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TRADES COUNCIL DISCUSS P.O. APPOINTMENT

Lively Discussion On Affairs of
Defense Committee In
Winnipeg

A protest against the appointment of an outside man as Assistant Postmaster in this city and a lively discussion on the affairs of the defense committee in Winnipeg were the most interesting features of the Trades and Labor Council meeting on Monday evening.

The meeting was not as large or representative as has been the rule during the past few months.

Protest Is Endorsed
Endorsing the action of the executive committee in wiring to the Edmonton representatives at Ottawa in protest against the appointment of an outsider as assistant postmaster in this city, the council expressed their displeasure at what was termed gross discrimination against local postal employees.

In regard to the affairs of the Winnipeg defense committee it will be remembered that a resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the trades council requesting the defense committee to hand over further conduct of the strike prisoners' defense to the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council. On Monday night several circulars were presented from Winnipeg trades council dealing with the situation in that city, and favoring the action already taken.

There was also a strong resolution from the council of Fort William in support of the defense committee. Considerable discussion arose over these documents.

Del. Latham and Del. Cairns taking the side of the defense committee, and moving that the Edmonton council continue its support of the committee, Del. Roper took the opposite view and moved an amendment that the former action of the council be sustained, as it would be ridiculous to reverse its own action in the manner proposed. However, when Secretary McCormack pointed out that to reverse its own former action a notice of motion would be necessary, both motion and amendment were dropped.

Del. Latham and Del. McCormack then gave notice of motion that at next meeting of council they would move for the rescinding of the motion requesting that the defense committee be relieved of their work.

Building Materials Costly
Del. Francis, chairman of the legislative committee, reported on several matters referred to him, stating for one thing that unless the cost of building materials were reduced, the matter of excessive rentals would remain as at present.

Del. Hawkins pointed out that under the early closing-by-law of the city the government labor bureau had been closed on Saturday afternoon but that private employment offices remained open for business. On motion of Del. Farnillo the secretary was instructed to write city council informing it that employment offices were violating the by-law.

A communication from the agent of the Y.W.C.A. fund was received, and the co-operation of the council requested. Secretary McCormack and Del. Cairnes moved that the campaign for funds be endorsed, and a committee appointed to assist in the work.

An amendment by Del. Hawkins and Murray that the portion referring to a committee be eliminated was carried and the motion endorsing the institution was then passed.

The usual convention call of the A. F. of L. was read, announcing the annual meeting to be held in Montreal on June 7. As it was decided that no delegate should be sent from the council, the call was filed.

**MARINE ENGINEERS
STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA
HAS BEEN SETTLED**

MELBOURNE.—The Marine Engineers' strike in Australia has been settled after the men having been out of work for ten weeks. During the ten weeks they were out—from the third week of December till the end of February—shipping on the Australian coast was completely paralyzed.

The men have been granted an all-around increase of about \$50 per month and the shipowners undertake to appoint a tribunal at once to consider if a further wage increase is justified also to settle other minor claims of the men. The rates paid to the men under the new agreement, which is only tentative, pending the decision of the tribunal, are as follows: chief engineers, \$152 to \$225; second engineers, \$125 to \$165; third engineers, \$110 to \$137; fourth engineers, \$98 to \$123; juniors, \$85.

Ship sailings have now been resumed.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

After long controversy between the Typographical Union and employers of Tampa, Fla., an arbitration award, which dates back to January 27, raises rates to \$44 a week for both day and night work.

DOMINION EXPRESS EMPLOYEES HOLD CONVENTION AT PEG

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees held its convention at Winnipeg last week. The organization embraces all branches of the Dominion Express Co.'s service. The organization is of less than three years' standing yet the reports of the grand vice-president are that before the next convention the 100 per cent. will be reached.

The present schedule expired at the end of April and the men are confidently looking for big things in the new schedule which it is expected will be signed up with the management during the next few days.

PRES. MCCREATH BACK FROM OTTAWA INDUS. CONFERENCE

Says All Labor Delegates Feel
Well Satisfied With Outcome
of Conference

President McCreath of the Trades and Labor Council returned to the city on Thursday morning from Ottawa, where he was in attendance at the Industrial Conference on the co-ordination of Labor laws throughout the Dominion. He reports the conference as being a decided success from the standpoint of unifying of the present Labor laws and paving the way for future Labor legislation being fashioned on a proper and uniform basis.

The conference, which was held in the office of the Solicitor General, and accommodation also was provided by the Department of Labor for Committee work and access to necessary data. The conference lasted from Monday, April 26, until Saturday, May 1st. The ground work of the conference was well prepared by the Department of Labor officials and with the investigations and comparisons necessary the committee work lasted two days.

All Labor delegates feel well satisfied with what was accomplished and feel sure that much good will accrue along the lines for which the conference was called. It is expected that a future meeting of this nature will be planned by the Dept. of Labor with a view to further completing this and other work connected with Labor legislation throughout the Dominion.

Bro. McCreath hopes when time permits to give more news of this conference.

The University of the People

BY PROFESSOR ALBERT E. OTTEWELL, M.A.
Director Department of Extension in the University of Alberta

Education, in order to fulfill its task, must do at least three things for the community it serves. The members of the community must be taught, first, to make a better livelihood, that is to say, to be economically more efficient; second, to get more pleasure and satisfaction from life; and third, to be socially more useful, that is to say, to master the problem of how to live together.

Any system of education which does not equip future and present citizens of a democracy along these lines is not fulfilling its function.

That there is a direct relation between the amount of training and the power a man receives and his earning power, or, in other words, his economic efficiency, should not need to be argued today. Over and over again investigations and surveys have proved that the man with definite training has a big advantage in any walk of life he may choose to enter. We demand, and rightly so, that a man shall know his job, although the community does not always get what it pays for. One might be pardoned in citing as an illustration the pavements and other public works in some of our cities. The condition of these after a few years of service shows either that those responsible did not know their work, or else that they were criminally negligent in carrying it out.

The indignation commonly expressed is the strongest proof that we do not accept such slovenly inefficient service as being satisfactory, or, in other words, we demand efficiency; and no matter what our social or political system may be, if we are to have organized society, we must have efficiency.

As far back as we are able to learn anything of man's thoughts and activities, he has been engaged in trying to fit himself into his surroundings. His increasing ability to do so marks the progress of what we call civilization. The time was, and that not so long ago, that man stood helpless in the presence of natural forces. The thunder represented to him the voice of an angry spirit, and the lightning was the weapon that spirit hurled to avenge some failure on the part of man to render the homage due. When the lightning struck a certain spot, it was thought to be accursed, and the passer-by gave it a wide berth. Today we no longer tremble in the presence of such an exhibition of natural force, but our minds

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CIGARMAKERS WOULD INSTITUTE SEVEN HOUR DAY

Samuel Gompers Leads Fight In
Convention For Shorter
Work Day

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cigar-makers' International Union in convention here has decided to demand the seven-hour day as the standard in the United States, Canadian Porto Rico and Cuba beginning May 1, 1921. Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L. and First Vice-President of the International, led the fight for the seven-hour day.

Said Mr. Gompers: "The seven-hour day is necessary for the health and general advancement of the workers in the trade. The history of the labor movement shows that speeding up is not the result of shortening the hours. The result is a longer life for the worker."

The convention also decided to admit strippers, cutters, handers and casers to the union on a half day basis. These persons were not previously eligible. The union now becomes an industrial union, recruiting throughout the trade.

The international went on record this week for amnesty for political prisoners, adopting a resolution to that effect offered by the resolutions committee of which Gompers is chairman.

The convention vetoed resolutions which would have favored a uniform A. F. of L. union label and which would have opposed the use of machinery in the tobacco industry.

**BIG INCREASE FOR
CLOTHING WORKERS
IN HAMILTON SHOPS**

Nearly 1,000 men and women, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, employed by Hamilton's manufacturing clothing, have had their wages increased \$7 per week for male help and \$6 per week for female help. Employees with less than three months' service will receive \$5 per week more. The advances take effect June 1.

The manufacturers also conceded collective bargaining and preferential union shops.

A survey of several schools in a tenement house section of New York shows that out of 1,385 children examined nearly 97 per cent have defective teeth.

turn to the task of harnessing and controlling it, making it turn the wheels of factories, propel our vehicles, light our buildings, and do the hundred and one things that electricity is made to do as the servant of man. So we might go on, multiplying illustration after illustration to show how we have acquired, step by step, the mastery of our surroundings, or, in other words, how we have been able to fit in with our environment. To such an extent is this true that the child of fifteen or sixteen years of age today can know more about many things than the wisest philosopher knew a century ago.

What has brought about this change? We reply, education. What then is education? It is simply the key by which we unlock the treasure houses wherein are stored the accumulation of human knowledge gathered in countless centuries of experience and stored up in libraries, laboratories, workshops, and institutions. There is no more helpless figure than the untrained man in a great workshop; similarly speaking, in world terms, an ignorant man is the most helpless creature in existence, handicapped at every turn in the struggle for existence, the victim of fear and superstition. The victim of exploitation at the hands of his unscrupulous fellows, he is indeed an object of pity, and can get little or no pleasure or satisfaction from life. The world is a glorious place in which to live, but he has never learned it. One man looks into a pool of water, and sees a muddy puddle; another looks at the same pool, and sees the glory of the heavens reflected there. One has been taught to use his eyes and to relate himself to his surroundings, and the other has not.

The failure of our present civilization is that we have not yet learned how to live together in communities. With all our advances in productivity, improved communication, transportation, and other advances, of a like nature, our economic and international relations seem to be based on the law of the jungle to a very large extent. He who has, keeps if he can, and he who has not, struggles to get, by any and every means in his power. As one man has expressed it, the inventions of the last one hundred years have made the world a great neighborhood; it remains

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WINNIPEG CITY EMPLOYEES GET \$20 FLAT INCREASE

The wage schedule of all Winnipeg city employees except the firemen have been settled on a basis of \$20 a month flat increase to all employees to meet the high cost of living, with two weeks' holiday per year in second year of service or over. First year carries one week's holiday. The firemen are asking for equal wages with the policemen and their case goes to an arbitration board on which they have named E. McGrath and R. S. Ward as arbitrators, the city naming A. K. Godfrey and G. N. Jackson.

FRANCHISE BASED ON RESIDENCE IS BEST, SAYS ROSS

Alex. Ross, M.L.A. Tells Calgary
Audience of Proposals Advan-
ced in Legislature

Speaking before an audience of Calgary ratepayers, on Monday evening, Alex. Ross, M.L.A., condemned the proposals advanced in the legislature last session for the disfranchisement of all citizens who do not pay taxes directly into the civic exchequer. He pointed out that the cities of Calgary and Edmonton are the only two cities in the province where the citizens enjoy a franchise based on residence, other cities still insisting on the property qualification.

The arguments put forward by opponents of the property franchise were: First, that it was comparatively easy to own property and that the person who did not own could not be considered a desirable citizen and was therefore not entitled to vote; and second, that the cities were now confronted with enormous debts, and that these debts were contracted by undesirable citizens.

"Both of these arguments," declared Mr. Ross, "are superficial and fallacious." He pointed out that the labor of every citizen increased the taxable resources of the city, and that the citizen who paid rent paid taxes through his landlord. "It has never been easy for people who work for wages or salaries to acquire property," said he, "and it has been made much more difficult since the war began the purchasing power of the wage has been reduced that when the family budget is met, nothing is left."

"We are told that a financial crisis is imminent. If some of the cities become insolvent in the next few years, it will be because of the maladministration of the business men," said Mr. Ross. He protested strongly against a policy which he declared would inflict grave injustice on the men who served overseas for nominal pay, and certainly had no opportunity to become property owners while they were fighting. "The services these men rendered are soon forgotten by such men as Marshall and Boyle," he declared.

"To substitute a property for a residence qualification would mean disfranchising the majority of women in these two cities, as very few own property, and they would come under the category of 'undesirables.' There should not be any connection between the franchise and taxation. There may be a difference of opinion as to the system of taxation to be adopted, but the franchise is a right and not a privilege to be used by those who are fortunate enough to possess something. There is no more reason why the franchise for the city should be limited than the franchise for the province. The province now owns and operates utilities, and if we were asked to make a comparison, I should say that the province operates them much less efficiently than the municipalities."

"No person who has given a second thought to the operation of the province"

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LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

MEETINGS IN LABOR HALL
Monday, May 10
Boilermakers, No. 279.
Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 514.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129.
Butchers and Meat Cutters in retail stores.

Tuesday, May 11
Dominion Labor Party.
Bookbinders, No. 188.
Edmonton Co-operative Association.

Wednesday, May 12
Dominion Express Employees, No. 14.
Garment Workers, No. 120.
Electric Workers, No. 544.

Thursday, May 13
Civic Employees, No. 20.
Stationary Engineers and Firemen.
Executive Committee of Building Trades Lodges.

Friday, May 14
Civic Service Union, No. 52.
Machinists Union, No. 817.

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N. Y. BUILDING TRADES ESTABLISH \$9 PER DAY WAGE

Effective May 1, But Men Can
Present Claims For More
Increase in August

Following generous precedents established by the painters and bricklayers, the New York Building Trades Council has now established a wage of \$9 for an eight-hour day to be effective May 1.

This increase was voluntarily offered by the New York Building Trades Employers' Association in accordance with an agreement made with the council last January that wages were to be raised when the cost of living warranted it. The increase applies to 115,000 workers in the trade. It will add about \$700,000 to the weekly payroll.

The bricklayers have already established the \$10 a day scale and are getting about \$12, while the independent carpenters' unions in Brownsville and other places are already receiving \$1 a day more than the carpenters working for the Builders' Association.

The new scale of wages in the building industry will run until January 1, 1921, but in August the men can present their claims for further increases which will be negotiated. The present raise of \$1 a day costs the builders nothing since it is passed on the owners under the building contract arrangements.

**HAMILTON MACHINISTS
DECIDE TO ASK FOR
NEW WAGE SCALE**

Machinists at Hamilton, Ont., have decided to request a wage increase to 90 cents per hour and the 44 hour week, to become effective May 1st. The present wages vary from 65 cents to 75 cents per hour, the men generally working nine hours daily. Between 500 and 800 skilled mechanics will be affected.

MINERS REVISE DEMANDS
NEW YORK.—Anthracite miners have revised their wage demands, which now conform with the wage increases awarded the soft coal men by the president's coal commission. No change is made in the other demands, which include the union shop.

Legislation Asked by Alta. Labor
Third of a Series of Articles Written by Walter Smitten, Secretary of
Alberta Federation of Labor

(Workmen's Compensation Act)
What We Asked
We urge that the Board assume responsibility for the administration of the Medical Aid Plan. We further urge that provision be made for furnishing adequate treatment for sickness and accidents for all wage workers and further that this be extended to include the wives and children of wage workers. That collections be made from wages of workers to meet the cost of administering this.

What Was Passed
No amendment to the Act was necessary for the provisions contained in our request to be put into operation as Section 58 which reads: We further urge that provision be made for furnishing adequate treatment for sickness and accidents for all wage workers and further that this be extended to include the wives and children of wage workers. That collections be made from wages of workers to meet the cost of administering this.

No plan for providing medical aid to workmen coming within the provisions of this Act shall be valid, and after the passing of this section no employer shall be entitled to retain from the moneys earned by any workman in his employment any sum as a contribution towards the cost of medical aid under any such plan, unless and until after investigation of the facts such plan is found on the whole to be efficient, and is approved of by the Board.

Provided the board may at any time for cause withdraw its approval to any such plan is found on the whole to be after such approval has been withdrawn.

Where any plan as mentioned in this section is approved of by the board, an employer shall be entitled to retain from the moneys earned by any workman in his employment such sum as medical aid as may be provided therein.

When no such plan has been approved of, the board may from time to time as it deems necessary, require any employer to retain from the moneys earned by any workman in his employment such sum to cover medical aid as may be determined by the board, and to pay the sum so retained to the board, and the moneys so received by the board shall form part of the accident fund, and shall constitute a special fund to be used in defraying the cost of medical aid to the workmen so contributing, gives the Board power to adopt the necessary regulations.

Up to the present the act, taken has been to give approval to contracts that have been made between the workers in an industry and a doctor for the

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ABOLITION OF MONEY WAGES APPROVED BY RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS

LONDON.—The abolition of money wages, and the substitution of payment in kind, was decided upon at the all-Russian trade union congress in Moscow, according to a wireless message received here. The congress decided that as soon as possible, wages should be paid in articles of primary importance, instead of in money. A close connection between the food commissariat and the unions would accomplish this, it was decided.

BRITISH LABOR SUPPORTS LONDON DAILY HERALD

Co-operative Employees Voted
\$25,000 To Support of London
Daily Labor Paper

MANCHESTER, England.—Declaring that labor must supplement industrial action to be an effective political weapon, the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees at its annual conference here voted \$25,000 to the support of The London Daily Herald.

In moving the resolution, Councilor R. J. Davis asserted: "If there had been other papers like the Herald, the country would have been saved an expenditure of \$500,000, 00 in Russia."

An important decision taken at the conference was to take a ballot on the question of amalgamation with the Shop Assistants' union and the warehouse and General Workers' union. The proposed amalgamation would have a membership to begin with of 250,000, and substantial funds. Advocates of the measure declared that labor is now fighting massed capital and "tinkering with trade union demarcation lines" would mean defeat for the workers.

Returns from the ballot are expected to be complete by May 31.

BRITISH DOCKERS GAIN
British longshoremen have won their main contention before a board of inquiry, which has ordered a new national minimum of 16 shillings. The workers have also won their demands for the introduction of a system of registration, and the maintenance of unemployed casual labor.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary to enumerate all the important subjects with which the forthcoming Convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers; to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers; to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement; for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities, to protect and promote the assets and interests of the workers; to assert at any risk the equal rights before the law of all workers with all other citizens; to aid our fellow-work-

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AUSTRALIAN LABOR POLICY WILL FIX WAGE STANDARD

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—Outlining the policy of the Australian Labor Party, John Storey, Labor Leader in New South Wales, stated that when a labor government is returned to power, it will fix a wage giving standard of comfort to an average-sized family. In addition to this, it will subsidize each additional child above the average family-standard on a liberal scale, as some help towards keeping a large family.

This is put forward as an encouragement for the best immigrant any country can have—the home-born baby. A Board of Trade will decide at regular intervals what the standard of living is in accordance with the cost of living increases, and wages will rise in accordance with such decisions.

A liberal scheme for providing homes for the workers on easy terms through the Government is also provided for, and the work of building garden suburbs will be vigorously prosecuted.

The union label, symbolizing as it does the conditions which the union itself is established to secure and maintain, is proof that these conditions obtain in the making of the article upon which it appears. Firm names, brands, trademarks and other devices by which products are advertised may lose their original significance through changes in the fortunes of those who own them. The union label, being owned by the union and subject exclusively to its control, represents the same thing always, namely, fair wages and hours, clean workshops and good workmanship.

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A. F. OF L. ISSUES FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION CALL

Will Be Held in St. Denis Theatre
Montreal, Beginning On
June 7

The American Federation of Labor has issued their call for the Fortieth Annual Convention to be held at St. Denis Theatre, Montreal, Canada, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 7, 1920. The convention will continue 7 sessions from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

The last Convention of the American Federation of Labor placed in the hands of the Executive Council the selection of the city in which the Fortieth Convention should be held. It was manifest, however, that the dominating thought of the delegates was that Montreal should be chosen. It was also found that due to conditions both in Montreal and in the United States, which will be explained to the convention in session, it was necessary to change the date of holding the Convention to June 7th, 1920.

Representation in the Convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, far less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates; and so on; and from Central bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter), at least one month prior to the Convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be elected at least two weeks previous to the Convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election. Delegates are not entitled to seats in the Convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to April 30, 1920.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary to enumerate all the important subjects with which the forthcoming Convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers; to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers; to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement; for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities, to protect and promote the assets and interests of the workers; to assert at any risk the equal rights before the law of all workers with all other citizens; to aid our fellow-work-

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