

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 4959.
SECRETARY—A. Farmilo. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 7227.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY—J. J. McCormack, 192 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. Witly, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
Journeymen Barbers' Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 523; meets 4th Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
Bricklayers and Masons' No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of—Secretary, B. Philip, Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.
Bollermakers' Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 16333 114th street; meets VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 71655.
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, 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.
Civic Employees, No. 30—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 9504 100A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.
Civic Service Local 52-C—M. Small, 16527 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, 9932 101st street. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.
International Association of Firefighters, No. 208—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, 10282 90th 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.
Moulders' Union of North America, International Local No. 373—Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th avenue. Meets 3rd Tuesdays 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 123rd street. Meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Irma, Alta.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 234, 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, 10656 93th 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' Protective Association, Local 890—President, C. T. Houtwick, 10167 94th street. Phone 2091.
Painters and Decorators' Local 1016—Secretary, C. Savers, 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 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 72320.
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, Alta.
Railway Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Secretary, C. J. Miller, 11522 95A street.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Ware, 10651 105th 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 McClellan, 11249 91st street. Phone 2362. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.
Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farmilo. Meets in Labor Hall.
Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen—Secretary, J. A. Wills, 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 Balmoral Block.
Typographical, Local No. 604—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058. Meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

DRIVE LAUNCHED IN INTERESTS OF PRODUCERS' BANK

Seattle.—A week's drive throughout the state in the interests of the proposed Producers' Bank to be capitalized at \$250,000, is being launched by the Listman Service company, a co-operative financial concern owned by organized workers and farmers. Seventy-five financial men connected with the Listman Service company in its various branches are donating their time to the campaign free. George List, head of the Listman Service company and president of the board of directors of the Seattle Union Record, has completed a tour of the state at his own expense arranging the campaign.

PREDICT RAILROAD CONDITIONS NEVER BACK TO NORMAL

Milwaukee.—That railroad conditions will never come back to normal until the railwaymen's wage is met in full, was the statement made by John H. McQuaid, Northwestern road, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. McQuaid attended the conference of railroad brotherhoods last week, when reports threatening a walkout of all railroad employees were circulated by promoters of the one big union idea, he said. Organized teamsters at Oakland, Cal., are winning their demand for \$1 an hour.

DEMANDS PUT FORTH BY UNITED MINE WORKERS

As Contained in Opening Statement Before Hearing At Scranton, Pa.

(By Laurence Todd, Staff Correspondent, The Federated Press)
Washington.—A minimum living wage of six dollars a day for adults; an increase of one dollar a day to all men who receive above the minimum; increases of 21 per cent on all contract rates; extension of the 8-hour day to those occupations based on a longer workday, such as engineers, pumpmen and stablesmen; standardization of rates of pay for the same work throughout the field; formal recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. These are the demands put forward on behalf of the organized anthracite coal miners at Scranton in the opening statement by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, before President Wilson's Anthracite Coal Commission.

Granting of these economic demands, in Murray's words to the Commission, "would place the anthracite workers, as far as earning capacity and economic status are concerned, a parity with the workers in bituminous mines at the present time." Scandalous and meretricious profiteering, his argument sets forth, is the chief cause for existing high prices for anthracite. He proposes to show that while the cost of living for anthracite miners has advanced 104 per cent—from July 1914, to May 1920—it will require an increase in pay of 36 per cent to restore even the pre-war purchasing power of mining labor without counting the losses suffered during the past six years by the miners, due to their wages lagging behind the increasing cost of necessities of life. Yet the principle of increased living costs as a measure for increased wages must be abandoned, since it was merely an emergency measure and affords no basis or hope of progress to our members, on the contrary it simply means the perpetuation of deplorable and unacceptable pre-war rates of pay and standards of living.

Evidence will be offered by Murray for the anthracite miners, showing that the bituminous miners are getting much higher pay than are the anthracite miners, and that they demand that the rates be equalized upward. "The old theory of fixing wages by the unhampered laws of supply and demand has been universally condemned," runs the argument, further, "and as a substitute a new conception of wage standards has been developed, which proceeds from the basis that all workers should receive rates of pay which permit them to support their families on the basis of health and decent comfort, or according to accepted American standards of living, and above this minimum rate for the lowest grade of workers, differentials should be established corresponding to skill, hazard, training, responsibility and productivity.

"Our next step will be to prove that the establishment of rates of pay upon these bases can be practically done by the commission, and every consideration, not only of economic justice but of wise industrial statesmanship, requires that this should be done at the present time." W. Jett Lauck, economist for the United Mine Workers in their bituminous mining wage arbitration and for the railroad employees in their appeal for a living wage, is presenting the statistical side of the case for the anthracite miners. He will show how the anthracite coal monopoly was created, how the combine steadily increased prices to the consumer, and how it concealed huge profits in coal mining by paying extortionate freight rates to the railroad companies owned by the interests owning the mines.

"Under present conditions," says Murray, "we shall prove that the retail price of coal is out of all proportion to the legitimate cost of producing and distributing anthracite coal. Moreover, there is no relation between labor, cost of production, or the wages of anthracite workers, and prices. "If the excessive profits resulting from the monopoly were eliminated and the industry conducted with a wholesome regard for the public welfare, a liberal return could be made to the capitalist honestly and prudently invested, the wages of anthracite workers could be very greatly increased to American living standards, and the price of coal to the consumer greatly reduced.

WAR TIME INCREASE OF WEALTH AMOUNTS TO \$200,000,000,000

London, Eng.—The government's board of inland revenue has discovered that the war time increase of wealth amounts to \$200,000,000,000 and that 70 per cent of this sum belongs to less than one per cent of the population. The chairman of the board stated that these figures disprove the impression that the increased wealth in which the committee was concerned was in the main accounted for by increases in the wealth locked up in trade and industry. More than one-half of the increases was represented by government securities held by private individuals. A very considerable part was represented by bank deposits while public companies, private companies and mercantile businesses combined made up the balance represented less than one-fourth of the total increase.

HOTEL WORKERS DECLARE WAR ON TIPPING SYSTEM

New York.—War on the tipping system has been declared by the International Federation of Hotel Workers, with headquarters here.

The campaign began with mass meetings at the headquarters of the union where hotel workers gathered to determine the best method of abolishing the tipping system and of obtaining an eight hour day and a raise in wages commensurate with the loss caused by discontinuing tipping. A general strike that will tie up the hotel, restaurant and catering industry of the city is forecast by union officials. The executive committee has already vested the officials with power to call the general strike if that step becomes necessary. This is the first time in the history of the Hotel Workers' Federation that all the workers in the entire industry will go out in a mass, union officials say. Chambermaids and waitresses as well as waiters are expected to respond to the strike order. The shortage of labor in New York City is of distinct advantage to the members of the organization.

FIRST LABOR MEMBER CANADIAN PARLIAMENT ALREADY MAKING GOOD

The first Labor member of the Canadian parliament has already made his influence felt, says the Toronto Industrial Banner. Angus MacDonald, the new Labor member from Temiskaming, during the amending of the Lemieux Act which was finally accepted by the government. In offering his amendment the Labor member made a strong plea for "plain English" in the statute books. The long involved sentences and foggy style of our statutes is usually defended on the ground of necessity for considerations of exactness and legal precision. But there is certainly a strong presumption against the use of language in our statutes which leaves one gasping in despair after ten or a dozen efforts to make sense of it.

The Defence League are therefore appealing on two points: first, to the Privy Council on the grounds that Canada has not the right to establish a criminal code; second, an appeal to

WHY THE TRADES CONGRESS DID NOT SUPPORT APPEAL

Did Not Wish To Jeopardize The Colonial Rights We Now Have Under B.N.A. Act

The Trades Congress of Canada has refused to endorse the action of the Winnipeg Defence League in their appeal to the Privy Council. The refusal of the Congress executive to endorse the appeal has generally been construed by sympathizers of the convicted strike leaders to mean an endorsement of the sentence handed down by Judge Metcalf. The Congress circular just issued, however, states that the executive are not in accord with the methods adopted by the government during the strike neither do they uphold the conviction.

The congress executive refuse to support the appeal for reasons which are not generally known. The strike leaders were convicted for an alleged criminal offence under the criminal code of Canada from which there is no appeal other than to Canadian courts. The British North American Act gives Canada the right to establish a criminal code; a right which has been zealously guarded by those who desire to retain what autonomy we as a colony have, and still more zealously guarded by those who desire to retain what autonomy we as a colony have, and still more zealously guarded by those who desire more autonomy. The Defence League of Winnipeg, acting on the advice of the strikers' counsel are appealing the case on the grounds that the B.N.A. Act does not give Canada the right to establish a criminal code. Another phase of the appeal is that no legislation can be passed by any government, imperial or otherwise, that would deny the right of the most lowly subject to appeal to the King for justice.

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that instead of jeopardizing these rights by an appeal devote the money and energy involved to having the criminal code of Canada changed so that a similar conviction would be impossible.—Western Independent.
Refusal of the electric company at Tucson, Ariz., to adjust wage rates resulted in a walk out of linemen.



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