Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.
ENDORSED BY
Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council.
Hamilton Building Trades Council.
Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labor Council.
Independent Labor Party of Ottawa.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL OTTAWA, ONT.

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

The Canadian Labor Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED

Business Office: 246 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Phone Queen 3092
Editorial Office: JOURNAL BLDG., OTTAWA.
Toronto Office: 106-7-10 PETERKIN BUILDING.
Montreal Office: ROOM 16, MECHANIC'S INST. BUILDING.
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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

LET'S PAY TRIBUTE

MORE than twenty years ago a new-comer to the Organized Labor movement, Mr. P. M. Draper, stepped into office as the secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, entering, after competition, an executive position in what was at that time rightfully named a moribund organization, with finances on the debit side, and its only asset a small crowd of Trades Unionists, enthusiastic and eager to place Canada on her rightful plane.

Direction was needed to give the movement the necessary stimulus, and this was found in the person of the new secretary-treasurer. The standing of the Trades and Labor Congress today, as compared with the days when it consisted of a handful of representatives, chiefly from local eastern centres, may be gauged by the fact that more than nine hundred delegates, representing every section of the Dominion, attended the Hamilton Congress.

From the moment of Draper's entry into office progress was in evidence. Although presidents have come and gone, the same remark applying to other executive officers, the secretary-treasurer is still acclaimed as master of the helm in emphatic manner, testifying to his executive ability, which can best be judged by his long tenure of an elective office.

To no member of the workers' movement have more honors been accorded, both from his own particular union and from the great mass of Organized Labor throughout the Dominion. Secretary-Treasurer Draper was the first representative from this country to the British Trades and Labor Congress, being the unanimous choice of the Guelph Convention. No occasion more than this one shows the true appreciation of his worth, particularly when one realizes that the honor was conferred on him in his absence, the news of his appointment being conveyed to him while he was lying on a bed of sickness, at his home in Ottawa.

Honors to Draper have been continuous, and he has ever been mindful of the sacred responsibility and trust that he first assumed. His latest, and perhaps greatest, honor was his appointment as one of six Labor representatives on the governing body of the International Labor Office recently established at Washington.

It is far more fitting to pay him a tribute today, when he can appreciate it, than to sing his praises in an obituary when he is dead—the tribute in which even his deadly enemies, the "Reds," must concur—that to no man more than Draper can be ascribed the success and high standing the Labor movement has attained in the country of his birth.

What Gompers is to American Labor, Draper is to Canadian, and it is not an idle dream to think of him in years to come presiding over the International Body.

* * *

WORKERS MUST AWAKEN.

THIS is a critical time in the lives of the workers. Labor must awaken and act at once, in order to protect its industrial welfare, in order that it may have the continued well-paid work which it had during the past four years, in order that it may continue to enjoy the comforts which good pay, good hours, and constantly-improving working conditions have enabled it to enjoy, in order that it may continue to hold the high place in the community which it has attained. All of the great progress which it has made is in danger, owing to the actions of unscrupulous, Red-Minded, Black-Hearted, Yellow-Streaked Agitators—would-be imitators of Lenine and Trotsky.

We are not under the impression for a moment that you intend to break away from the policy of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which has safely and sanely guided Canadian labor during the stressing period of reconstruction, but in some quarters the Straight Trade Unionists have taken things for granted, and, failing to attend the meetings of their unions, the "Reds" have been constantly working and agitating and in some cases been successful in transferring the support to the Red Flag. How long are you going to stand for this sort of thing? It is the duty of every Canadian workingman to attend his trade union meetings, and see to it that the every radical move is defeated. Stand by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the American Federation of Labor, and thus will improvements continue, and the already high position of labor in Canada be maintained.

* * *

RAPID EDUCATION.

REPORT is given that the Russian world enlightenment form of government is calling on all subjects to become educated within six months. Although claiming opposition to all form of regal government, they must have found a royal road to learning, as in this country that is considered about a legitimate time for playing hookey. And still we have the isolated finger pointing to this Soviet Utopia.

Employes Will Have Voice in Administration of Canadian Rys.

Premier Borden Makes Important Announcement At Session Of Legislative Board of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Statements of national importance were made by Sir Robert Borden, Hon. N. W. Rowell, and Hon. G. D. Robertson in their addresses of welcome to the members of the Canadian Legislative Board of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen who opened their annual convention at Ottawa on Monday.

Sir Robert Borden told the delegates that the future of state ownership in America would be affected by the success or failure of the administration of the state owned railways in Canada during the next half dozen or dozen years. He believed that the railway employes should have a voice in the administration of the state owned roads and assured the delegates that such a proposal had his deep and sympathetic consideration.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, in referring to the recent international industrial conference in Washington said he was impressed with the practicability of the plan of having world-wide conventions on industrial subjects, and expressed the belief that the success of the first convention of the kind had pointed the way to a similar handling of such problems in the future.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, made the interesting and important statement that reports to the Labor Department showed that at the present time instead of there being a great surplus of labor and much unemployment in Canada there really was more work than men to do it. Victoria, B.C., had a serious labor surplus, but in other Canadian centres the demand for workers exceeded the supply. He also showed that while the unemployment situation was serious this time last year during the period from March 8 to November 22 more than 220,000 men and women had been placed in employment of whom 38 per cent. were returned soldiers.

Mr. W. L. Best, general chairman of the organization, presided, and introduced the speakers. In his introductory remarks he pointed out that the gathering represented between 8,000 and 9,000 locomotive firemen and engine men in Canada and a total membership of 120,000 in the United States. The organization's interest in Canada was shown by the fact that it had invested in Canadian banks $150,000, in Canadian Victory bonds $100,000, and in Canadian provincial and municipal bonds $679,000. This was sufficient to insure that the organization desired the prosperity of every other industry and of every province and municipality in Canada, as such prosperity had a direct effect upon the prosperity of the organization itself. He then introduced Sir Robert Borden, who was given a hearty welcome.

Sir Robert Borden said:

"It is my privilege on behalf of the Government to extend to you a welcome to Ottawa, and to convey our best wishes that this annual gathering may be useful and successful in every way.

"In the early days of my Parliamentary career I had occasion to consider very attentively the character of the organizations established by the various railroad brotherhoods, and ever since I have been impressed with the thoroughness of their system and with the fairness of their procedure for dealing with controversial questions. These organizations must necessarily exercise great power and influence in the policy which they pursue and in the purposes which they undertake. Such power and influence carry with them a corresponding responsibility. I believe that on the whole this responsibility has been fulfilled justly and considerately, having regard to the national interests as a whole.

"History teaches us that every great war has been followed by some period of unrest and disturbance among the peoples of the belligerent nations. Such an outcome seems inevitable, and one is not surprised that such conditions prevail today to a greater or less extent among all the nations which had taken part in the tremendous and world-wide conflict through which we have passed. While Canada has not been wholly free from these tendencies, there is reason to believe that no country in the world has suffered less from them than our Dominion. I am confident that the strong, sound, common sense of the Canadian people will support all authorities, whether federal, provincial or municipal, in maintaining public order, in the just enforcement of the law and in upholding institutions and traditions founded upon ideals of ordered liberty and progress.

"In any country, but especially in a country of vast area and scattered communities, the problem of transportation is all important. The efficiency of transportation in Canada is an essential factor in the national life. Railways, waterways and highways all have their part. From conditions which have gradually developed during many years has arisen the result that about one-half the total railway mileage of Canada is, or shortly will be, in the ownership of the state. You must realize, and I hope you will agree, that this condition emphasizes the importance of devising some means by which this great essential and national activity shall not be interrupted or prejudiced by disputes between employers and employed. Even as between a private corporation operating a great public utility and its employes there should be some more reasonable method than the imposition upon the general public of the inconvenience, the loss and the suffering which are occasioned by strikes. If, between jealous and sometimes antagonistic nations, the principle of settling international disputes by peaceful means has been acknowledged and adopted, surely disputes between employers and employed can be investigated and adjusted by means other than those which may bring upon the whole people distress and suffering comparable to that entailed by war. So far as railways in the ownership of the state are concerned, there is one additional consideration of which you should not lose sight. Those responsible for the administration of state railways are not actuated or influenced therein by any motive of private interest. Their duty is on the one hand to the public whom they serve, and on the other hand to the employes who also serve the same public. So that in this [illegible] employed alike serve the people as a whole.

"The problem of administering about 22,000 miles of railways in this country is one of exceptional moment and difficulty. Upon its successful solution probably depends the success of state ownership not only in Canada but upon the whole North American continent. We must give earnest attention to some means by which the employes shall have just representation in the executive administration of this great system. I ahve given to this question some study in the consideration of the problem as a whole and you may be assured that such a proposal will command my entire sympathy."

Chairman Best, following the Premier, said the railway men in all their organizations were heartily in accord with the principle of state ownership. Twice had they passed resolutions in its favor and he knew that it was the earnest wish of all railway men that the state owned railways should prove 100 per cent. as efficient as any other public utility in Canada. He did not see why there should be any more competition in the operation of railways than there now is in the operation of post offices. He then introduced Mayor Fisher, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the City of Ottawa.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, who followed Mayor Fisher, referred in opening to the importance of the statements made by the Prime Minister in regard to the state owned railways of Canada. Sir Robert's view that the whole success of state ownership on the American continent would be largely affected by the success of the administration of the state owned railways in Canada he specially commended to the serious consideration of his hearers.

Referring particularly to the great international industrial congress at Washington, which he had attended as one of the representatives of the Canadian Government, Hon. Mr. Rowell said he returned from that congress with three outstanding impressions. The first was that of the forty nations represented there, including, in addition to the smaller nations, all the great powers with the exception of Russia, the United States and Germany, there were men of divergent views and divergent races, but all showed a great unanimity when discussing matters affecting the welfare of the toiler and the development of industry.

As a result of this he was impressed with the practicability of bringing together men from all nations in the world to discuss industrial problems, for it was granted that what affected the worker in one country had a similar effect upon workers in others. The late war had taught the lesson that in addition to the national spirit there should also be the international outlook, and all should work internationally upon all problems affecting the workman.

The third impression was that the first international industrial conference had pointed the way and would mark the opening of a new era in the industrial history of humanity.

Hon G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, who was introduced to the gathering as "Brother Gid Robertson," said he had always been a union man and while he was willing to accord full credit to Hon. Mr. Rowell for the great ability he had shown as a representative of the Canadian Government at the Washington industrial conference he thought the fact that the Canadian Minister of Labor, (the other representative of the Canadian Government), carried in his pocket a union card was a strong factor in bringing the Canadian Government representatives and the representatives of organized labor into close and intimate contact.

Mr. Robertson, continuing, pointed out that if the administration of the state-owned railways in Canada was to be successful, and he believed it would be, it would only be so through the loyal co-operation of the men in the six great railway organizations. The Prime Minister's suggestions as to the state-owned roads had been made with force and sincerity, and he commanded to his hearers the admirable relations which had prevailed during the war between the railway organizations and the Canadian Railway War Board.

He urged the railway men to prepare for the future. The progress they had been able to make during the past two years when their wages had been increased more than sixty millions of dollars per year was to some measure due to conditions which no longer exist.

"There are evidences that the next year or two will not be so prosperous as the last two or three," said the Minister impressively "and I urge upon you that in reaching your conclusions you do so only after the most careful and sober thought."

He believed that Canada would come through the period of reconstruction as successfully as any of the warring nations. A year ago the unemployment situation was serious, but during the war there had been no immigration, and he was happy to say that from March 8 last to November 22, the last date for which the Labor Department had reports, 226,000 men and women had been placed in employment in Canada, and of these 38 per cent. were returned soldiers.

"At the present time," he said, "applications for workers in Canada exceed the demands for work. In Victoria, B.C., there is a labor surplus, but in other Canadian centres there really is a shortage." To meet this condition the Labor Department had arranged with the Department of Railways that workers could be transported from centres where there was a labor surplus to other places where employment was more plentiful, and 21,687 such transfers had been made. In conclusion, Hon. Mr. Robertson assured the gathering of the co-operation of the department over which he presides.

The convention embraces members of the Canadian Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen from all over Canada. The officers are as follows:

General chairman, W. L. Best, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, J. Pratt, Toronto; assistant secretary, W. G. Graham, Lindsay, Ont. Provincial vice-chairmen: Alberta, George W. Yeats (acting), Field, B.C., and W. A. Kennedy, Medicine Hat; British Columbia, T. L. Bloomer, Nelson, B. C.; Manitoba, F. W. Nicks, Winnipeg; New Brunswick, W. G. Atkinson, Moncton, N.S., and J. R. Stewart, New Glasgow; Ontario, George E. Crowhurst, Toronto; P. E. I., P. A. Smith, Charlottetown; Quebec, Arthur Germain, Notre Dame de Grace; Saskatchewan, G. A. Hall, Moose Jaw. The directors of the organization are: W. J. Dowell, of Brockville, T. M. Spooner and H. H. Lynch, Winnipeg.

The afternoon session was occupied in receiving and considering the reports of the board's officers. There was no session last evening.

I. L. P. NAMES COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH U. F. O.

Some weeks ago a conference of the United Farmers of Eastern Ontario and representatives of the Independent Labor party was held at Ottawa. The net result of the conference was that a committee of six was appointed to consider the best way of bringing the two parties closer together. The Farmers appointed their representatives at the meeting and the Labor men were asked to appoint their own. On Sunday last at a regular meeting of the Independent Labor party it was decided to co-operate with the United Farmers and the three representatives were appointed as follows: the president of the local branch, Mr. Wm. T. McDowell, and Messrs. J. A. P. Haydon, M.C., and John Cameron.

It is expected that a meeting of the joint committee will be held in the very near future and a plan of action decided upon. During the winter months representatives of the Independent Labor party will be asked to address the various Farmers' Clubs and that exponents of the United Farmers will address meetings of the Independent Labor party.

That the United Farmers are willing to co-operate with the Independent Labor party is everywhere in evidence. At the annual meetings of the United Farmers, resolutions are being passed calling for closer relation between the parties. Neither of the new parties have anything in common with the old bi-parties but an analysis of the platform of the Independent Labor party and that of the United Farmers of Ontario reveals the fact that they have very much in common. That harmony will prevail between the two we have little doubt. However, the committee will have abundant work to do in the way of education amongst the two parties and when the next election comes around it will not be surprising to see the Independent Labor party and the United Farmers in various sections of Ontario holding joint conventions.

O. B. U. RESPONSIBLE FOR WINNIPEG SITUATION.

"The supposedly revolutionary, but really reactionary movement in Winnipeg had left organized labor in that city in the position of being 'shot to pieces'" was the declaration of W. H. Hoop, international organizer of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, in an address to the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, recently. "Any movement which takes one step forward and two back wil have a reactionary result," continued the speaker. Mr. Hoop then referred to the limitations of the views of the One Big Union leaders and blamed them for the position that Winnipeg finds itself in today.

Mr. Hoop is in Edmonton to organize the retail clerks and appealed for the support of the central labor body in bringing the clerks together. He pointed out the potential strength of a strong clerks' organization, and quoted figures to show the relative numbers of those employed in the distributing trades as compared with other lines of work. In Montreal alone, said Mr. Hoop, there are 60,000 retail clerks. Before the upheaval in the Labor movement in Winnipeg, the clerks were joining the union in very large numbers, 3,500 having being affiliated in one month.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers In the Motherland Are Doing.

IRISH STRIKE SETTLED.

The Irish bank dispute between the managements of banking institutions and their clerks, has been settled on a basis of recognition of the right of the clerks' union to negotiate with directors in behalf of its members. The strike of store wages demanded by some being granted and the claims of others referred to arbitration.

MEN TO HAVE VOICE IN MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transportation, announced this week that the railroad executive committee controlling railroads would cease to exist on January 1 and would be replaced by an advisory board consisting of 12 general managers and four representatives of workers.

Unions of railroad workers have agreed, he said, that while Government control lasts no strike concerning wages or conditions of service will be called until one month after notice has meen given the National Wages Board, consisting of four managers, four representatives of workers and four usere of railroads. Disputes relating to wages and conditions of service will be discussed by a central board consisting of five managers and five representatives of unions and, in the event they cannot agree, the matter will be referred to the National Wages Board.

ACTION ON NATIONALIZATION OF MINES POSTPONED.

Postponement of action with regard to the nationalization of the mines of Great Britain was decided upon by the special trades union congress which met at London this week to consider this and other subjects. The congress adopted a resolution deferring a decision on the nationalization issue until February.

In speaking on the subject, J. H. Thomas, Labor Member of Parliament, and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, declared the management of the mines during the war had disgusted the mine owners, irritated the miners and bewildered the public. Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, warned the Government that the miners, even if they were left alone in their position by the other labor interests, would, after February, insist upon nationalization. Should the Government not agree to this, he declared, "constitutional action" would be taken.

Seven hundred and fifty delegates representing over 5,000,000 trade unionists, met in special congress at London this week, J. H. Thomas, Member of Parliament, and Labor leader, being the presiding officer. Discussions will deal with the nationalization of mines, the prices of food, conscription, Russian intervention and unemployment.

THE IRON HAND AT CHATHAM, ONT.

Des Moines Steel Company Dismiss Employes For Joining Union.

An altogether extraordinary state of affairs exists at Chatham, Ont., where the Des Moines Steel Company, flying in the face of Dominion legislation and of the principles admitted by employers at the recent Industrial Conference, have declared a lockout on twenty of their employers, nine of them ex-soldiers, because they joined a local of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers of America.

On Monday afternoon, November 24, the management of the company called in their employes one by one, informed them that they had learned through the newspapers that they had joined a trades union, and gave them the choice of dismissal or withdrawal from the union.

Like the true union men they were, the employes accepted the lockout.

That the only "crime" which rankled in the minds of the management of the steel company was the fact that its employes had dared to exert their rights as British citizens and join a union was betrayed by the admission that the employes' work had been perfectly satisfactory. Unionism in Chatham, however, does not seem to have as full sway as it should, for in their printed statement of their case the employes of the Des Moines Steel Company state that the document does not bear the union label, because this cannot be secured in Chatham.

In an admirable defence of their position our brothers in Chatham quote from the report of the Royal Commission in Industrial Relations, whose several months' work recently terminated, and who go on record in favor of organization in the following emphatic terms:

"On the whole we believe the day has passed when any employer should deny his employes the right to organize. Employers claim that right for themselves, and it is not denied by the workers. There seems to be no reason why the employer should deny like rights to those who are employed by them. We believe the frank acknowledgment of this right by employers will remove one of the most serious causes of unrest. The employers gain nothing by their opposition, because notwithstanding much opposition their employes do organize, and the refusal but creates in their minds a rankling sense of unfairness.

The DesMosines Steel Company's action was taken before any demands whatever had been made, although the employes in the statement of their case say that conditions are far from satisfactory.

Contrast the attitude of this firm with the spirit shown by S. R. Parsons, of the British American Oil Company, who represented the employers at the International Labor Conference in Washington. Mr. Parsons expressed his approval of organization as follows:

"The subject which I will present to you is the employes' right to organize. There can be no question, Mr. Chairman, as to this. This is already in legislation passed by the Dominion Government, and repeated in various acts. When the Labor Board of Appeal, of which I was a member, was appointed about a year ago, it was set forth in the order that in the Dominion of Canada there were two classes of employes engaged in the various industries—those who belonged to the Labor Unions and those who did not—and that there should be no discrimination whatever as between these classes, therefore, Mr. Chairman, I take it for granted that there can be no discussion as to the right of employes to organize."

Here are two more expressions in favor of organization, which the Chatham comrades quote:

Dr. D. E. Stracham, Imperial Oil Works, Sarnia, Ont.—I think we concede collective bargaining. I do not think it is possible to object to collective bargaining, not as a right, but as necessity. To my mind, collective bargaining has grown out of the very conditions in which we find ourselves today. What are these conditions? If our industries had remained as they were a few years ago, with the employer having a half-dozen or a dozen of his men around him, each of whom he knew, and the condition of whose family life he knew, we would not be forced into these terms that have become common, and that are fairly misunderstood at times. Collective bargaining would not then be required. But it has now come as a necessity, not as a right.

Mr. E. G. Henderson, Canada Salt Co., Windsor, Ont.—No man denies the employes' right to organize any more than he would deny the right of any person, the Knights of Columbus, the Masonic Lodge, or any other body.

And, in conclusion, the Dominion Government, by order-in-council passed in July, 1918, enacted the principle that

"All employes have a right to organize in trade unions, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, and through their chosen representatives they should be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay, and other grievances."

In the face of all this the Des Moines Steel Company, with truly mediaeval autocracy, denies the employes the right of organization, by dismissing them as soon as they organize, before even they make any demands of any kind whatever. A. J. Moore, secretary of Local 711, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, 68 King street east, Chatham, Ont., is in charge of arrangements for meetings which the local is holding in order to gain the support and interests of fellow-workers and citizens. We wish our comrades all good luck in their fight, and commend them for standing by the principles of unionism from the outset.

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