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## Trade Union Movement Faced With Greatest Crisis Today Ever Called Upon to Meet

### Unflinching and Determined Efforts of the Past Omen Well as to Ability to Meet Present Emergency With- out Surrendering the Job Into Hands of Few Erratic and Irresponsible Individuals Prescribing Utopian Remedies.

The Trade Union movement and the working class is faced with the gravest crisis in its history. The Trade Unionist has not even faltered, nor has his activities ever abated during his somewhat trying, tiresome and careworn march to free himself from industrial bondage. When one contemplates the alacrity with which the Federal Government has responded to special legislation in favor of the possessors of wealth and of property, while measures in the interest of the toilers have progressed with leaden heel, can there be any wonder why labor men have become impatient?

We have been recently granted a Commission on Industrial relations through the efforts of the Minister. On the Commission are two well and favorably known labor men, viz.: T. Moore, the president of the congress and J. Bruce, international representative of the Plumbers' union. There is one thing certain about both these men: they are fearless and will call a spade a spade.

#### Recognition Established

The recognition of Labor is established. Labor, through its Trade Unions, will be called upon in the future to help regulate production and have a real say as to the conditions under which it may be called upon to work. The power of Labor has not been attained through the wild vapors of a few irresponsible individuals whose only occupation has been to excite this surplus energy in a way to make the unwary believe their gas pills would cure all the evils attendant to this world of ours. And today they have announced their failure by returning to the Trade Unions, who, by the way, have gone ahead acquiring more power by building day by day their organization in men, membership and money.

#### Give Them To Us

Like the wily politicians that they are, they say to us, "Take a vote and turn over your men, membership and money to us, and we will hand you the millennium." We might here remind ourselves that no profound and popular movement has been free from its detractors, boasters and shouters. They advise us to send fraternal greetings to the Bolsheviks. What was it for? Because they have secured an eight-hour day in Russia. Of course we have had a forty-four hour week in many of the trades affiliated with A.F. of L. for years. Or was it because Lenin was suggesting that the Taylor system be imposed on the proletariat. Something that Trade Unionists have fought out of the industries that established it, because we are against economic and social wrongs, and because this makes for industrial bondage.

#### Strong Organization

We have created an organization that has been powerful enough to secure less hours of work and more wages for our toil. Britain is fast coming into line with the workers of this continent; the eight hour day will soon be an established fact there. The trend of thought of the workers is shown by the action of the South Wales miners accepting the report of Justice Sanky by an exceeding large majority, giving a seven-hour day from bank to bank in the mines, and increase. This is important to the Trade Unionists of this country, for it matters not what the ultimate goal of Philosophers, and how Economic Theorists vie with each other; the fact is that the workers of Russia have yet to secure the eight-hour day, and the British mine workers are prepared to still accept Government Commissions' reports on the question of hours and wages. And what is more pertinent, Secretary Brown of the U.N.M.W. says there will be trouble unless Commissioner Armstrong steps in and stops the operators from reducing the miners' wages. The miners are entitled to short hours of labor; so too are all workers. And what is more if you use the power you have built up for yourselves through your organizations we will secure shorter hours, better working conditions and more wages. And what is more, we should have a say on the Board of Directors of the various industries.

The working men have the indisputable right to organize into Trade Unions and to endeavor collectively to attain that economic independence essential to their welfare. This right to organize like all other rights is worthy only by exercise. "Stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies."

### BRANTFORD THE 8-HOUR DAY CITY

Brantford is a labor leader. In settling an eight-hour day, with a minimum of 45 cents an hour for civic day laborers.

## NOVA SCOTIA IN FINE SHAPE GETS IN LINE

### Federation of Labor in Province is Formed at Big Conference

### WILL ENTER POLITICS Conference Such as Brought Public Esteem to Labor in That Province

A new Provincial Federation of Labor was formed, it was arranged to print a weekly Labor paper, the principle of independent political action by Labor was endorsed, at a great Labor conference held in the good Province of Nova Scotia a few weeks ago, when delegates from all organized Labor save farmers and fishermen convened to discuss the Labor problems of the day and decide ways and means of meeting them. This conference of Labor was a decided contrast to the Labor congress recently held in Alberta. Among other things done were: Passed a resolution opposing meddling with the temperance act; voted down a resolution calling for the manufacture of beer; resolved in favor of the forty-four hour week; approved of the principle of proportional representation; approved of equal pay for women workers doing same work as men; called for free text books in schools; demanded abolition of child labor under sixteen; recommended abolition of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council; disapproved of property qualification as a prerequisite to seek public office; approved of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

This conference was held at Halifax. The new Provincial Federation was formed, the officers being: President, C. C. Dane, New Glasgow; First Vice President, Michael Byrne, Glace Bay; Second Vice President, Ralph Eisner, Halifax; third Vice President, J. A. Gillis, Sydney; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph Sexton, Glace Bay.

This was the first time in the history of New Brunswick that a conference of this nature had been held, but it will not be the last, as an annual meeting is on the program for the future.

## DENIES BOLSHEVISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

George Lansbury, editor of the British Labor organ, The Daily Herald, and former Labor M.P., asked if there was any Bolshevism in England, replied: "So little that it counts for nothing. One can truly say that there is no Bolshevism in Britain now, and that there will be none, no matter how the rest of the world may go."

## GARMENT WORKERS' SHORTER HOURS

Garment workers in Winnipeg factories have been granted a 15 per cent. increase in wages and a 44-hour week, it was announced today.

More than 400 employes will benefit by the new schedule, which has been drawn up after lengthy negotiations between the various companies interested and representatives of the employes' union, local 35. The garment workers previously worked a 48-hour week.

## BRITISH PRINTERS ON 48-HOUR WEEK

Negotiations have been opened up between the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of instituting a forty-eight hour week, payment for statutory holidays, and an annual holiday of one week.

The first conference was held recently, when the forty-eight-hour week and the payment for statutory holidays were agreed to in principle. The payment for the annual holiday and certain other matters connected with the putting into operation of the reduced working hours, were referred to a joint sub-committee.

## SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA IS NOT THE SAME

### One Big Union Proposal Differs Radically From Local Status

### ITS SCOPE NATIONAL What is to be Substituted for International if Prop- osal Were Approved

It is notoriously difficult for men who are vitally interested in any cause to state the exact facts with regard to matters over which they are particularly interested. Consequently it is easy to forgive the man who wrote the news item in the first "One Big Union Bulletin" from Sydney, N.S.W. for his statement "These 600,000 workers are about to unite in One Big Union." This statement may be true or it may not. The scheme has been endorsed at labor conventions and has been sent out for referendum. It may win out or it may not.

But a comparison between the referendum in Australia and the referendum in Western Canada will be interesting. In the first place the Australian workers are voting on a straight proposition: "Are you in favor of your union joining the Workers Industrial Union of Australia?" Various leaders have spent time and many meetings have debated over the best method of organization. They have evolved an elaborate scheme of classification, providing for six main departments, divisions, subdivisions, sections and mixed sections. The divisions practically correspond to the various industries that are included under each department; the subdivisions preserve in a form the craft unions of today. Over all is a "Grand Council" consisting of a general president and secretary with two delegates from each of the six departments. In each province similarly is a council comprised of president, secretary, and one delegate from each of the six departments. The plebiscite vote of the members is to be the highest authority in the union.

The Contrast  
On the other hand the Canadian workers are being asked to vote: Are you in favor of severing your connection with the present International union? No provision is made as to how those who have no international affiliations are to act on this question.

### Australians Differ

In the second place the workers in Australia are voting all over that continent. In other words the Australian

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## STEADY, SAFE AND SANE ACTION MOST ESSENTIAL

### Never Before in the History of All Time Has Eyes of Whole World Been Upon Labor Seeking a Solution To Present Social and Economic Problems.

Labor in clerical, secretarial and other office capacities, throughout the country is organizing. In numerous instances such unions have already joined hands with the great army of Labor by affiliating with the Trades and Labor Council of their locality. Others have such a step under consideration. School teachers are occupying the same position. Radicalism on the part of some delegates seated in the Trades and Labor Council—such radicalism sometimes bordering on Bolshevism—is causing the new order of trade unionists to hesitate in affiliating more than any other factor.

The great mass of Labor is not radical. Labor is conservative, it is wisely slow to set up new gods. The radical element is the more conspicuous in the discussions of labor problems. The extremists voice shouts loudest and longest. One loudest makes more noise than ten thousand ants, yet the ant is the wisest and most thrifty of insects. But the extremist is persistently and consistently on the job.

Organized Labor has been working for years to bring all men and women who work for wages, or salaries—call it what you may—to a realization of necessity for united and uniform effort. That aim is fast nearing attainment. It behooves trade unionists to keep their house in best order. The Trades and Labor Council is the keystone in the Labor structure, the point where policies and actions focus and function—hence the voice of Organized Labor. It

## LABOR LEARNS TIMELY LESSON FROM EPISODE AT SEATTLE

### Recent "Industrial Strike" Fiasco Was Practical Dem- onstration of Promised Millennium Advocated by Radicals and Bolsheviki Sympathizers Urging "One Big Union"

To all members of the Organized Labor movement there must have been brought impressions as a result of Seattle's recent "industrial strike." These impressions will vary according to the elements of truth conveyed in the many stories dealing with that eventful period.

Outstanding features relating to the strike and sources from which they emanated are now laid bare, some of which are mentioned here.

### Became "Progressive"

The Pacific Coast region with development of war work became "progressive," the mainpring of the progressive being located in the lumber camps, as the vital importance of spruce for airplane construction in particular made it the most essential of industries. In these camps the great cosmopolitan population employed, and Seattle's proximity to camps, in addition the thousands that "got by" in the great mad rush into this very heart of a great Pacific Coast boom.

Seattle's location is most convenient for exit to Russia, and vice versa, and convenient for aggregation to get to Seattle and stage this trouble. This very advantageous situation and a great triumph in Seattle was a bed of roses for I. W. W. and Bolsheviki agitators. They seized the opportunity and located and commenced their work as long as two years ago.

### Cause Mere Pretext

The cause of dispute was the payment of \$4.16 per day's work of eight hours in one of the ship yards (average wage paid to about 12,000 employees was \$5.70 per eight hour day). At this rate of pay there were only about twenty men affected and it was publicly acknowledged that it was not sufficient, and would no doubt have been peacefully adjusted but for the working of that prepared machinery for the purpose of creating trouble. So it was seized upon as the cause. The local Labor men were bluffed into believing that their day of industrial salvation had come. The propaganda agents of the resolution had been and still were very busy, even those responsible for issuing of the Bolsheviki printing, working far in excess of the hours allowed by that body of "intellectuals," all for the purpose of blinding union men that the great sympathy strike would bring the soothing salve and the balm to the industrial ills of the workers. It is evident that the general Trade Union workers in the city of Seattle were in peaceful relations with employers, with no sign of unrest. Here was a case where they were asked to get behind a sympathetic strike for men receiving \$4.16 per day, which was in many cases more than other Trade Unionists were receiving. However, they honestly believed they were in a sympathetic strike. But before the strike was twenty-four hours old it was clearly evident that the true purpose of the radicals, who had been controlling the situation, was not strike but revolution for which, as they thought, perfected plans had been laid. However,

### Fruits of Trouble

An outcome of the recent experiences of Organized Labor in Seattle is the well-counselled and well-defined Seattle Plan, submitted by the Trades Council of that city, which calls for a solidizing of Labor as at present organized. This is a very progressive step and one that must ultimately be accomplished in Organized Labor's evolution.

### LABELS OF I.W.W. ARE BOYCOTTED

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association recently held in Washington, D.C., inquiry was made concerning the use of the label in connection with the label of the I.W.W. After some discussion upon the matter Secretary Hays was instructed to notify all allied printing trades councils under the jurisdiction of the International Allied Printing Trades Association that the two labels can not be used in the same office, and that the allied printing trades label must be withdrawn from any office using the label of the I.W.W.

### RED MENACE TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

A new publication, the Red Menace, has made its appearance at Cleveland, Ohio. It is edited by Daniel D. Marion, and its avowed object is to combat the menace of bolshevism and radical socialism which he believes is threatening the foundation of our social order.

## MANY CHANGES TAKING PLACE AT PRESENT

### Large Influx Clerical, Com- mercial and Other Call- ings to Organization

### A HOPEFUL SIGN

### Bolsheviks Recognized by Labor as an Enemy to Welfare

(By F. R. Constant, Vice President Dominion Labor Party, Edmonton Branch.)  
A remarkable feature of the labor movement is the influx of men from clerical, educational, commercial and educational pursuits. Formerly the phrase "labor man" implied a tradesman, but the battle for world democracy did not end on November 11th last, and men who look for no personal benefit recognize that in so-called "labor legislation" great national benefits are to be gained.

It may be that Labor will somewhat alter its program as the movement advances. The more ardent propagandists do not claim there is perfection in all points. Moskos laid down an ideal platform in ancient times; if the Ten Commandments were the national laws, and those laws were enforced, labor politics would be unnecessary. Some day workers may cease seeking to influence legislation—say a day or two after capital withdraws its attempts at class administration. In the meantime, men whose horizon is not bounded by an annual report continue to be interested in the welfare of their species, and to offer active opposition to the paternalism of small groups of moneyed men.

Recently a leading business man of this city made the public statement that here in the West at least, there is no difficulty between Capital and Labor. The employees of this man speak highly of him; no other large employer of labor in the city approximates his liberal views. Yet his statement is based upon a hope, rather than upon a fact. There are industrial and other firms in Edmonton who admit a labor turnover exceeding 50 per cent. These employers speak unashamedly of discontent among workers, instead of facing the truth. Wouldn't it sound odd if one of these gentlemen said "Men and women find conditions in our service unfair?"

Sensible labor policies will save these businesses from paying the penalty Bolshevism plans as their punishment. A change is due quickly. Bolshevism are recognized by labor forces to be an enemy, and as surely as the bodies of business men have failed to admit the need for wider vision, only the influence of conservative workers is protecting the commercial and industrial structure of Western Canada. Board of Trade gatherings have very limited knowledge of what's a wriggling upstream in the river of real life.

Thanks to Organized Labor, craft workers have for some years enjoyed a certain leisure for self-improvement. Have they used it well? Indeed they have. Public questions affecting this generation and succeeding ones usually are better understood by working men than by business men—there is even a more solid citizenship among them. The proof is easily established. Witness our Canadian banking system. Business men know the menace of this small group; amalgamating, concentrating, steadily joining forces with manufacturers of essentials; establishing branches everywhere under clerical managers and drawing money away in times of stress to send to foreign financial centres, gaining profits without regard for local needs. Canadian banks rarely fail, but how many individuals fail because of their greed? Business men say "We dare not fight," workers say "We dare not fail to fight." Can a great nation be built by pacifism? Point one out if you can.

The most hopeful sign of the day is the encouragement given by large employers to organizations of employees, and the admission of employee representatives to discussions of firm policies. The Hydraulic Pressing Steel Co. of Cleveland is spending thousands to announce a fault they found in themselves in failing to recognize that while the owners of a business risk money in it, the workers offer a far greater stake—their careers and their opportunities for race advancement. Such workers inevitably attract the best workers—loyal, competent and ambitious, leaving to their reactionary competitors the most expensive helpers of all, the transient incompetents.

Bad boys have to be spanked; stubborn executives have to be disciplined. But the Bolsheviki plan of force and violence won't do; there is a better way. The employers who believe it is good business to transgress the laws of humanity dare not openly violate civil law, and Labor even aspires to establishing a code that will make any form of industrial injustice unprofitable.

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