

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, Jarvis block, 1014 street.

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LOCAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, G. P. Witty, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.

Journymen Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 433; meets 4th Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

Blacklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of—Sec. B. Philip, Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.

Boilermakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.

Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Pres., R. Speakman, 10288 87th St. Sec., 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—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10926 72nd avenue; Treasurer, J. Lidstone. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors, 207 Craig Nair block; meets first 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, 10527 127th street; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 14—Brotherhood of—Pres., Jas. Stevenson, 12209 106th avenue, Sec. S. W. 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. 209—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchen, 9 Haddon Hall; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Pres., E. A. Figg, 7206 107th street. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesdays in Labor Hall, Jasper and First.

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. P.O., Edmonton, Sec., H. Kelly, Sub Office No. 8, Edmonton.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 847, Brotherhood of—Pres., Gordon Fleming, Sub Station No. 8, Sec., Mark Barker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 809, Brotherhood of—Pres., W. Smith, West Edmonton, Sec., E. Moulders' Union of North America, International, Local No. 873—President, Wm. Sturdy; 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 5, West Edmonton; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 96, 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. Maggs, Vermilion, Alta. Sec. W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 586, Amalgamated—Sec., J. Barclay, 10654 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' Protective Association, Local 390—President, C. T. Huxwick, 10167 94th Street, Phone 2001.

Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, C. Sievers, 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—Sec. E. Lohr, 11913 123rd street, Phone 82906. Meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' & Steamfitters' Local 486—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.

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 3rd Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, R. Cuthbertson, 10739 94th avenue.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, F. Hawcroft, 9744 83rd avenue; meets 1st Thursday in Labor Hall.

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of Chief Conductor, J. F. Pierce, 10728 10th avenue, Sec., J. F. McGreevey, 9538 106A avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Railway Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Sec., C. J. Miller, 11522 95A Street.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Ware, 10651 109th 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, Sec. Treas., 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, 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. 128, International—Pres., Wm. Hayter, c/o Edmonton Bulletin. Sec., James Curtis, 10411 92nd street.

Street Railway Employees—Secretary, Fred McLean, 11249 91st street. Phone 2362. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.

Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farmild; meets in Labor Hall.

Tailors' Union of America, No. 233, Journeymen—Sec., J. A. Wills, 9213 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—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058; meets 1st Saturday in Labor Hall.

POSSIBILITIES AND MEANS OF A BANK FOR LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

lend them exclusively for productive purposes to members. These banks are co-operative; they are run by the people themselves; and their turnover before the war ran into the billions of dollars.

The People's Money

The people have a right to have their deposits used for their own benefit. They have a moral right to insist that the exploiting process referred to be forbidden, and their money be used to promote the well-being of the depositors and the community from which the deposits come. For as shown before, it is other people's money that constituted about two-thirds of the resources of the banks.

The only way the people can control their own deposits for their own purposes is to organize labor on the one hand, and by the farmers on the other. They are the producing classes and are able to mobilize from their wages and otherwise billions of dollars in the country as a whole. It is the resources of labor and the farmer that comprise a great part of the resources of the banks. They could control the industrial processes of America if they controlled their own credit facilities.

In addition to the above resources, organized labor has possibly \$100,000,000 of its own funds that are available.

There is a great need for producers' banks in America. It is possibly our most crying need. It is almost non-existent; and where-existent it is loaned at usurious rates. The Morris Plan Bank is a type of private producers' banks, usually for emergency purposes. The credit unions referred to mark a beginning of producers' banks in this country.

How a Bank Operates

Many banks have no capital at all. Sometimes an individual or a partnership runs a bank. Most banks in the United States are corporations. The first step is the creation of the corporation and the subscription to the capital stock. This capital stock forms part of the bank's resources. It can be lent on notes or bills of exchange, the profit coming back to the stockholders. The second, and the major resources of the banks, are deposits; other people's money placed in the banks for the banks to lend out on interest. In 1919 the capital stock of the national banks of the United States amounted to \$1,137,905,000. The individual deposits for the same year amounted to \$12,672,567,000, to which must be added \$1,126,884,000 approximately, of United States deposits, or a total of \$13,809,451,000.

Thus the deposits of other people's money available in the banks for loans is about twelve times the amount of money actually invested by the stockholders in the capital stock.

This sum of \$13,809,451 is the resources of the banks, to be loaned out to borrowers.

This is the debit or liability side of banking. The credit or lending activities of a bank consists largely in loans to borrowers. These loans may be on real estate, they may be on collateral such as stocks and bonds, or they may be on unsecured acceptances or promissory notes. On these loans interest is charged. It unusually exceeds the legal rate and by a pyramiding process, especially in western states, amounts up to 15, 18 and even 20 per cent.

Banking is highly profitable. The report of the Comptroller of the national banks in 1918 was \$45,000,000. In 1914 they had risen to \$149,000,000. During the intervening five years they have shrunken up to \$240,266,000.

By reference to the capitalization heretofore, it appears that their total earnings are in the neighborhood of 24 per cent on the capital employed.

Individual banks in New York earn as high as 85 per cent, 83 per cent, and 75 per cent, while the average earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks for the entire country were 75 per cent on the capital employed.

Banking is largely bookkeeping. The receipt and entry of a deposit is of course simple. The bank is charged with the amount deposited and the depositor is credited with it. This closes that transaction.

When a borrower makes a loan the process is reversed. The bank is credited with the amount of the loan and the borrower is debited with it.

This is all there is to the bookkeeping process.

The next step is the passing upon the solvency of the borrower. This too is a relatively easy matter. The borrower discloses his balance sheet and the condition of his business. His rating can be ascertained from Bradstreet or Dunn. His moral character is usually known to the banking committee, as is the amount of his business carried on. Frequently he is required to have his paper endorsed.

In the case of acceptance or commercial paper, bills of lading showing the amount and value of the goods is frequently attached. In such cases the bank holds the evidence of title to the property, and this is an additional security.

Real estate loans are of a different sort. Personal solvency is a secondary consideration. The loan is made upon real estate and is usually confined to from 50 to 60 per cent of the appraised value.

Real estate loans are confined to long-time savings deposits. These deposits are also invested in Liberty Bonds, securities of cities, and high

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF FARM HELP IN WISCONSIN

Milwaukee.—While Chicago labor offices are boasting that their bureaus are being "overrun" by men and boys anxious to work on farms, the government employment bureau here has sent circulars to the high schools and country agricultural school in an effort to obtain farm help during the summer vacation, according to Harry Lippart, superintendent of the bureau.

"There is an acute shortage of farm help all over," said Lippart. "Farmers from Illinois are coming here in an effort to obtain help, but are not willing to meet the demands of the farm hands. The farmers do not care to pay \$60 and \$70 a month for farm help because their profits do not warrant the paying of so large a wage, they say. Farm hands are still at a premium, and can sell their services to the highest bidder."

APPRENTICE WORK SHOULD BE GIVEN MORE ATTENTION

All Locals Should Improve Conditions Under Which Their Apprentices Work

We cannot comment too frequently on the apprentice question and anything that may help the boy in his progress through four years of his schooling should be considered by our locals. We have in mind the boy who works in the shop that never gets a contract for a foot of ornamental work. The smaller shop where boys learn only the kind of work done in it, the brooding, white coating or sand finishing and who needs a little more encouragement than the boy with every opportunity who is fortunate enough to get in the larger shops. In one of the locals an agreement has been entered into between the employers and the local, that where a boy has been three years in a shop that does no ornamental work, he may be transferred to a shop where he may get some knowledge of ornamental work during the fourth year of his time.

Every plasterer knows how hard it is to get the slightest chance at ornamental or cornice work after his apprenticeship has been served. The fault has not been his for the reason that he has been required to say with his original employer for the four years of his apprenticeship. The fourth year of the apprentice is the one that has a great bearing on his early years as a journeyman. Youth, as a rule, is against him, if he can produce the goods by showing some knowledge of the ornamental branch of the trade then he has reduced to a minimum the worry of the lad who must continue at the daily grind of bawling or finishing.

There is not a local but what could improve the conditions under which their apprentices work. There is not a boy learning the trade under adverse conditions but would appreciate in later years what the local had done for him during the years of his apprenticeship. What can your local do to make your apprentices real mechanics?—The Plasterer.

grade industrial bonds. The value of these securities is quoted on the stock exchange. There is comparatively little risk in loans on real estate, or in loans on bonds or on listed securities.

In addition to the above functions of banking, is the dealing in foreign exchange, which is sometimes connected with trade transactions, sometimes with the transshipment of credit from one country to the other. This too is a simple procedure, or the rate of exchange is known to the banker and involves no hazard or risk.

This is the essence of banking. These are almost the only legitimate transactions of a bank. They are all connected with the production, distribution or exchange of wealth.

How Can Labor Organize a Bank

This is partly a legal question, partly a pragmatic question. The laws are simple enough. Ostensibly they encourage free banking. As administered they may be a means of preventing free banking. That depends upon the temper of the banking officials and the influence which existing financial institutions may be able to bring to bear.

The bank may be either state or national. Probably a national banking charter should be sought, because of its better standing, and the closer supervision which is exercised. In either case the banking authorities, either federal or state, would have to be satisfied as to the honesty of purposes of the promoters, their financial integrity, and the soundness of the proposition. The New York state banking authorities require a record of known banking experience on the board of directors. The Federal authorities are equally solicitous over the need of the bank and the service it will render.

The first step is to make application for a charter. This is followed by an investigation by the banking authorities. If the application is approved, books are then thrown open to subscriptions to capital stock. In New York City the capital stock should be large; certainly from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The Comptroller of the currency might require an even larger capitalization.

The capital stock must be paid in. Then a board of directors is elected. They organize the bank. Of course a trained banker should be secured. That is of the essence of success. In addition, there is usually an executive committee that passes on loans.

(Continued Next Week)

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BORROWING HAS BEEN CAUSE OF INCREASED TAXES

Flotation of Bonds Should Be Resorted to Only in Emergency

The Western Women's Weekly, published in Vancouver, gives its leading editorial space in a recent number to a treatise on taxation by Mrs. John Robertson. Some quotations from this editorial follow:

"Since 1914 Canada's National Debt has increased four and a half times to what it was at the commencement of the war, and our yearly interest on borrowed capital is now some hundred million dollars. It is not surprising, therefore, that our governments, provincial and municipal, are trying to find some means of broadening the basis of taxation."

"A country like Canada with its vast natural resources, should not have to resort to borrowing. It is this system of borrowing that has created our bonded indebtedness and increased taxation. Flotation of bonds and granting subsidies to certain individuals or special industries should only be resorted to in emergencies as they also increase taxation."

"A tariff is a most iniquitous means of raising revenue, as it creates monopolies and trusts and enriches the few at the expense of the many. Let me illustrate. We export \$100 worth of wheat for \$100 worth of imports. The government puts a tariff of 30 per cent on our \$100 import, which raises the price to the consumer, and puts an extra profit into the pocket of the manufacturer of 30 per cent, which he can add

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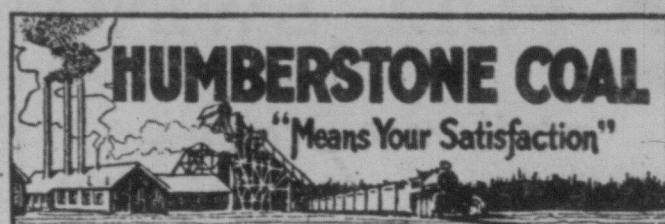
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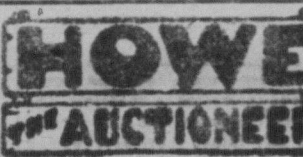
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