the weapon. Don't get uneasy if every one does not accept your ideas immediately, but make up your mind to stay on the job, keep it up, and sooner or later, if you are right, you will win.

Personally, I have a lot of sympathy for all progressive movements and know they do considerable good. I know that the American labor movement will grow and become more powerful, but I do not believe it will happen over night. I believe we have a rough and rugged road to travel; we may meet with many obstructions, many of the weaker ones will fall in the battle, but we will win. We cannot lose. Give us your armor, my brothers—get into the fight—help the other fellow and we will win. Don't think the other fellow, because he does not agree with all your ideas, is a rogue—remember, he may, after you know him, be one of your best friends. Be charitable with our fellows and not be willing to kick a man because he happens to be down.—Machinists' Journal.

As an educator the trade union movement should not be overlooked. It is a potent power for good.

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CORRESPONDENCE

(The Free Press takes no responsibility for any opinions expressed in letters to the editor. No letters can be accepted for publication, and will not be printed unless accompanied by name and address of writer.)

Dear Editor:

Mr. Snowden's speech is interesting, but I do not agree the foreign policy is the absolute cure for high cost of living in Canada. I believe in Canada a co-operative movement can cure it, even without foreign policy. His arguments indirect taxation to foreign policy, utility of economic conditions, suicidal national ambitions, does not effect Canada. My argument is in Canada: the high cost of living is fictitious. What is the high cost of living? It's not the price of commodities, but the relationship of cost, to the wage received. The cry that the debt and taxes is due to foreign policy, I cannot see. I agree millions were killed, and the 'flu killed more, but the loss of these should stimulate nations, and give more opportunities to produce; if production is so short and all the civilized nations issue the same cry, then who is getting the value of products produced; take Canada, show me any industry that pays a fair wage that cannot get men. Take the Ford factory; they pay good wages and yet make millions; every man in that factory is not bothered with high cost of living. Why? Because his wage is equivalent to his rise. Take Edmonton; if every citizen was taken a chance under instructions, does any one believe foreign policy would effect them. For instance we have about 15,000 married men here, of which about 10,000 are essential to actual city work; therefore we have 5,000 men left. Now, I say these 5,000 men by co-operation could be put where no high cost would bother them. How? By chickens and dairying around the city limits; by a motorcar factory, the demand exceeding the supply. In fact there are many such propositions. What it lacks is capital, and expert administration; the capital involved would soon pay itself and fetch returns to pay off the debt. Any one that tells me whilst paper firms can get 200 per cent in a country where natural products abound and the population is small, that you cannot produce a progressive economic condition for all, I doubt, because debts are paid by production. Canada is a producing country, therefore the amount necessary under good management, in proportion to debt is so small, to start non-producing humanity producing that can be done to the prosperity of all, but not under a system that tries to floor a country with cheap labor. Thus co-operation would eliminate manipulated profit, leaving a larger surplus to pay off debts and produce an economic wage at the same time dealing with the social needs of humanity, and producing far greater productivity by stimulating interest on opportunities. Any country that has got to rely on foreign support, to produce its economic living ought to quit, when that country like Canada is a producer. No sir, all Canada needs is democracy with vision and a right policy to provide unity and give an honest wage; therefore I cannot see eye to eye with Mr. Snowden as far as Canada is concerned, for I maintain with a progressive government, Canada can decrease her debt greater than any other method, at the same time produce a settled community, not by immigration or foreign policy, but by giving her own citizens the opportunity both financial and technical to be self producers. As an instance take the Fraser valley dairy union, they produce their own milk and eggs, and it to their own dairy, do their own buttermaking and retailing, and are better off with their high cost of living than before. They get full price for their products, their own dividends, grow their own food, fruit and vegetables, and can afford to laugh at such ideas regarding Canada. They have tried it, got it and are sticking to it. The B.C. fruit growers are following in their footsteps.

Respectfully,
J. GARDNER.

RAND SCHOOL PLAN ADOPTED IN NEW YORK

New York.—The Workmen's Circle has decided to make use of the facilities offered by the Rand School of Social Science for intensive educational work among its members. A number of its younger members will be selected jointly by the authorities of the circle and by the staff of the Rand school to take the worker's training course in the evening session. In addition it is hoped that a considerable class will be formed to train for teaching in the school already conducted by the Workmen's circle.

Several of the smaller unions in New York City have likewise adopted the Rand school plan for educational work among their members.

NUORTEVA IS RETURNED TO HARWICK, ENGL.

(Special cable from the London Daily Herald to The Federated Press) London, July 22.—Santari Nuorteva, who was sent to Denmark on Monday, was returned to Harwick, England, today. He is now being held aboard an immigration boat at Harwick awaiting instructions from London.

The Daily Herald declares it has good reason to believe the government realizes the grave mistake made by Secret Service Chief Thomson and now intends to liberate the representative of the Soviet Bureau and allow him to remain freely in England until he shall proceed to Russia on his own account. Announcement of his release is expected hourly.

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