

# EDMONTON FREE PRESS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

VOL. 1, No. 9

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919

\$1.00 Per Year; 5c Per Co

## TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION IS HELD AT WINNIPEG

Western Canada Conference of Typos in Annual Get-together

### VERY PROGRESSIVE SESSION

High Standard of Organization Maintained and Doing Splendid Work

Amalgamation of all trades connected with the printing industry with a view to improving conditions of the workers generally is a possibility for the near future according to statements made today at the annual convention of Western Canada Typographical unions which opened Wednesday at the Travellers' building, and continued today.

The sessions of the Typographical unions of Western Canada were resumed at 9:30 a.m. today, H. W. Falconer, of Moose Jaw, president of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical unions, presiding.

Pressmen's Delegates Talk During the early part of the sessions the various committees were in conference. At 11 a.m. the conference was called to order by President H. W. Falconer, who intimated that a delegate from the printing pressmen would address the meeting.

H. J. Powers, Secretary-Treasurer of Typographical Union No. 191 then introduced E. E. Roper, who brought fraternal greetings from the conference of printing pressmen of Western Canada. Mr. Roper stated that the pressmen's union was in full sympathy with the efforts of the Typographical union to improve the conditions in the printing trade. Affiliation of the two unions, he said, would improve these conditions, not only here and throughout Western Canada, but all over America, and this movement to affiliate would tend to stabilize the industry.

J. W. Hays, International Secretary, representing the executive council of the International Typographical Union, also spoke.

### Wednesday's Sessions.

H. Strange, president of Winnipeg Typographical Union, No. 191, welcomed the visiting delegates, and H. W. Falconer, of Moose Jaw, president of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions, replied. J. W. Hays, international secretary, representing the executive council of the I.T.U., also spoke.

Mr. Hays acknowledged that the Winnipeg union had acted along constitutional lines and that typographical unions have never done otherwise. Sympathetic strikes similar to the one which is now on in Winnipeg, he said, are not, as a rule, beneficial to any crafts and have an injurious effect on the good which might otherwise result.

It was reported today by officials of Winnipeg Typographical Union No. 191 that the Winnipeg union is not on strike and that they wish this fact distinctly understood. The members of the local union are only awaiting the return of Web pressmen of the Winnipeg dailies to go back to work. Some of the typos have been continuously at work.

At the afternoon session of the annual convention of Western Canada Typographical Unions, held in the Travellers' building, Winnipeg, yesterday, it was decided to petition the Executive Council to the end that a monument be erected in the grounds of the International Typographical Union home at Colorado Springs as a memorial to the men of the craft who had laid down their lives in the great war.

The principal business at the session was the consideration of reports from the chairmen of the various committees.

When the report of the organization committee came up for discussion recommendation was made that the name of "The Unnamed Baby," the new publication of the Conference in Western Canada, be changed to "The Western Union Printer." It was decided to refer the question of continuing the publication of the journal to all the local unions, and if enough support is obtained it will be made a permanent monthly. The editing and editorial work will be handled by the executive committee.

It was also decided to ask that the International Typographical union place an organizer in the field to cover the work in Western Canada.

The conference was opposed to returned soldiers being allowed to take the re-establishment course, unless they had already had three years' training in the printing trade.

Tribute to the Fallen During the presentation of the report of the committee on officers' reports a

(Continued on page 2.)

## RAILWAY WORKERS VOTE IN FAVOR CONTINUE STRIKE

Railway workers belonging to the federal association, voted solidly in favor of a continuation of the strike on which they are out at present. The action was taken Saturday in the face of the order from G.T.P. headquarters that such of their employees as were not back at work by 10 o'clock Monday morning could consider themselves dismissed.

## TRADES COUNCIL NO AUTHORITY TO ORDER STRIKE

Former Secretary of Winnipeg T. & L. Council Condemns Sympathy Action

An entirely new phase of the general strike situation appeared last Saturday when R. A. Rigg, former Secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, a Labor member of the Manitoba legislature and just returned from overseas made a public statement that neither the Winnipeg Trades Council nor any other trades council has any authority to order a general strike. He asserted that the trades council is entirely a voluntary organization, whose charter is granted by the Trades Congress of Canada, and its charter gives it no such authority.

## SITUATION IS BRIGHTER FOR A SETTLEMENT

Railroad Running Trades Said to be Progressing as Mediators

With the railroad running trades negotiating on behalf of the striking Winnipeg metal workers the immediate cause of the present strike conditions throughout the country promises to be adjusted, and the principle of collective bargaining upheld. Right will thereby prevail as it was bound to do and Labor will have successfully held its trenches which have taken so many years in the building through the efforts of Trades' Unionism.

However the action of the Dominion government in locking out postal employees is complicating the situation. In the event of an amicable adjustment of the Winnipeg situation there is the question of the return of all men who have been out on sympathetic strikes throughout the country. Fortunately affairs have not gone so far yet that they cannot be adjusted if the powers that be are disposed to meet the situation fairly and squarely, and earnestly desire to make such adjustments. It must be understood that no attempt be made to penalize men who have resorted to the last resort of Organized Labor to insist upon the recognized rights of a free people.

## C.P.E. HEAD SAYS STRIKE MUST HAVE PUBLIC SYMPATHY

R. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in this city on Wednesday commented on the Winnipeg strike situation to the daily press by saying: "No movement that has for its purpose the strangling of constituted society and authority can hope to succeed in any law-abiding country such as Canada."

## CALGARY TYPOS VOTE AGAINST SYMPATHY STRIKE

The Typographical union, embracing all the newspaper and printing shops workers, voted against striking in sympathy with Winnipeg. This announcement was made early Wednesday afternoon, and no changes have developed in the local situation. All utilities are doing business as usual.

## NATIONAL COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DENIED

Alleging that such matters are provincial concern, Canada's Premier just returned from adjusting international difficulties on the continent "passes the buck" when the Labor of the nation appeals to him to incorporate at home one of the principles laid down by the Peace Conference, Organized Labor writing the Premier to utilize some of that "Order-in-Council" authority to make collective bargaining the legal means of adjusting Labor difference declares that such is without the jurisdiction of Ottawa. This is the first thing Ottawa has discovered in four years beyond their control.

## SECRETARY DRAPER GIVES VIEWS ON GENERAL STRIKE

Employers Making Grave Mistake In Not Listening To Demands of Men

### RECOGNITION MUST COME

Unions Should Negotiate to Last Moment Before Going On Strike

"Organized Labor will fight for its rights," said Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Asked with regard to the danger of Ottawa becoming involved in a general industrial tie-up such as is now at its height in Winnipeg and threatened in Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton, Mr. Draper said, "in his opinion the employers were making a grave mistake in not at least listening to the demands of the men, and in not meeting a committee from the unions in times of trouble and talking the matter over with them."

## ALD. J. A. KINNEY MAKES STATEMENT RE 'PEG STRIKE

Now Developed Into Protest Against Profiteering and Corrupt Practices

Speaking of the Winnipeg strike situation after having returned from the Manitoba capital, J. A. Kinney, representative of Edmonton Organized Labor, Alderman of the city, has to say: "In connection with the present revolt of the workers throughout Canada as expressed by strikes in many industrial centres, would say that such action on the part of Organized Labor has been brought about on account of the ever-increasing cost of the necessities of life and the impossibility of maintaining for the worker his present standard of living on the wages generally paid for his labor."

## LOT OF ENERGY IS BEING MISDIRECTED ALL OVER COUNTRY

If as much effort were made to stir Dominion and Provincial governments to enact measures requiring collective bargaining as is directed to thwart the direct issues involved in the present strikes, it is quite possible something would be attained.

## TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS ARE DIFFERENT

Each Institution Should Be Confined To Own Natural Sphere

There is a vast difference between a political organization and a purely economic trade union. This difference cannot be disregarded without grave danger to both institutions. A political organization is a purely voluntary organization and embraces within its folds people of all trend of thought, workers of brawn and brain, and in all walks of life. These people may be able to agree upon purely political matters but will disagree on purely economic matters, hence the necessity of the maintenance of purely economic organizations or trade unions, which are fundamental to the purpose of caring for our economic condition such as wages, hours of labor, and working conditions. The people in a given trade, while bitterly disagreeing in political matters, can agree on the question of wages, hours of labor and working conditions.

Both institutions—trade unions and political parties—are necessary to maintain and advance justice, democracy, freedom, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Experience has taught, however, that each institution can function better and progress more rapidly and with greater accomplishments if each is confined to its own legitimate, natural sphere.

According to the meagre press dispatches that filter through occasionally, Vancouver and Saskatoon have gone on strike similar to other cities of Western Canada. In the latter city fifteen unions and 1200 men are affected.

## STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVIE OPERATORS AFFIRM LOYALTY

At the 24th convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, the following communication, signed by Delegate A. O. Hansen, Vancouver Local No. 348; H. Pearson, Vancouver Local No. 118; Thos. Camp, Edmonton Local No. 212; W. B. Allen, Calgary Local No. 302; J. D. Watson, Regina Local No. 295; Wilfred H. Spicer, Saskatoon Local No. 300, and Perry Wishart, Winnipeg Local No. 63, was read to the delegates assembled: "In view of the present conditions existing throughout over 90 per cent. of the membership of Western Canada, Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba do hereby affirm our loyalty to the International Alliance."

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"While there is no doubt that the worker who believes in the O.B. Union is supporting this present revolt and also those who believe in the tactics of the I.W.W., there is also, however, that large unorganized mass of wage-earners who, for the first time in the history of strikes, are supporting to a very large extent the trades unionist in his endeavor to bring about better working conditions for the laboring masses."

"It is true that a strike is a crude weapon for the worker to use in order to bring about an improvement in his working conditions. Its effect is more detrimental on himself and family than on anyone else. It is, however, the only weapon he possesses, the power to withhold from the market for a very limited time his labor, and in the present strike no attempt has been made at any point to take possession of any part of any industry, and the sufferers for the most part are the workers and their families. Generally speaking the inconvenience suffered by the owner of any industry is confined to diminished profits."

"The present strike, starting in Winnipeg and spreading to many industrial centres of Canada, was brought about by the refusal of employers in certain industries to recognize the principle of collective bargaining as understood by the trade unionist and the refusal of the employer to pay the increased wages that organized workers deemed necessary in order to offset the higher cost of living. The strike has now developed into a revolt against profiteering and a large number of the working class of all communities who had previously held aloof from trade unions are supporting the strikers in their demands."

"The strikers in Winnipeg and all other places will eventually have to return to work in an assured fact. Many would have been suffering for the lack of food at the present time, particularly in Winnipeg, but for the assistance rendered from outside sources."

"There may be those who would measure the success of the strikers from the conditions under which he returns to work and would regard the present strike entirely lost to the worker if he returned under conditions not more favorable than those under which he worked previous to going on strike. I would say that if every striker came back to work at once to conditions even less favorable than what he formerly possessed he has won something; he has demonstrated, even at a tremendous cost to himself, the economic power of the worker to take collective action of a magnitude sufficient to question, if only for a short time, the right of the owners of many industries to operate under conditions which impose hardships on their workers, and all governments, representing as they do the people who own the various industries of Canada, would be well advised at this time to take steps to control, at least in some measure, the profiteering in food-stuffs that has been going on since the war began and is still allowed to continue with ever-increasing profits to those who find themselves in control of industrial Canada and protected by the full power of the state in exploiting the people of this country."

## CHRISTIANITY AND BOLSHEVISM ARE NOT IN ACCORD

Ancient Foe in Modern Garb is Recognized by the Church

### NO COMMON GROUND

Bolshevism Reduces Man to a Machine and Eliminates Personality

In Bolshevism Christianity recognizes its ancient foe in its most recent garb. And when I speak of Christians I mean not merely the member of some organized Christian communion but also all those who, feeling perhaps that the church is "no longer the pillar of fire that leads the armies of the Lord" but has become rather "the ambulance that follows picking up the stragglers and the sick," do not profess to belong to any Christian body and yet, if asked, would call themselves Christians. When I speak of Bolshevism, I mean those who really know the how and whither of the revolution which they desire, who have studied and been persuaded by the philosophy behind the movement. There can be no peace between Christianity and materialism. I once offered my services to a party now professing the Bolshevist creed. I was told that I would rather be a hindrance than an aid. First I must become a materialist and then I could help. I felt insulted at the time but I realize the truth now.

There can be no alliance. This does not mean that we should accuse the Bolshevist leaders of encouraging murder or of nationalizing their workfolk or of doing anything so crude as that. Least of all should we accuse them of being anarchists. Everyone who has made the least attempt to study their materialist philosophy knows that it teaches more absolute order than Christianity. It is too insistent on order; it reduces a man to a machine. The whole fight lies in the anxiety of the Christian to preserve the freedom of personality.

The materialist believes that there is a mysterious impersonal force in evolution which forces on men a certain line of progress. He is ready to preserve all that seems good for men which can be proved to be good from the point of view of this work of ours. He will introduce shorter hours and fairer salaries; he will give men a voice in the running of industry and of the state; he will secure better homes and more healthy surroundings. Because all these things make life here better. Because they make the human beings more useful human beings. Similarly few materialists would support promiscuous sex relationship; it can be proved not to be profitable from the point of view of this world whatever our opinions about the next. And everything that thus proves its own utility is felt to be in accordance with the demands of the impersonal force that is the basis of the materialist idea.

## WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS JOIN TRADE UNIONS

Movement Among Clerical Workers Said to Be Greatest Organization Wave

More than 80,000 women office workers have joined trade-union organizations during the past year, according to reports received by the National Women's Trade Union League at its Washington office. These are for the most part stenographers, clerks, accountants, etc., in the railroad offices throughout the country, and in the various branches of the federal civil service, and they represent about one-half of the total increase in membership recorded by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the National Federation of Federal Employees, and the local stenographers and office workers' unions, all of these organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This movement among the clerical workers is a part of what is said to be the greatest organization wave among women wage earners ever recorded in the labor movement of America. Besides the women office workers, the school teachers have been rapidly adding to the strength of their organization and the number of their local unions, under the American Federation of Teachers, which likewise is affiliated with the A. F. of L. In Washington, D.C., one local of 2,600 members is composed entirely of women, and another has more than 9,000 women members.

## STILL ON THE JOB

The Citizens' Band has advised the city commissioners in a letter laid before the board this week that this band is still doing business at union rates. The communication was merely a reminder that Edmonton has a band composed of union musicians.

## GOVERNMENT STILL CONSIDERING STRIKE SAYS EDMONTON MEMBER

A wire from Brig.-Gen. W. A. Griebach, member for West Edmonton, addressed to Messrs. J. J. McCormack, Berg and Findlay, was received at strike headquarters, as follows: "Strike situation is receiving careful consideration of government."

## NO TURNING BACK, BIRTHRIGHT OF FREEDOM AT STAKE

Standard of Life For Labor Shall Conform to Higher Conception of Justice

The very birthright of freedom is at stake. We cannot turn back; we would not if we could. We assume our full responsibility and call upon all others to do likewise. We realize that without democracy and self-government there would be no freedom and no future for Labor. In the face of these high purposes and in the firm resolve to achieve them, we have in mind that the standards of life and of liberty heretofore obtained through trade union activity shall not be destroyed, and that now and ever after the standard of life for Labor shall conform more nearly to the higher conception of justice, and moreover that the men and women of Labor shall have the fullest opportunity to work and live in decency, and to maintain their economic independence. Cigar Makers' Journal.

## COMPANY SPIRIT DEVELOPED FOR NO GOOD PURPOSE

Overland Auto Company Evidently Had an Axe Which Needed Grinding

Several thousand employees of the Overland automobile and allied companies of Toledo, Ohio, have been locked out because they refused to lengthen the work day three hours a week.

Several weeks ago the Overland established a so-called profit-sharing plan, which has been described as "50-50" after the company gets theirs.

The entire trade union movement is behind the auto workers. This support includes the four railroad brotherhoods, who have "indorsed any action taken by the Central Labor Union," and the appointment of a committee to meet with the trade unionists for the purpose of starting co-operative stores.

## EDMONTON STRIKE DELEGATES TO AID IN SETTLEMENT

The Edmonton Strike Committee has been asked by Secretary Robinson, of the Winnipeg strike organization to send delegates to assist in bringing about a settlement.

In compliance with the request two delegates are to be sent east.

The Winnipeg telegram is as follows: Winnipeg, June 4, 1919.

Strike Committee, Labor Temple, Edmonton.

Advisable that you send in delegate or delegates at once to Winnipeg to act with the strike committee here so that they will be able to send each point the necessary information and take a hand in bringing about a settlement. Wire reply.

ROBINSON, Secretary Strike Committee.

## ADVISES OTHER TRADES TO GO BACK TO WORK

Thanking fellow workers in other trades for their efforts in aid of the strike of the Toronto Metal workers, President E. C. Brown of the Metal Trades Council issued a notice on Wednesday advising men in other trades striking in sympathy to return to work, as nothing could be gained by their remaining on strike longer, and the metal trades preferred to fight their own battle, according to press dispatches from Toronto.

## MONTREAL LABOR COUNCIL VOTES FOR THE O.B.U.

With a small attendance and at what Trades' Unionists declare to be a snare vote the Montreal Labor Council has passed a resolution favoring the One Big Union. The vote was 32 to 21. Trades' Unionists further declare that this council seats delegates from any club of 25 members, and this gave control to extremists.

Proprietors of the moving picture theatres in Cincinnati, Ohio, increased the wages of their machine operators from 15 to 25 per cent. in a new agreement.

## GRAVE PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY DEMOCRACY

Power of Autocracy Beaten Down, But Struggle Is Not Over

### APPLICATION OF IDEALS

Disorganization Greatest Menace Facing Unionism at This Time

Democracy has proved its right to exist. It has beaten down the power of autocracy. It has accomplished the defeat of principles of injustice and oppression and has established the principles of justice and freedom. It has shown the strength of the people, organized for doing good.

But it has still a big problem to solve. It has still to apply to every-day life the ideals for which it fought, to perpetuate the fruit of victory won by the fighting spirit of altruism. It has still to strengthen that government of the people, so that having destroyed the power of the few it may rebuild the world for the many.

The world war was won by and for democracy. The high principles of that democracy are not fanciful, not theoretical, for if they were, they would not have their potency and virility and effect. This was true in war; it is true in peace. Just as we gave our all to those principles in war, so must we in peace. To be true, democracy must be practiced and acted in our every day lives. To be true, it must be daily defended against every power raised to destroy it.

That defense is the gravest problem in this period of reconstruction, for a movement, not only in Russia, but here has been begun to cast down those principles. It is Bolshevism, the greatest danger confronting the world. That danger is here, threatening the self-government we have learned to know as the protection alike to weak and strong. Always there has been a radical element in Labor, that has tried to destroy the very forces which have shielded it all the years. It is from the activity of this radical element, the American Bolsheviki, that Labor, organized for justice and right, has earned countless enemies and, indeed, suffered through the unfavorable light they have cast upon it.

But the mental cobwebs of the past have been swept away by war. Organized Labor on this continent will be disrupted. Organized Labor will fight with every means within its command the insidious propaganda of the Bolsheviki are using to reduce the ranks of its members. Not only will Organized Labor protect itself against the contagion of Bolshevism; it will protect the country.

## Disorganization Labor's Enemy

The attitude of Labor toward this disorganization, its greatest enemy, is natural. We realize fully that here we have not yet reached the acme of perfection, industrially, politically, judicially or socially. But that is not a reason why we should be lacking in appreciation of that which has been accomplished. Regardless of what a man's philosophy may be, surely no reasonable man or woman now believes that we can get on very long or very successfully without some law and some authority vested somewhere. Labor has a desire to see that the rights of the minority are protected. It believed men have the right to express their dissent, but the expression of dissent is one thing and the organization of a movement to destroy the will of the majority is another, neither right nor tolerable.

In the unions as a rule a strike or suspension of work cannot be undertaken without a two-thirds or three-fourths vote. Let us suppose that one-fourth of the workers involved are opposed to a strike for reasons best known to themselves. Let us suppose that the minority refused to join the strike the majority favored in the vote. The moral right to remain at work would destroy the moral right of the majority to seek improvement in its life—and so would be in effect a moral wrong.

Apply that idea to our form of government. The people today face the great problem of self-government—self government, not a government that can be overturned in the night and created anew in the morning.

## ADJUSTMENTS EASY WHEN BOTH SIDES DESIRE IT

Some employees on the mechanical staff of the street railway department are asking the city commissioners that the fair-wage scale of various trades in the city be recognized in respect to some employees of the street railway department who have not been receiving such wage. The petition is supported by the superintendent, Machinists, painters, electricians, blacksmiths and helpers are affected.

The tall silk hat first came into common use in Paris in 1797.