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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, 42277.

Vice-President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.
Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, care A. Farnilo.

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LOCAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, R. Roe, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.
Bro. Carpenters Local 1325—Secretary, P. Packford, 11418 79th street; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 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.
Boilermakers Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.
Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H. Hogan, 10914 80th avenue; meets in Labor Hall.
Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Labor Hall.
Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. B. McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.
Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall.
Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, room 215, Armstrong Bldg.; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
General Pipefitters Railway 685—Secretary E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.
Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Suthen, 10607 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' & Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 75320.
Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, Post Office Box 92; meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 398—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10658 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.
Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary, F. Gathercole; meets in West Edmonton.
Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, A. H. Booth, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.
Civic Employees Local 50—Secretary, A. K. Neaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.
Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Small, P.O. Box 121; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.
Machinists Local 1817—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.
Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 303 Alexander Bldg.; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.
Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.
Steam Shovel Dredgers—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street; meets in Labor Hall.
Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Empire Theatre.
Street Railway Employees—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.
Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058; meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.
Sheetmetal Workers 371—W. Tomlinson, Barry Sheetmetal Works; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.
Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farnilo; meets in Labor Hall.
U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hutzal, 9531 108A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.
Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.
Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, J. W. Ho, Box 2073; meets 1st Sunday, in Labor Hall.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.
Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secretary, W. Cotton, P.O. Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.
G.T.P. Carmen—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

METAL WORKERS WOULD FORCE RECOGNITION

Compulsory recognition of the right of collective bargaining in France—the metal workers' slogan, since the failure of their recent strike. The metal employers refuse to recognize the union, although the French law of 1884 declares labor organizations are "legal." This law has never been enforced by the government, and the unions have been forced to secure a statutory right by economic organization. Since the metal workers lost their strike, several weeks ago, the employers have been indulging in wholesale victimization.

ONE BIG UNION HEADED STRAIGHT FOR THE ROCKS

Mine Workers' Journal Thinks "One Big Fizzle" Is Having Its Troubles.

The "One Big Union" has encountered so many snags in the last few weeks that it is having a hard time to keep out of the Bolshevik graveyard. It had quite a run in Canada for a time and many workmen were inveigled into its ranks, only to find that they had been duped into a position that left them standing before the public in a ridiculous light. The "One Big Union" accomplished nothing except that it pulled off a strike that left thousands of workers stranded because the strike was of the foolish kind. The "One Big Union" has failed because it deserved to fail. Those who took up with the movement now find themselves out on a limb, with no one to blame for their predicament but themselves.

Since the collapse of the "One Big Union" in western Canada, there has been a grand rush to desert its sinking ship and seek refuge in the legitimate trades union movement. For instance, the Metal Trades Council of Vancouver was one of the principal actors in the secession movement in favor of the "One Big Union." This organization has now refused to stand by those "One Big Union" strikers who are being discriminated against since the collapse of the sympathetic strike fizzle.

Practically all of the trades unions in Vancouver had enough men remaining loyal to their original purposes to maintain a skeleton organization while the sympathetic strike was in progress. About seventy-five members of the Boilermakers' Union remained after the stampede to the "One Big Union." Now, however, the membership of this local union has increased about six hundred, and it is reported that nearly all of these are men who deserted and joined the "One Big Union."

It is also reported that there is a movement on foot to revise and amend the constitution of the "One Big Union," because the members have found that it is not what they thought it was. Altogether, the "One Big Fizzle" is having its troubles, and indications are that it will soon be numbered among those other secession movements that have so often attempted to destroy the legitimate labor movement in America.—Mine Workers' Journal.

UNION HOSPITAL IDEA MERITS OUR CONSIDERATION

Established At Eureka, California, By Number of Unions of Lumbermen.

Out in Eureka, California, there is a hospital which receives all its patients free of charge, yet does not have to appeal to charity for support. It was established some years ago by a number of labor unions of lumbermen, scattered through Humboldt County. One of the union lumbermen had been injured, and not knowing of a better way to care for him, the unions hired a doctor and a nurse and gave the injured man into their charge. Before he was cured another patient claimed their attention, and he was passed over to the doctor and the nurse. Such was the beginning of the labor union hospital in Eureka.

Then came a long, bitter fight with the employers, which resulted in the dissolution of the unions. The hospital survived, however. It was put on a co-operative basis, yearly membership tickets were sold at twelve dollars apiece, the holder being entitled to surgical or medical aid in the hospital in case of need. On this simple basis the hospital has continued to develop, until now it is the best institution of its kind in the country. No stock has ever been sold, no appeal to charity has ever been made, and money that was once borrowed was repaid out of the returns from the sale of membership tickets.

In answer to the demand of their Fort William employees for an increase in wages of five cents per hour, the Canada Starch Company, Limited, offered either to give an increase of 2 1/2 cents, with the prospect of steady employment, or to concede to the workers' demand with the possibility of closing the Fort William plant should the costs show a loss to the company after the conditions imposed by the men had been given a fair trial. A ballot was taken on the question, all the 250 employees at the plant voting, the result of which was overwhelmingly in favor of the five cent increase.

RED CROSS ENTERS UPON PEACE WORK

Can. Red Cross Will Enter League With Five Representatives in General Council

Those who have been familiar with the great work accomplished by the Red Cross Society during the past five years, and the splendid record of service which has been accomplished by the Society, will be interested to learn the steps which have been taken towards establishing the Red Cross as a permanent organization.

Although prior to the war, Red Cross Societies existed in every civilized country in the world, it was heard of their activities except in the United States of America. The Red Cross was looked upon primarily, except in the United States, as a war organization, to care for sick and wounded soldiers. This limited interpretation of the society's powers has now passed for all time into oblivion.

Why? Because during four and a half years of unparalleled destruction and devastation, the Red Cross has come to be regarded as one of the greatest constructive forces which the world has ever known. On February 22nd, 1919, the most eminent scientists together with leading men of Great Britain, United States, France, Italy and Japan met in conference at Paris, and decided that henceforth the Red Cross must remain as a permanent organization for the prevention of disease, the advancement of public health, and the amelioration of suffering.

Under Article 25 of the League of Nations, each nation which enters the league agrees to establish, maintain and develop in its own country, duly authorized voluntary National Red Cross organizations for the above mentioned purposes.

At Cannes in April last, as an outcome of the above mentioned conference, the League of Red Cross Societies was formed. The league is non-political, non-governmental, non-sectarian.

In June last the parliament of Canada conferred upon the Canadian Red Cross Society, the extension of its charter necessary to enable the society to maintain a permanent peace organization.

The Canadian Red Cross will enter the league with the same distinct recognition as the British Red Cross, and will be entitled to five representatives in the general council of the league. Our representatives at the general council will confer with Red Cross representatives of other countries as to the best methods of combating disease, promoting child welfare, public health and the amelioration of suffering throughout the world. Already as an outcome of the peace organization of the Red Cross the needs of western Canada for increased nursing and medical service, have been laid before the central council of the Canadian Red Cross and steps are being taken to consider how best to meet this need. Sir Arthur Newsholme of the British Red Cross, and representative of the British health authorities at the conference at Cannes, has just visited Toronto to confer with the central executive of the Canadian Red Cross in regard to the peace work of the society and the public recognition of the status conferred upon the Red Cross.

The program of work for Alberta will be made public at a convention to be held on September 30th next, after which a reorganization of the work will take place to enable the people of this province to adapt their activities to the best conditions. Of course the peace work of the society will not include the continuous sewing or demands upon the time of women, which the organization of the Red Cross for war purposes made necessary. It will embrace an organization which will enable branches of the society to meet such emergencies or relief problems as may from time to time arise, and to form a medium for co-ordinating emergency and relief efforts in case of national or international disasters. It will also include the care and assistance, if necessary, of soldiers and their families during the period of repatriation and for some years thereafter; the raising of money for specified purposes; the promotion of a knowledge of first aid and home nursing; assistance in supplying nursing and medical aid for outlying districts and for emergency and relief purposes, and such action to assist in the promotion of public health and the prevention of suffering as from time to time may be recommended by local communities. This work will be carried out in co-operation with local, provincial or dominion health bodies. The Red Cross will also co-operate with and assist the efforts of those national organizations which have for their object the health and welfare of the people.

A national campaign for Red Cross membership will be launched in the late autumn, and will be continued annually thereafter; also a campaign for the formation of junior branches and the enrolment of junior members. Special membership pins will be issued in connection with both these efforts.

It is stated that Messrs. Lever Brothers, of Port Sunlight, England, will shortly make a trial of the 6-hour day, or a 36-hour week, working with double shifts. The morning shift will be from 7 to 1:15 with a break at 8:45; the following week this will become the afternoon shift working four days of 7 1/2 hours and one of 7 hours, leaving Saturday entirely free.

Some men never borrow trouble; they buy it outright.

CANADA'S FIRST JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FORMED

The first joint industrial council to be established in Canada, on lines similar to those suggested in the Whitley report, was organized as the result of a meeting of representatives of the Building Trades' League and the contractors of the city of Toronto, held in the office of the Minister of Labor on March 17, 1919.

The council is to consist of 10 members, the representation to be as follows: Two from the Builders' Exchange, one from the Toronto Society, Domestic, Sanitary and Heating Engineers, one from the International Master Painters' Association, and five from the Building Trades' League.

HOW AUSTRALIAN LABOR REGULATES MINING INDUSTRY

Hours of Labor Reduced to 30 Per Week—Five Days Of Six Hours Each.

The New South Wales Labor Party proposes to carry out the following proposals relating to mining, when they secure control of the government of that Australian state. There is to be state financial support for prospecting parties seeking new fields or exploring old workings; while the government will also erect batteries and other treatment plants in approved districts, and make access to private property for bona fide miners easier than it is at the present time.

The Labor Party proposes that full compensation shall be paid to all persons meeting with accidents in mining. In the case of death, a substantial rate will be paid, while in cases where accidents prevent the worker carrying on his occupation, he is to be paid his full wages during the period of incapacity, all mines are to be nationalized and under the joint control of the men employed in the industry. In taking over the mines from private owners, the only compensation to be paid shall be the actual money invested therein—this to be paid for by interest-bearing bonds.

The management of the mines will then be in the hands of committees in conjunction with the minister of mines, each party appointing an equal number to control the working of the mine. The hours of labor shall be reduced to 30 per week—five days of six hours each. All contract and piece-work shall be abolished, and weekly wages paid instead. In addition, holidays—two weeks yearly—shall be granted the men on full pay, while bathing and dressing accommodation shall be provided at all times.—Exchange.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOR IN OCT.

All Nations Members of International Labor Organization Invited To Send Delegates.

The international labor conference, provided for in the peace treaty, has been called by President Wilson, to meet in Washington, October 29. All nations members of the international labor organization, as defined in article 397 of the peace treaty, and those which probably will become members prior to the conference, have been invited to send delegates.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has been asked by the President to take charge of the arrangements. The international committee of the conference has completed its work in London, and Ambassador Davis has been instructed to invite the committee, in the name of the President, to meet in Washington in September.

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