

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor

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THE INS AND OUTS OF SUCCESS

What are the ins and outs of a successful organization, whether it be a labor or business organization? What causes success? Is it good will towards everybody, or is it strife, dissension and crooked dealings?

Look at the successful organizations. See what has made them successful. In every successful organization you can always find hard workers. And honest workers. They have made organizations a success only through these workings.

A farmer who is lazy and uses his land year in and year out, without replacing, never lasts. He must keep replacing as he takes out, and so it is with the steady person, whether he is an employer or employee. He must keep plugging away. He can not be idle. He knows by hard work he is going to get further and further on the road to success. He can not afford to loiter on the way. He must hustle while he waits. Nobody ever died from working steadily, but many people have died of laziness. Keep working and you keep your mind clear, and with a clear mind you generally have good health, and good health means everything. Don't always look for holidays. Sure, we must have some rest days, but we do not want nor need too many of them. Too much of anything is not good, whether it is eating, drinking, or working. Everything in proportion and then we must have and will have success.

CONFIDENCE

Confidence is the missing spoke in the wheel of industry today. It is this very confidence that is lacking on the part of a good many employers and employees. They put no confidence in each other's honesty and integrity. But why shouldn't they put a little of this antidote into their methods? Why can't they trust one another? This is the very thing that could correct some of our evils which are continually stirring and upheaving the smoothness of almost every kind of industry. It seems as though nobody wants to put any trust or confidence in the other fellow. It seems as though every one should try the 50-50 method, or, in other words, a little live and let live system. Why can't both sides organize for their mutual benefit?

Why do we have a continual scrap between them? Does anybody or everybody want to have this everlasting fighting, or, in rough, do the other fellow before he does you? It is a disgrace to every peaceable, law-abiding citizen. It is souring on their stomachs. They are disgusted with the whole proceedings. It must end and will end. It is not lasting, neither can it last. It is going to lead to worse conditions than any of us realize. Everyone with any common sense knows that the successful way of ending this continual scrapping is for employers and employees to confer together and try to settle their differences by arbitration.

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SAYS U. F. O. CLASS CONSCIOUS MOVE

J. J. Morrison Declares Almost All Movements in Canada Are Class Movements.

Toronto.—Speaking upon the Class-conscious movement, J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, received an excellent hearing from a large audience in the Labor Temple.

Mr. Morrison sought to remove what he regarded as a misunderstanding of the United Farmers of Ontario.

Mr. Morrison, in touching upon politics, said that when members were elected to the legislative body, the work for the movement which had placed them there was only beginning. He believed a member of a legislature was not much different from any other man. "They do not give you things unless they have to," he said. "We know this by experience."

Mr. Morrison removed all doubt of the character of the U.F.O. movement by stating that it was undoubtedly a class-conscious movement, he continued with the remark that almost all movements of this country were class movements, which, consequently, gave rise to various points of view which were the result of environments.

Predicts a Surprise

Montreal.—"If the Taschereau regime is smashed, it will be smashed by former supporters of the Liberal party," declared Brig-General Chas. A. Smart, Conservative, when addressing a meeting of his constituents in Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Saturday evening during the provincial election campaign.

"There has been a revolution of feeling during the last few months that is going to surprise a few people on election day. Former Liberals on all sides tell me that for the first time they are going to vote Conservative because they are disgusted with the iniquitous regime that has tried to terrorize the province."

The member for Westmount repeated attacks on the government regarding its liquor and good roads policies, the first of which he said had made the government successful bootleggers on a large scale, while the second had brought many municipalities to the verge of bankruptcy.

Incidentally, he attacked the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of Marine and Fisheries in the federal cabinet, who at a Taschereau gathering at Quebec was reported to have said that it was the "sacred duty" of the people to return the Taschereau government to power. "Can you beat that?" exclaimed the member for Westmount. "I think that we can promise Mr. Lapointe that he will hear more of the matter, to his cost."

register he could not make some further provision for their training.

In a written reply the minister gave particulars of the grant—the second which has been made—but added, "I understand that the funds at the committee's disposal, including the second grant of \$500,000, are adequate to meet this form of training, so far as it can now be estimated and I am afraid that there are at present no other openings for which unemployed women could advantageously be trained." It is, unfortunately, true there are no other openings for which women can be trained, but the second grant is very far from being adequate to meet this demand. It will only train five thousand women for three months, and, among the younger sections of the thousands of unemployed women, there are many eager to be trained. In the interests of servantless households this new means of recruiting domestic labor is worthy of encouragement. Over ten thousand women have been already trained, and though at first there was at first no undertaking given to enter domestic service at the end of it, nearly 70 per cent did so and were for the most part successfully absorbed in households throughout the country.

How difficult it would be to take unemployed women without training them to grasp in a moment its work and its routine can perhaps be realized from a few particulars concerning London's unemployed women. Many of them have never lived in a house; one room has been the circuit of their lives—eating, cooking, resting and sleeping; they know nothing of the amenities of family life, of the laying of table-cloths, the meal of several courses, or of the preparation of other than coarse foods. Their ideas of bed making are often most primitive, and the care of many possessions is unknown to them.

The trades in which they have been employed are often rough. In the East End there are at the moment eight hundred unemployed women rope-makers, as many rope firms are working only one week in three. There are three hundred women makers of unholster buttons who have been out of work for two years; many of them are widows with children dependent upon them, and some have been in the trade for thirty years. They have exhausted their unemployment benefits and are existing as best they can on Poor Law relief. In Deptford and Shadwell there are many tinbox makers out of work; in the north and north-west districts of London thousands of women who were employed in the engineering trades during the war have been unable to get work for months past. Recently women have been turned away from the canteens for post-office employees and women who have worked in these canteens for eight or ten years are being dismissed in order to cut down expenses.

Things are as bad, or even worse, in the country, and the case of out-workers or home workers who do not come under the Unemployment Insurance Act and who have had long periods of unemployment is particularly hard. Many women chainmakers at Cradley Heath and lace-makers at Nottingham and women employed in carding hooks and eyes in the Birmingham district who have been out of work for more than a year have had a desperate struggle to live. Not all of these women are old and toil-worn, others are unadaptable, but from the numbers of the young there are still several thousands willing and eager for training.

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BITUMINOUS MINERS MAY SIGN CONTRACT

Agreement With Operators Expected, Possibly Within Two Days.

New York.—The "coal strike bogey" was on the wane today as bituminous operators and labor union chiefs resumed wage negotiations here with the professed belief that they would settle soon.

Settlement would not necessarily mean the signature of a contract, they pointed out. But agreement on wages and working conditions and on duration of contract was in sight, they declared. When it actually was reached the signing would be a mere formality, even though days and weeks elapsed before names were affixed.

As the conference, now hanging upon the recommendations of a sub-committee of 17 began its sixth day, it was generally conceded the miners had withdrawn their demand for a two-year contract, and were ready to sign for one year, dating from the expiration of their present contract, next April 1.

Upon one vital point both parties today seemed in continued agreement, and that was extension of the present scale of \$1.08 a ton for contract miners and \$7.50 per 8-hour shift for day laborers.

LICENSE ALL BARBERS

A deputation comprising Thomas Moore, and B. Merson, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Donald Lear, Ottawa; Jas. Lockwood, Sault Ste. Marie; R. A. Hassel, London, representing the executive and James Marsh, secretary of the Labor Educational section for Ontario saw Premier Drury and asked for the passing of an act under which all barbers must be licensed. A condition of securing a license is to be sober, of good character and free from disease. They also ask that a board of commissioners be appointed to deal with all applications for licenses and fix the fees to be paid, and with complaints that may be preferred in connection with the licenses.

The bill would limit the number of apprentices to one for every two barbers, but every shop shall be entitled to one apprentice. Barber schools and colleges must be designated by proper signs and subject to regulations of the board, from which must issue all barber college licenses.

A student or apprentice must obtain a permit to learn the business, and must produce it when called upon by authorized parties. All barber shops must display the permit of the licensing board.

The Premier promised consideration.

THE LABOR PARTY TAKING STOCK

Ready for Elections. Delegates to London Convention of C. I. P. Unions in Arrears. Protesting in Coal Alleged.

The annual general meeting of the Toronto and District Trades and Labor Council, held in the Labor Temple, was an example of how meetings should be conducted from a business-like and constructive point of view, from the pledging of five new delegates to the final selection of officers for the ensuing year.

Secretary James Watts read a letter from the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party, urging that delegates be sent to its convention in London, Ont., on February 24, in view of the fact that the provincial elections will be held this year, and that the Labor Party will have to face the electorate upon their record as a party in the Legislature.

The most contentious matter brought before the meeting was whether delegates representing unions in arrears should be allowed to vote. The constitution says no, but for some years this regulation has been ignored, and Bert Merson, representing the Street Railwaymen's Union, brought about a decision that last night and in future the constitution must be strictly adhered to. He refused to pay over the cheque for \$138, due from his organization, unless all other unions in arrears did likewise or were not permitted to vote. The result was that a large number of delegates representing defaulting unions were voteless in the election of officers, although their delegates were eligible for election.

Taxation.

In response to a letter from the Municipal Research Bureau, the National, Provincial and Municipal committees of the Council will deal with the question of taxation. Delegate Mance pointing out that the per capita tax is already \$47.

A good deal of harsh criticism was hurled at the heads of the fuel controller and coal dealers, for whom several quite distinctive titles were provided, because of alleged discrimination and the charging of \$18 and \$20 per ton. A motion calling upon the City Council to instruct the M.O.H. to issue free coal orders to homes where there is sickness was carried.

The election of officers resulted as follows: John Young, president (re-election); R. H. Cox, vice-president; John Munro, treasurer; W. Cribben, financial secretary; James Watt, recording secretary; H. Woodrow, tyler; James Simpson, B. Merson, and J. Scott, trustees; W. Fordham, B. Merson, J. Simpson, and H. Loan, executive committee; B. Merson and J. Simpson, representatives on the Exhibition Board.

WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN HAVING A HARD TIME OF IT

Although Official Figures Show Less, it is Said That 250,000 Are Now Workless.

London (By Mail).—The outlook for the unemployed women throughout Great Britain is becoming daily more serious. According to the official figures there were on December 4th, 189,900 women registered at the Employment Exchanges as out of work, an increase of 13,900 on the October returns. This figure is far from representing the total of unemployed women, who, at a rough estimate, probably number about a quarter of a million.

According to a correspondent in The Times, householders are daily crying out for domestic servants and every time the figure of women's unemployment are printed, letters pour in from overworked mothers who cannot obtain domestic help and who find it an added irritation that unemployed factory workers should not at once seek the oldest form of women's work. It is hard not to sympathize with them, but there is more than one side to the question. Before the war the factory workers would not for a moment have been considered as a possible domestic servant. The household worker was of a gentler class; the factory worker was herself usually the child of factory hands or unskilled laborers. The idea of recruiting workers from these girls is a new one. It has been done, with the aid of a brief training, in spite of many difficulties, by the Central Committee on Women's Employment, supplemented by a government contribution; but that training will have to cease on March 1st unless the minister of labor can see his way to the allocation of a further grant.

Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck on December 6th asked Sir Montague Barlow, whether in view of the thousands of women on the live

POSTMEN HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET

Members of the Federated Letter Carriers Association, Branch Number Two, held their annual banquet at the Bank Hotel, Hull, one of the features of the evening's program was a radio concert broadcasted from the J. R. Booth, Jr., Ottawa station, which was received on a specially installed receiving set. Other items on the entertainment programme included a performance by Messrs. H. E. Evans, G. E. Wright, Jack Neville, E. Lee, E. Watkins, M. Harndine, Paul Charbonneau, Paul Martin, Paul Marino, Eng. Bryere, L. Lachance and J. Higgerty.

Mr. J. E. Fautoux was the toast master of the evening and was assisted by Mr. T. A. Ledoux, organizer. The toast to the King was proposed by Messrs. J. J. Fair and J. Larue. Coupled with the toast to Our Country were the names of Dr. J. E. Fontaine, M.P., Mr. H. B. McGivern, M.P., and Mr. E. R. E. Chevrier, M.P. The toast to the Post Master General was proposed by Messrs. G. McGuire and I. Chateaufort.

The Ottawa Post Master was also toasted by Messrs. George Kelly and E. Lemire. Other toasts to Our Heroes, the Federated Letter Carriers' Association of Canada, the Ladies and the Press, were proposed by Messrs. Dick Walters, Paul Charbonneau, P. J. Leonard, M. E. Bourdresault, M. G. Parrie, N. Gauthier.

"My Heart Would Palpitate, I Had Weak Spells"

Mrs. L. Whiting, 202 King St. West, Brockville, Ont., writes:—

"I took very sick with my nerves and stomach, and seemed to be all run down. At times my heart would flutter and palpitate so and I would take such weak spells in the pit of my stomach that I sometimes thought I would never get better. I had almost given up hope when a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I did not stop until I had taken twenty-five boxes. It has done wonders for me and I want to recommend it to everyone."

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