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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. Farnilo. Phones: Office, 4018; residence, 72277.
Vice-President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.
Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, care A. Farnilo.
Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. A. Campbell.
Legislative Committee—E. E. Roper, W. Heron, T. Russell, W. Porter, J. Harkness.
Organization Committee—A. Cairns, J. J. McCormack, J. Gardiner, W. Floyd.
Credentials—J. A. Kinney, T. Davidson, J. Rankin.
Press Committee—J. Yule, R. McCreath, G. Deaton.

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, 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.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1325—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10926 72nd avenue; Treasurer, J. Lidston. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.
G.T.F. Garmen—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Sanderson block.
Civic Employees Local 30—Secretary, A. K. Noaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.
Civic Service Local 62—C. M. Small, P.O. Box 121; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.
Dairy Workers Union, No. 75—Sec. P. Jones, 1023 85th street.
Dominion Express Employees, No. 14—Brotherhood of—Pres., Jas. Stevenson; 12209 106th avenue. Sec., S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.
Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. L. McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.
Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International Brotherhood of—Sec., J. L. McMillan, 10633 105th street.
Firemen Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.
Garmen Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
General Pipefitters Railway 685—Secretary E. E. Owen, 9646 106A avenue. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.
Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Pres., E. A. Figg, 7720 107th street. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 90th 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 Fleming, 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. Machinists Local 1317—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 Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of—Pres., C. P. Dunston, General Delivery. Sec., E. Jones, West Edmonton.
Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of—Pres., Geo. J. Maggs, Vermilion, Alta. Sec., W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.
Maintenance-of-Way Employes 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., J. Payne, 10237 80th street. Sec., Thomas Coxon, Box 792, Edmonton, Alta.
Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.
Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 303 Alexander Bldg; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.
Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, Post Office Box 92; meets 1st 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—Sec., Geo. Leadbeater, West Edmonton.
Plumbers' & 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 580—Secretary, P. Gathercole; meets in West Edmonton.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Railway Conductors, No. 691, Order of—Chief Conductor, J. F. Pierce, 10728 106th avenue. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106a avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
Railway Employes, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Sec., C. J. Miller, 11921 92nd street.
Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.
Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employes—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 Employes—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Empress Theatre.
Stage Employes' 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.
Stenographers 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 Employes—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.
Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farnilo; meets in Labor Hall.
Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen—Sec., J. A. Wills, 9313 95th street.
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers' Union, Local No. 514. Meets every Monday in Labor Hall. Secretary, J. Matheson, 458 Muttart Bldg.
Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, J. Wylie, Box 2073; meets 1st Sundays, in Labor Hall.
Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1053; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.
U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hutzal, 9531 109A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.

NOTHING NEW IN THE THEORY OF ONE BIG UNION

Preamble of "One Big Guild" of 1598 Looks Like 1919 Model and About As Impractical

There is nothing new in the theory of "One Big Union." How far in the distant past the theory had its birth, there is no way of discovering, but it was tried out in Europe long before modern history had its birth.

There has always been something during to certain types of mind in the thought of an organization so large, so all-embracing, that it could successfully meet and overcome all opposition.

If numbers alone counted for strength, then at least the theory would be sound, but where human beings are concerned, large bodies of men invariably make slower progress than smaller numbers. And not only can numbers of men become so great in one organization that it becomes unwieldy, but divers interests lead to division of interests, instead of unity, and to weakness instead of great strength.

Some of the most powerful organizations which men have formed developed internal divisions which did more to weaken their effectiveness than all of the opposition encountered from the outside.

Let Us Not Forget This Ever-Busy Law. Among the laws of nature is the law of "diminishing returns," which works as steadily as the law of gravitation.

When any growth, whether in nature or through the activities of man, reaches a certain point, instead of gaining strength, additional growth retards the rate of increase, and if carried far enough becomes a source of weakness.

The law of "diminishing returns" applies with particular force to organized labor where differences in the methods of production require different methods of special knowledge on the part of the groups affected, and this in turn divides the workers into groups who are affected by the particular conditions existing in the industry where they are employed.

Trades unionism is a natural growth—the banding together of workers who were affected by the particular conditions existing in the trade or industry in which they were engaged, so that their influence could be most fully applied upon questions affecting the workers as a whole. The organizations of the workers in these trades and callings united themselves into federations, so that through the federated body their united strength could be made available.

The idea of one big union did not originate in America, neither did it originate with modern industry. Long before machinery was known, at a period when all production was by hand labor, during the period of the Medieval Guilds, there were those who believed that the guild comprising the members of one trade, craft, or calling, was not as advantageous as having one big guild which would embrace all of the workers.

The O.B.U. Idea As It Looked Back In 1598.

This idea prevailed to some extent in Great Britain, and we have a practical illustration in a "One Big Guild" organized in Kingston-upon-Hull, in 1598. It was known as the Company of Goldsmiths, Smiths, Pewterers, Plumbers, Glaziers, Painters, Musicians, Stationers, Bookbinders and Basketmakers. In this instance the idea of "One Big Guild" was given a thorough tryout, for there is some difference between a goldsmith, a blacksmith, a painter, a musician and a basketmaker. The preamble to their charter or constitution is interesting in these days, for it throws a sidelight upon the present day movement for "One Big Union." A portion of the preamble to the charter or constitution reads:

"I. That all and everie the severall persons within the towne of Kingston-upon-Hull aforesaid, of the saide severall artes, occupations, and mistries, being free burghesses (citizens) of the saide towne of Kingston-upon-Hull, shall henceforth be but one entire company and not severall companies."

The archives of Kingston-upon-Hull contain but scant reference to this one big guild. It apparently went up like a skyrocket, shedding considerable light for a brief period, and then came down like a stick.

The same natural law which made this "One Big Guild" an impractical organization operates today with equal force.—John P. Frey, editor International Moulders' Journal.

As a result of two accidents at crossings where women gate tenders were employed, all women crossing attendants employed by the Lackawana Railroad are to be dismissed.

LABOR BLAMED FOR DESIRING WAGE TO EQUAL H.C.L.

Labor is blamed for the present industrial unrest by William M. Wood, an officer of the American Woollen company, who presents seven reasons to support his claim.

The first reason is: "The desire of labor to maintain an income adequate to meet the great increase in the cost of living."

Unfortunately, Mr. Wood does not state who is responsible for "the great increase in the cost of living."

LABOR TURNOVER IS HIGH IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

Necessary During One Year To Hire 2000 Postal Clerks to Keep 1300 Positions Filled

The case of a post office with 1,300 Postal Clerks where it was necessary during one year to hire 2,000 clerks to keep these 1,300 positions filled has come to public notice. It was mentioned among the delegates at Washington attending the recent annual convention of the National Federation of Federal employees. It was cited as an illustration of the high labor turnover in the postal service.

Even if the interests of applicants for positions and of employees were left entirely out of consideration, this high labor turnover in the postal service would be bad business. It is very wasteful for the public as an employer.

Private employers have during recent years, even before the war, been devoting much attention to the problem of cutting down labor turnover. To be everlastingly changing employees is wasteful and, simply enough, some of these private employers have found that one way to reduce labor turnover profitably is to pay better wages.

Leaders in Congress have recently shown a disposition in favor of immediate salary advance for postal employees. When the post employees press for that, they are advocating a measure not alone in their own interests, but also for the improvement of the service.—Civil Service News.

BAKERY SALESMEN GET \$1.00 PER DAY WAGE INCREASE

After an existence of five months, the Bakery Salesmen's Union at Portland, Ore., affiliated with the Brotherhood of Teamsters, has secured recognition and increased wages on an average of \$1 a day per member.

CORRESPONDENCE

EVERYBODY'S VIEWS

(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.)

Editor Free Press: The writer has for some time been waiting for some one else to make a start but nobody seems to have time or everyone else has lost all hopes for the workers in Edmonton. Looking over different labor papers from other places in the west everybody seems to be active, doing something to the cause of the wage earners.

Meetings of all sorts are held all over the country, and everywhere the wage-worker seems to begin to take an active interest in his own affairs, except in Edmonton, where nobody cares.

I would like to ask all who will take an interest in the class struggle, including trades unionists, industrialists, socialists, and those who do their bit in the Edmonton local of the Labor Party, to form an economic clan, and get together for the next winter months. Object—education.

This would, to my mind, encourage those willing to take part to speak themselves. And I think a body of men and women who mean to do something should be able to get from time to time speakers from different bodies to speak on different subjects for the wage workers of this city.

A few weeks ago I heard Mr. Ritchie lecture at the Allen theatre. There were only a few people there, where the place considering his subject, should have been filled. (Why are the meetings not advertised at the different shops?)

Whinipac has every Sunday evening, meetings at from six to eight different places in the city.

I wish Mr. Editor that someone or some dozen would lend themselves to be the teachers or lecturers for such an Economic Clan, and the writer will be the first pupil.

Yours respectfully, J.L.K.M.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE FORCE THAT DRIVES WORKERS TO UNITE

That economic pressure is the force that drives workers into trade unions is shown in the case of Richmond, Va., taxi drivers who are uniting because a proposed city ordinance would put them out of business. The same kind of an ordinance was introduced in Norfolk. The taxi drivers in the latter city organized, and the authorities have abandoned their position and are co-operating with the drivers to correct evils.

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