

O. B. U. FORM OF ORGANIZATION NOT FEASIBLE AND RANK AND FILE DEMAND CRAFT UNIONS SIMILAR TO INT

As the Canadian Labor Press has repeatedly stated, the Labor movement is as progressive as its members make it. The leading "ravings of the rank and file" are the "chairs" notwithstanding. The International Trades Union movement, founded on sound principles, has moved and is moving as rapidly as the rank and file will permit. And the leaders of the One Big Union are finding that the rank and file in that fixate are not willing to travel as fast as they desire.

When the One Big Union came into being in the spring of 1919, the workers were promised the Utopia. The rank and file, the surety, joined this movement. Beautiful pictures were painted by the glib front-rankers in the new movement, and many workers dreamed of the increasing burden of the high cost of living, shouted and cheered at the new declarations. The One Big Union leaders thought that they were doing for the workers when in reality they were shouting for "thicker soup," as we once heard a progressive declare in the ranks of the One Big Union. The hands have moved round the clock and we find the workers in the One Big Union pursuing the same course as the rank and file in the International Trades Union movement. In the last issue of an official organ of the One Big Union, V. H. Midgley, general secretary, has declared that he announces the members and officers of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of the One Big Union becomers of the International Trades Union organization run their own affairs. The lumber workers have their own organization, issue their own membership cards, and elect their own officers. They have adopted the O. B. U. button and form of receipt, but otherwise there is little difference in the rank and file of the International Union and the O. B. U. The general secretary of the O. B. U. lays it down that this is all wrong. "The Lumber workers," he says, "are a real special organization. The country and over-arching has taken place, and competition between the lumber workers has occurred." He also says: "The railroads may need a separate organization from coast to coast. This may require special executive officers who are conversant with railroad work to deal with their affairs over the entire system." The members of the general council have been asked to prove that the International Trades Union movement has been founded on "a basis of these special officers can be

The International Seamen's Congress at Brussels, last week, adopted a motion to the effect that in order to prevent future wars the seamen will refuse to transport troops and munitions. This measure is intended to prevent international conflict, the seamen's delegates refusing to transport troops and munitions.

The embargo on the export of coal recently declared by Hon. F. C. Carvell, fuel commissioner and chairman of the Dominion Railway commission, is to be modified so as to permit at least some exportation from the province of Nova Scotia, according to the statement of the miners' union officials and opera-

DIRTY TACTICS OF THE ONE BIG UNION AT WINNIPEG DURING JOINT DEBATE

Last week a joint debate of the respective merits of the International Trades Union movement and the one Big Union was scheduled to take place at Winnipeg. The International unions chose Wm. Hopp, president of the C.I.O., and the council and Robert C. McCutcheon, of the Boilermakers' Union, as their representatives, while Joe Knight and John Houston took the platform for the one Big Union. Hopp was affiliated as chairman. The meeting assembled as per schedule, and Hopp, in his opening remarks, heard: The O.B.U. element "packed" the meeting and suppressed free speech by the use of their tactics. The International Trades Union movement were not given an opportunity to be heard. The procedure is to be expected from the O.B.U. Its leaders shout about the right of free speech, declaring that there is no freedom of speech in Canada. They do not believe in H

themselves—unless the speakers think as they do. Sort of Lenin and Trotsky with them. Think as I do: The meeting has had beneficial results so far as the International unions are concerned, many of the thinking and planning of the O.B.U. tactics, and have since thrown in their lot with the movement. The O.B.U. element were not content with their position, but made a violent assault on Wm. Hopp at the conclusion of the meeting and kicked him off the platform.

These tactics may be to the liking of the O.B.U. but certainly they are not tolerated by the thinking workers of Canada or any other country except, perhaps, Russia. The Trades Union movement has nothing to hide, but the O.B.U. leaders must fear the attack of free speech and will enhance the suppression of free speech

A political cartoon by Peter Sutherland. On the left, a man wearing a cap and overalls with "ORGANIZED LABOUR" written on them is walking. He has a speech bubble that says "HIS PRINCIPLES FAIRLY NIFF!". On the right, a large onion character wearing overalls with "ONE BIG UNION" written on them is walking, carrying a flag that says "O.B.U.". The background is simple with some clouds and a signature "PETER SUTHERLAND" at the bottom right.

Drawn Exclusively for the Canadian Labor Press by our own cartoonist.

Labor Dept. Receives Initial Applications.

Since the Mothers' Pensions Commission has been actually named the applications have been pouring in to the Department of Labor of Ontario. Hundreds are already on file, and it is anticipated that the number will run into the thousands for the preliminary applications.

The first meeting of the commission will be called by the Hon. Mr. Rolfe, Minister of Labor, who will formally name the chairman and vice-chairman of the board. The chairman, as has already been announced, is the Rev. P. Bryce. The vice-chairman is yet to be selected. Having constituted the officers, the commission will be given by the minister the data and applications now on hand, and the business of appointing an executive staff in-

William Adamson, labor member of Parliament, and Henry Godwin, leader of the transport workers, have been chosen by the council in action of the Triple Alliance of the French Socialist parties to go to Paris and consult leaders of French labor and the chiefs of the French Socialist parties relative to their attitude toward Russia. The council has also decided to send representatives throughout Great Britain to supply information regarding munitions upon which they are now working or transporting.

The action of the council of action in sending representatives to Paris is to secure a common understanding between the labor forces of the British Empire and to take a view to co-operating to prevent war against Russia.

Secretary-Treasurer Boyer, Chicago, international broom and whisk makers' union, announces that during the past year 100 per cent. of the membership secured wage increases and improved working conditions, in most instances without a strike or lengthy controversy.

The Telephone: "I'm going to cost you more."
Householder: "Why?"
The Telephone: "Oh, the usual reason — increased efficiency." — Punch.

Federal Union No. 66.

To All Whom It May Concern:

The Canadian Labor Press has kindly placed these two columns at the disposal of the Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa. Here we expect to keep our members informed of the activities and aims of the A.F.E. of O. in various ways and means of improving the Civil Service as a whole; explain in a series of articles the significance and operation of several subjects as Whitley Councils, Boards of Hearing and Appeal, Superannuation, Co-operative Buying, Federal Employees' Compensation Act, Proportional Representation, Minimum Wage, Rights of Women in Civil Service, Civil Servants and Politics, and so forth. What the service has to contend with in other countries, and how they are contending will be flashed on the screen from time to time with a view not only to widening our own outlook, but also to profiting by the other fellow's experience. But please remember that these two columns are not the private property of an almighty editor or even of a competent editorial staff, but belong equally to all who join the A.F.E. of O. and should be freely utilized to such for questioning, explaining and contributing timely comments. Like a far Greater Adventure than Death! Then let's all take a hand in it. Down with timid conversation and mental stagnation. Come on, in the water's fine!

the fact that we were armed with a wooden sword and a tin hat; but we were not commensurate with our laborer and that patience ceases to be a virtue when it is easily abused and is supposed to end. We have decided upon a new weapon, the most appropriate weapons in future and so straight forward—and win out!

We note, dear Brother, that you claim a heap of credit for a Board of Healing and Representation. This board is a little bit of a joke and a few knot-holes. It is not stronger enough, however, to do the labors you expect of it. It is not a White House Council. You must study up on the White House!

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The above amount will be paid to anyone producing evidence proving that any official weekly labor newspaper has a sworn paid circulation in Canada equal to that of the Canadian Labor Press.

ly newspaper has a sworn paid circulation in Canada equal to one-half the circulation of the Canadian Labor Press.

The only condition that the newspapers must be the official organ of some branch of the International Trades Union Movement and that circulation

\$16.84 Average Cost During Month of July.

The price movement was again marked by decreases in wholesale prices of many materials and seasonable changes in foods, some of which were increases and some decreases, says the Labor Gazette. The net result was another decline in the index number of wholesale prices, which fell to 348.5 for July, 1919, from 350.5 for June, 1919, 356.9 for May, 294.9 for July, 1918, and 134.6 for July, 1914. The chief decreases for the month were in grain, oil, and wool. Prices of lumber and millable lumber, with increases in livestock and meats, butter and eggs, sugar, coal and coke, some building materials and some chemicals.

In retail prices, the average cost of family budget of staple foods in some cities was \$10.00 for the middle of July as compared with \$16.92 for the middle of June, \$13.17 in July, 1918, and \$7.45 in July, 1914. The largest food for the month was in potatoes.

Delegates of the Miners' Federation met in conference on Friday to consider the Government's reply to their demand for reduction of 14 shillings and twopence per ton in the selling price of coal and two shillings per shift increase of wages per adult miner. Smillie, the federation's president, had returned a blank refusal to their claim and they decided to go to the strike to decide the next step. By 163 votes against 2, a resolution was passed ordering the executive to make the miners' case known to the Government of all coal fields, the minority representing the view that the demand for a decrease in the selling price of coal should be dropped. A vote of 163 to 100 was taken for the demand for 14 shillings wages ad adult substituted.

Ballot papers will be returned by August 29th, and the dropping of the strike will be decided. In the event of a national stoppage of the coal mining industry will commence on expiration of 14 days' notice from the day the vote is taken. The executive has decided to ask the two other parties to the Industrial Triple Alliance, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Union, to co-operate with the miners in event of a national stoppage. Finally, the conference strongly recommended the members to vote in favor of strike.

The annual picnic of the various branches of the I.L.P. throughout the province will be held at Wabasso Park, near Hamilton, on Saturday, August 21. Hon. Walter Kello and a number of the Labor members in the Legislature will be present and will deliver addresses. Premier Drury was expected to be present, but owing to a previous engagement in Preston, will not appear at the gathering.

Wages of creases ranging all the way from 50 to 100 per cent. are being sought by trainmen of the Western Railway of Canada division, and the men have begun to press their claims before the Board of Railway Conciliation at Winnipeg.

A preliminary hearing of the case was held this morning when David Campbell, Winnipeg, appeared for the company, and Isaac Pitblado, K.C., attended as representative of the company.

The men are asking for an increase of 100 per cent. on the cost of living since 1916. E. H. Cooke, chairman of trainmen, and Moses Jaw, announced as the closest the men will get to a trainmen's make any definite statement as to the exact increase sought. He said that the demand was not less than 100 per cent. but might go as high as 100 per cent.

No information as to the stand of the company could be obtained. The men are expected to be on strike any last week or longer.

Profits earned at the rate of 65.9 per cent per annum on the paid-up stock of the society was reported at the semi-annual meeting of the Brant Farmers' Co-Operative Society. Earnings were \$50,570 for the six months, an increase of \$51,941 over the six months of the preceding year. The net surplus was \$2,439, on a paid up capital of \$7,735. The profits are retained for use in the society's business as a reserve, the annual dividend being usually at the rate of 6 per cent.

"Those who undertake to construct statements of principles and the creation of programmes for the improvement of industrial conditions must some day come to realise that the object can not be achieved by the writing of essays and that industrial wrongs can not be removed without offending those who are engaged in the perpetuation of such wrongs or without dislodging them from the authoritative position they seek to maintain."

Durham, since last week the Cornwall Trades and Labor Council was granted a charter by the Trades and Labor Council of the Toronto District. In Cornwall have made wonderful progress during the past year and have today one of the best labor unions in the Dominion of Canada. It is little more than a year since the first union was organized, yet they have secured for themselves their wage standards and maintain 100 per cent. organizations. They have also succeeded in electing a full slate to the City Council and have eight of the twelve councillors thereon. The union has also succeeded in becoming organized at Cornwall is the paper-makers and we are credibly informed that the textile workers are also organized. Other organizations in the factory town are textile workers, electrical and mechanical engineers, carpenters, painters, bricklayers and stone masons, and a federal union of general workers. The union is now preparing a purpose celebrating on Labor Day, and a live committee is on the job to make sure the event is a success.

On September 5 in Hamilton, the annual assembly of the Ontario Bricklayers and Masons conference board will be held when about 20 delegates, representing the 32 provincial local units, under the jurisdiction of the International union, will be on hand. Local No. 1 is leaving no stone unturned to insure unequalled success and a convention committee has been named to prepare for the big event. Business Agent Frank Woods and James S. Barker are the hosts. It is the first time in 15 years that the conference has been held at Hamilton and a hearty welcome is assured to the visiting delegates, during the four days. The local hosts are J. W. MacLeod and Walter Thorne, both of Hamilton, are respectively president and secretary-treasurer of the

With the adoption of resolutions by the teamsters' and chauffeurs' unions authorizing the truckmen to go back to work on all lines of the postoffice plant, the New York teamsters' strike is practically a dead end.

Despite this vote, a large number of the teamsters, on arriving at the piers and finding the longshoremen's strike still on, refused to re-embark until the latter had agreed.

It is believed that, although the truckmen have returned, the real fight between union and non-union labor has been merely deferred, and when the postoffice plant is back with the longshoremen ex-posed next month, longshoremen are expected for a closed shop and increased wages. A friendly conference of both sides is expected, because the demands which the longshoremen are now drafting up it is believed that the steamship companies will refuse both to meet and to grant.

meantime the longshoremen are saying that if their terms are not agreed to by October 1, they will inaugurate a strike that will de-

Montreal Cotton Manufacturer Lets in Some Light on the Manipulation Taking Place For Which the Workers Must Pay—Reasonable to Suppose Some Juggling Follows Wage Increases.

The pressing need of co-operating buying and selling is illustrated by a statement by a leading cotton manufacturer of Montreal last week. "We are giving evidence on the increased freight rates but incidentally we let some light on the manipulation that is taking place all the way from Winnipeg—\$3.95. He adds 50 per cent to the wholesaler's selling price and 50 per cent to the freight bill, or in all \$58.10. In other words, the cost of the cotton is \$774.48. Out of this selling price the railways have actually taken only \$11.71-2-3. Out of the cost of cotton, the wholesaler has paid \$18.87 on account of freight rates."

As wages increase, he says that the cost of doing business "may become a large increase in the price charged by retailers to their goods."

"Take a shipment of 1500 yards cotton goods weighing 500 gross and 450 pounds net," said. "First we will move it on the Montreal mill to the Toronto wholesaler. Then from Toronto to a Winnipeg retailer."

"The freight in, in say 1-2. The existing freight rate of 1-3 cents per hundred pounds is \$2.75 1-2. The Toronto wholesaler pays, therefore, \$432.75 1-2 for the goods. The retailer adds 20 per cent to the mill price, and 30 cent to the freight bill to arrive his selling price of \$597.37."

"Next the Winnipeg retailer pays \$432.58 instead of \$430. The wholesaler now adds 'his twenty per cent to our slightly increased cost, and also to his slightly increased freight bill (\$2.1-1 instead of \$2.0-1). He then arrives at a price of \$551.91 for the goods."

"Next, the Winnipeg retailer adds fifty per cent to his own freight bill from Toronto to Winnipeg, which has risen from \$1.00 to \$1.75. The price to the consumer is now \$785.97. In other words, although the mill price has risen only from \$420 to \$422.58, the price to the public has risen an advance from \$540 to \$785.97."

"The retailer will also receive only \$4.95 more than under the present rate; but the public pays on these 2,500 yards \$148 cents more on account of freight."