

UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4959.
Secretary—A. Farnillo. Phones: Office, 4018; residence, 7227.
Assistant Secretary—J. J. McCormack, 102 Northern Bldg.
Vice-President—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th Street.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. E. Owens, 9646 106A Avenue.
Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. A. Campbell.
Legislative Committee—J. W. Heron, John Porter, J. Yule, F. Field, S. J. Waters.
Organization Committee—A. Cairns, J. J. McCormack, H. J. Clarke, John Bramham, P. Daly, A. S. Neale.
Credentials Committee—S. J. Waters, E. Warner, R. Irvine.
Press Committee—E. E. Roper, R. McCreath.

LOCAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, G. P. Witty, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
Journeyman Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353; meets 1st Tuesday, in Labor Hall.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—No. 129, International Association of—Sec., F. Flett, Peace River Crossing, Alberta.
Boilermakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.
Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H. Regan, 10914 80th avenue; meets in Labor Hall.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 132—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 100A street.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10926 72nd avenue; Treasurer, J. Lidstone. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
G.T.F. Carpenters—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors, 207 Craig-Nair block; meets first Friday, in Sandison block.
Civic Employees Local 30—Secretary, A. K. Noaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.
Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Smail, 10527 137th street; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.
Dairy Workers Union, No. 75—Sec. P. Jones, 1023 88th street.
Dominion Express Employees, No. 14—Brotherhood of—Pres., Jas. Stevenson, 12209 106th avenue. Sec., S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.
Electrical Workers of America, No. 544—International Brotherhood of—Sec., J. L. McMillan, 10632 105th street; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.
Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.
Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Pres., E. A. Figg, 7226 107th street. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 10232 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesdays in St. Andrews Society Club Rooms, Jasper avenue.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 817—Brotherhood of—Chief Engineer, Daniel Powers, 11524 102nd avenue. Sec., W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 864—Brotherhood of—Pres., J. P. Brown, Sub. 8 P.O., Edmonton. Sec., H. Kelly, Sub Office No. 8, Edmonton.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847—Brotherhood of—Pres., Gordon Flemming, Sub Station No. 8, Sec., Mark Barker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810—Brotherhood of—Pres., O. E. Bild, King Edward Hotel. Sec., S. Baxter, 10235 105th street.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809—Brotherhood of—Pres. W. Smith, West Edmonton.
Smith, West Edmonton. Sec., E. McQuibben, Union of North America, International. Local No. 373—President, Wm. Sturdy; Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th Avenue; meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.
Machinists, Old Fort Lodge, No. 1266—Secretary, J. S. King, 10244 108th street; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Labor Hall.

Machinists Local 817—Secretary, H. E. Crook; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.
Machinists West Edmonton—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95—United Brotherhood of—Pres., C. P. Dunston, 12320 Stony Plain Road. Secretary, E. Jones, 12917 122nd street; meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Irma, Alta.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 324—United Brotherhood of—Pres., Geo. J. Magge, Vermilion, Alta. Sec. W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 418—United Brotherhood of—Sec., John M. Rouse, 11428 125th street.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 386—Amalgamated—Sec., J. Barclay, 10656 98th street.
Mine Workers of America, No. 4119—United—Pres., L. Payne, 10257 89th street. Sec., 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 Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 10255 114th street; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.
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—Pres., W. Newby, Box 124, Edmonton. Sec., D. W. Cotton, Box 124, Edmonton, Alta.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 685—United Association of—Secretary, E. E. Owens, 9646 106A Avenue; 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—Sec., John Leslie, 10618 114th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Reed & Robinson Bldg.
Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secretary, W. Cotton, P.O., Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.
Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Southan, 10607 University Avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 398—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10658 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 530—Secretary, F. Gathercole, c/o Englewood Store, 127th street; meets 3rd Friday, in Labor Hall.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, P. Hawcroft, 9744 83rd Avenue; meets 1st Thursday in Labor Hall.
Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of—Chief Conductor, J. F. Pierce, 10728 106th Avenue. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106A Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
Railway Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Sec., C. J. Miller, 11522 95A Street.
Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.
Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.
Sheetmetal Workers 371—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4061; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th Avenue; meets over Empress Theatre.
Stage Employees' International Alliance—No. 360, Theatrical—Pres., W. B. Allen, Box 2072. Sec. 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—Pres., Wm. Hayter, c/o Edmonton Bulletin. Sec., Alex. N. Bryce, c/o Edmonton Journal, Edmonton.
Street Railway Employees—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper Avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.
Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farnillo; meets in Labor Hall.
Tailors' Union of America, No. 233—Journymen—Sec., J. A. Wills, 9313 95th street.
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers' Union, Local No. 514—Meets every Monday in Labor Hall. Secretary, J. Matheson, 428 Muttart Block.
Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, L. F. Baynard, Box 5073; meets 1st Sunday in 202 Balmoral Block.
Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.
U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hutzal, 9531 109A Avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.

GRADE PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AT DENVER ORGANIZE UNION

Grade public school teachers at Denver, Colo., have followed high school teachers and organized an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers.

U. S. COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE REPORTS ON H.C.I.

Council Composed of Six Members of Cabinet Made Careful Investigation of H.C.I. Problem

The United States Council of National Defense, composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, has made a careful investigation of the high-cost-of-living problem, and finds:

That the Nation's productive powers have not been fully utilized since the armistice.

That too few goods, notably the necessities of life, have been produced, and that even some of these goods have been withheld from the market, and therefore from the people.

That the high cost of living is due in part to unavoidable war waste and increase of money and credit.

That there has been and is considerable profiteering, intentional and unintentional.

The Council believes that the remedies for the situation are:

To produce more goods, and to produce them in proportion to the needs of the people.

To stamp out profiteering and stop unnecessary hoarding.

To enforce vigorously present laws and promptly to enact such further new laws as are necessary to prevent and punish profiteering and needless hoarding.

To bring about better co-operation and method in distributing and marketing goods.

To keep both producer and consumer fully informed as to what goods are needed and as to what supplies are available, so that production may anticipate the country's demands.

Goods and not money are the means of life. Better standards of living are impossible without producing more goods. Man can not consume what has not been produced.

At the war's end our Allies had desperate need of the essentials of life. We have had to share our resources with them, but this duty will gradually lessen. In so far as our shortage of goods is due to this cause we can well afford to be patient.

It is just as essential that we have patience with the economic situation here at home. The process of production requires time. If production is rapidly increased, vastly improved conditions will prevail in America when the results of present and future labor begin to appear.

Team work is imperative. It is just as essential between retailer, wholesaler, and producer as it is between employer and employee. One group of producers can not wait on another group. The manufacturer, the farmer, the distributor must each immediately assume his part of the burden and enter upon his task. The Nation can not afford curtailment of goods vital to the people.

On American business rests a grave responsibility for efficient co-operation in bringing about full and proportionate production. On American labor rests an equally grave responsibility to attain maximum unit production and maintain uninterrupted distribution of goods if labor itself is not to suffer from further rises in the cost of living.

The entire Nation—producer, distributor, and consumer alike—should return to the unity that won the war. Group interest and undue personal gain must give way to the good of the whole country if the situation is to be squarely met.

Our common duty now, fully as much as in the war, is to work and to save. In the words of the President in his address to the country on August 25, 1919, only "by increasing production, and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people, can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down."

Work, save, co-operate, produce.

PURPOSES OF THE WESTERN CANADA TEACHERS' ALLIANCE

(Continued from page 2).

of medical and surgical knowledge, the discipline of registered members, and the well-being of the College as a whole. Upon such a guild of professional workers teachers may well look with pardonable envy. And yet, may we ask, is such a status for teachers impossible under present conditions, or even impracticable? It is true that the statutes and ordinances constituting our provincial Departments of Education would require some radical amendments, but would such amendments not be forthcoming if teachers, by deepening and widening their intellectual attainments, by mastering the technique of their profession, could justify the placing of so much responsibility in their hands?

It may be objected at this point, that our present system of education under a governmental department amounts in practice to self-determination for teachers. That is to say, departmental officials and inspectors being chosen from the ranks of successful teachers, our educational policy is practically controlled by the acknowledged experts of the teaching profession. But one might ask:

(1) When once the profession as a whole has established the fact of its efficiency and expert knowledge beyond question, why should it not choose its own officials, superintendents, and inspectors? Even under the present system it is well within the truth to say that every Department of Education feels upon psychological grounds the need of justifying to the profession as a whole all appointments and preferences. And might not this principle be made the means of resurrecting the dry bones of a tradition-ridden profession by giving to teachers a new hope, a personal incentive, an increased self-respect and a vision of possible achievement?

What is this but self-government in the place of bureaucracy, development from within rather than from without—the very principle, indeed, which lies at the basis of sound pedagogy?

(2) Is it not true that under present conditions educational policy may easily become the mere creature of party politics? And, to counteract the unwholesome effect of this possibility, might one not urge the desirability of frequent conferences between departmental officials and representatives of teachers' provincial organizations on questions arising out of departmental regulations? Why shouldn't the voice of the provincial teaching body be heard in such matters as choice of textbooks, changes in curriculum, or examination requirements?

(3) Is it not desirable that teachers should have some voice in the question of who are to be admitted to the ranks of their profession? This query is worth

a moment's consideration. In the western provinces, owing to the steady influx of settlers, many new school districts are created every year. As a consequence, the supply of teachers falls far short of the demand. One might then expect that under the operation of the law of supply and demand teachers' salaries would rise to the point where this shortage of teachers would be made up by drafts from other professions or vocations. This law, however, has so far failed of free operation for two reasons: First, many rural districts rather than pay what they deemed "unreasonable" salaries, left their schools closed. (In Alberta a statutory minimum of \$840 did something to overcome this difficulty). Second, Departments of Education adopted the policy of issuing permits to persons of low educational attainments and inferior professional qualifications. Now it is not our purpose to discuss the evils of the permit system, but one must say that the principle on which it is based, viz., "any kind of teacher is better than none at all," is open to grave doubt. And since it narrows the margin of reward between efficiency and inefficiency, it would seem to be a proper subject of concern for the profession as a body.

Another phase of this question of self-determination concerns itself with the relation which should exist between teachers and school boards. This is a difficult problem, which has not as yet been properly envisaged either by teachers or school boards. The Alberta Teachers' Alliance has already made an effort to secure the representation of teachers on school boards. It has recently urged all school boards in the Province to receive representatives from the local alliance or alliances of teachers in their employ to consult with boards in an advisory capacity in all matters directly affecting the welfare of their teachers. Moreover, the general executive of the alliance has already dealt with several cases of injustice on the part of school boards towards their teachers, and the results in each case have been highly gratifying. The Alliance has also moved in the direction of greater "security of tenure" for teachers by drafting a new form of self-renewing contract "which aims at making the removal or dismissal of a teacher impossible save for proved inefficiency."

In conclusion, let us say that the teachers' alliance movement primarily concerns itself with the problem of status. It proposes to organize all the teachers of each province of Canada into strong aggressive bodies, keenly alert to all phases and problems of educational work and ready to demand a progressively increasing share of responsibility for the administration and control of educational policy. To rouse our teachers from spiritual torpor and intellectual coma it offers as a vision of possible attainment ultimate complete self-determination.

One of the greatest causes for industrial unrest and upheavals comes from the failure to recognize the "front end" of the great machine of production and commerce.

DEPOSITS GROW FOR NEW LOAN

People's Savings Show Increase of \$189,000,000 Compared With September Last Year

There is stimulus for Victory Loan workers in the statement of the Canadian chartered banks for September. It shows another substantial increase in savings bank deposits, amounting to \$30,000,000. This makes a total now of \$1,227,000,000 or a gain of no less than \$189,000,000 in the course of the year, and a gain of \$30,000,000 over the month of August, 1919.

Taking into consideration the fact that the banks are encouraging the withdrawal of deposits to buy Victory Bonds, canvassers have in this official report good material upon which to work.

With savings amounting to \$1,227,000,000 to their credit in the banks or more than four times the amount aimed at by the new Victory Loan and a whole-hearted appreciation of the patriotic and useful purposes to which the money is to be put Canadians may be relied upon to take the objective of the Loan with the greatest enthusiasm.

ROCKEFELLER PLAN SCORED BY COLO. MINE WORKERS

According to a statement issued by officials of the United Mine Workers, Colorado district, these workers are engaged in a three-cornered fight—to establish collective bargaining, to resist the one big union craze and to expose the company "union" of Rockefeller.

The unionists announce their purpose "to show the people of America that the widely heralded Rockefeller plan is nothing more than one of these hypocritical dreams of a self-advised philanthropist, whose system of paternalism and plunder (which soon will be exposed) was inaugurated to cover up the past misdeeds of a giant octopus which threatened the vitals of our western civilization and democracy."

Talk unionism, think unionism and preach unionism wherever you are and don't forget for a minute that we are out for the 500,000 mark, but that's not our limit, it's only a starter.

HARDWARE

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10258 101ST STREET PHONE 2112 Opposite Royal George Hotel

You Don't Give— You Lend

In deciding how many Victory Bonds you will buy, remember this important point—you are not giving—you are lending to your country!

You are lending at a good rate of interest.

You are lending on the highest security.

You are lending to maintain your own and your country's prosperity.

In your own personal interest you should make strenuous efforts to buy as many Victory Bonds as you possibly can.

You couldn't put your money in a better place.

You want to save money—everybody does.

It is the only way to get ahead.

And Canada needs to borrow your money to bridge the gap from War to Peace.

It's your duty to lend.

Take the proper view of this Victory Loan.

Say to yourself: "I am going to buy all the Victory Bonds I can pay for now and in the next ten months." What if it is an effort to pay for them.

Look ahead a little.

Think of what you will own when your Victory Bonds are finally paid for.

Every cent you pay on your Victory Bonds you lend to your country—you save!

Remember that, and

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Every Dollar Spent in Canada

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Office: Rossum Building, Jasper Avenue and 102nd Street

A successful man keeps his eyes and ears wide open and his mouth closed.

If a man is unable to stand prosper- ity he should sit down and enjoy it.