

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor



Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

The Canadian Labor Press

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
 PUBLISHED BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED
 A NATIONAL SANE LABOR PAPER.
 Ottawa Office: 134 Queen Street. Toronto Office: 79 Adelaide St. East. Montreal Office: Room 26, 223 St. James Street.
 Phone: Queen 751. Phone: Main 4122.

AFTER THE BATTLE WAS OVER

The Canadian Labor Press expected that the post-Convention number of The Worker would be amusing, and it came entirely up to expectations. The editor of the paper has a sad predicament on his hands in an endeavour to vindicate The Workers' Party of Canada for not carrying the day at the recent Convention of The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. There is loud weeping and gnashing of teeth in the ranks of the Communists, but, as is usual in such cases, they lay the blame at somebody else's door. They designate the Executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress as the "Moore-Draper" machine, instead of analyzing their own organization and discovering that they are nothing but disgruntled radical agitators instead of constructive labor men. The Workers' Party of Canada prefer to set themselves up as martyrs to a cause and dominated by a party which they have chosen to call "The Moore-Draper" machine.

Events during the past month have considerably brightened immigration prospects, not the least of which is the appointment of a Dominion Minister of Immigration and Colonization in the person of the Hon. Mr. J. A. Robb.

Mr. Robb relinquishes the portfolio of Trade and Commerce to take up that of Immigration. For fifteen years he has been a member of Parliament and since the formation of the King Government a member of the Cabinet. During his tenure of office he has shown considerable activity, visiting Australia in an effort to improve trade relations as well as Great Britain in connection with other matters.

There is now every reason to expect that the Government has fully awakened to the importance of colonization and will embark on a more vigorous immigration policy in keeping with the needs and opportunities of the country. Mr. Robb's remarks in the House on the subject of immigration and the active settlement of the West indicate that he fully realizes the importance of developing the unsettled agricultural lands as well as the needs for the attraction of other classes of immigrants, while at the same time they showed his strong conviction that hardy men and women of our own kindred stocks—men who possess energy, courage and determination—have every opportunity of success.

STARTLING CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG CHILD WORKERS

Child Workers on Maryland Truck Farms are Studied in Recent Report Studied by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau.

This report is the second of a series on rural child labor being carried on by the Bureau under the direction of Ellen Nathalie Matthews, director of its industrial division.

Four Maryland counties are included in the study, Anne Arundel (near Baltimore, Wisconsin, Somerset, and Eight hundred and eight white and negro children in Anne Arundel county who had done farm work during the year preceding the study and 839 children on the Eastern shore were interviewed.

The chief findings of the report are:

Over 90 per cent of the children enrolled in the schools in the truck farming areas of the Eastern Shore had worked on the truck farms within the year preceding the inquiry. A large proportion of these children in Anne Arundel county work on the farms. In the Eastern Shore localities the workers are chiefly farmers' children. In the Anne Arundel area

there are also large numbers of hired workers, some of them white children who migrate from Baltimore for seasonal farm work.

Most children under 10 years of age work a short day at simple kinds of work, and for only a few days or weeks during the year. Most white girls do little more work than the young children, but some of the older negro girls and a large proportion of white and negro boys 12 years of age or over do a great variety of work and many work 9 or 10 hours a day. A working day of nine hours or more on the last day worked was reported by one-half of the boys studied in both regions.

The work of these children included not only picking berries and hoeing vegetables, but also plowing, harrowing, machine cultivating and some kinds of machine transplanting. Such work in conjunction with long hours was reported by many of the boys 12 years or over.

Loss of schooling on account of farm work was suffered by a majority of the children in both areas according to reports made by their parents, nearly one-fifth of the white children had been absent for farm work six or more school weeks during the preceding school year.

Serious problems both in lack of schooling and undesirable living conditions were presented in the cases of migratory child workers in Anne Arundel county. The majority of these children lose from 4 to 6 weeks at the end of the school term in order to go out on the truck farms. Over two-thirds of those included in the study were retarded in school, about twice the average rate for city children of their age.

According to the report: "The housing provided for migratory truck-farm workers in these localities is so unsatisfactory that it appears to call for some public supervision."

In describing these housing conditions, the report states:

"Seasonal workers are housed by the farm owners on their own land in what are referred to locally as camps. Most of the camps contained but one building, known as the 'shanty' which served as sleeping quarters for the workers. In most camps it was weatherbeaten or unpainted and the windows usually lacked either glass or shutters or both. As a rule there was but one room on each floor, with stairs on the outside leading to the upper room. In some a partition divided the lower floor, which was about 25 by 30 feet, into two rooms. On each side of a narrow aisle down the centre of the room the floor was divided into sections or pens, by boards 10 or 12 inches in height. Each pen was about 6 feet long and from 4 to 6 feet wide and covered with straw for a mattress. Each family was allotted one of these pens, the larger families sometimes securing those 6 feet in width. Many of the shanties containing two such rooms used for sleeping purposes were often occupied by from 30 to 50 persons of both sexes and all ages. Little attention was given to sanitation and in a number of cases the danger of pollution of the water supply was great."

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, During the Month of August, 1923.

During the month of August the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between (1) the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Timmins, Ont., McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines, Schumacher, Ont., and Dome Mines, Limited, South orcupine, Ont., and certain of their respective employees being miners, members of Porcupine Mine Workers' Union; and (2) the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and certain of its employees being members of various unions employed in the production and distribution of electricity and gas.

Applications Received. During the month four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows: (1) from employees of the Great Northern Railway Company being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. No Board was established to deal with this matter as it was held not to

be a dispute within the meaning of the statute.

(2) From Employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, being members of Divisions No. 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

A Board was established and the following members were appointed: Mr. A. M. Pound, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. A. G. McCandless and R. P. Pettipiece, both of Vancouver, B.C., nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

(3) From certain employees of various railways members of the Railway Association of Canada including the Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway, being maintenance of way employees and railway shop laborers including bridge and building employees, trackmen, pumpmen, pump repairmen, signalmen, track watchmen, shop laborers and others, represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers.

A Board was established and the following members were appointed: Messrs. R. T. Riley, Winnipeg, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of way employees and employees respectively. A chairman had not been appointed at the end of the month.

(4) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, train dispatchers, traffic supervisors and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. With reference to this dispute a Board had not been established at the end of the month.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

Reference was made in the August issue of the Labor Gazette to the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Electric Commissioners and certain of their employees being linemen, groundmen, and others concerned in the work of power transmission and distribution, members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation met in Toronto during the month of August. Application was made to the Supreme Court of Ontario by the Toronto Electric Commissioners for an injunction order to restrain the Board from proceeding with the inquiry on the grounds that it was not within their jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament to apply the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to municipal employees. The application of the Toronto Electric Commissioners to the Court also disputed the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The application of the Toronto Electric Commission was heard by Mr. Justice Orde in the Supreme Court of Ontario, and an interim injunction was granted on August 31.

Neptune Meter Co., Limited

1195 KING ST., WEST

TRIDENT METERS
 "Made in Canada."

Toronto - Ont.

E. D. Smith & Sons LIMITED

Manufacturers Pure Jams Etc.
 Nurserymen, Fruit Growers and Shippers.
 WINONA - ONT.

PROTECT YOUR WEEKLY WAGES

For the Best in ACCIDENT and SICKNESS INSURANCE Apply to THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

26 ADELAIDE STREET WEST TORONTO

the judgment being to the effect that the Board was restrained from interfering with the business of the Commission, having no power to enter upon the premises of the plaintiffs or examine their works or exercise any of those powers conferred on such a Board by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Board, moreover, had no authority to enforce the attendance of witnesses or the production of books, papers, etc., being limited in its powers to an investigation of a voluntary character. The effect of this judgment and the further procedure in connection therewith before the court was under consideration at the end of the month.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS IN INDIAN MINES.

During the last session the Legislative Assembly at Delhi passed a law dealing with the workers in Indian mines. The new law fixes the maximum number of working hours per week for above ground miners at 60, and for underground miners at 54. It also prohibits the employment of children under 13 and provides for a weekly day of rest. The Government of India has further addressed a circular letter to the mine-owners asking when they will dispense with the services of women in mines, and proposing the introduction of the shift system. In view of the backward conditions generally prevailing in the Far East, this may be regarded as good progress.

JAPAN'S HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Japanese Government is drafting a plan for health insurance. 50 insurance offices will at once be established, and additional ones later on when the need arises. Insurance will be optional for workers in small concerns, but compulsory for those working in factories employing more than 300 employees.

PRESS CORRUPTION IN THE U.S.A.

The West Virginia Coal Operators (owners) have spent money in tainting the reports of the Associated

Press and various other Press Services in America. The correspondent of the "New York Herald" is said to have received 100 dollars a week from the operators during the Blizzard trial (Blizzard was tried for killing during a riot of one of the mine officials).

THE FUTURE OF THE "NEW YORK CALL."

The "New York Call," which has hitherto represented only the Socialist Party, is to be turned over to a new corporation, to be composed of several labor unions and its present owners.

FARMER-LABOR RESOLUTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO A. F. OF L.

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor will submit a resolution respecting the Farmer-Labor Party to the A. F. of L. convention of Labor. The resolution declares that organized labor in Minnesota has "demonstrated fully the possibility of independent working class political action and have thereby rendered impotent the heretofore second largest political party, namely, the democrat party, and that it 'urges . . . the American Federation of Labor to modify its former policy and amend its constitution' in such wise as to remove all possible hindrances to the organizing of a distinct political party of the organized workers and farmers.

THE AMERICAN LUMBER TRUST.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association consists of 11 regional associations, which comprise practically all the lumber employers, large and small, of the United States, as well as those individuals and corporations that control nearly all the privately owned standing timber. The ownership of the standing timber and the huge areas of land upon which it grows was long since concentrated in the hands of a few powerful holders, who are closely associated by interlocking directorates, etc. The Federal Trust Commission has months since made a series of reports

to Congress on the activities of the Lumber Trust, but these reports have not been published and no action has been taken.

THE THREATENED HARD COAL STRIKE.

In order to avert the impending hard coal strike, the United Mine Workers propose that the numerous spies in the service of the employers be removed, and that the check-off system be recognized; but, if the employers refuse to accept the latter proposal, the miners are willing to substitute for it the abolition of the employers' check-off system, that is to say, deductions made from miners' wages for a variety of purposes determined by the employers only.

LARGEST TRADE UNION IN THE WORLD.

The German Metal Workers' Union has just published its report for 1922. It contains no less than 1,624,000 members, or 20% of the (approximately) 8 million German trade

unionists affiliated with Amsterdam 32 different branches of the metal industry are amalgamated within the union. The strongest of the branches is that of the locksmiths with 354,000 members, while the weakest is that of the tin-smelters with a little over 800 members. Total income of the union amount to 2536 millions of marks, 781 millions of which is the property of the local branches. 452 millions of marks have been disbursed for strike and other kinds of benefits. The Union has expended 211,800,000 marks on education; during the last few years short courses for Works' Councilors lasting from 17 to 21 days, have been organized in the various districts and have yielded very satisfactory results. The Union publishes 4 newspapers, one general paper for women, one for young men, one for Works' Councilors, Metal-workers Gazette, and weekly circulation of the greatest labour paper in 1922 this paper, 10 millions of marks.

CLEANTOWELS

Are a necessity in every office. Ask your Business Friends if our service is not first-class. Try us.

Toronto Sanitary Towel Supply Co.
 9-15 McCAUL STREET TORONTO
 PHONE: ADEL. 1130.

Are You Wearing a Whole Suit of Underwear?

You wouldn't buy underwear with holes in them. Why wear them that way?

ONTARIO Super-Service keeps them always perfect, and gives you another season's wear—with comfort.

PHONE MAIN 4821



SEMI-FINISH does all the washing and most of the ironing.



Phone Parkdale 5280. 1123-1125 Dundas St. West, Toronto, Ont.

NEW METHOD SERVICE

Does Delight Through Plant Conditions That Are Right WE KNOW HOW We Darn Your Socks, Sew On Buttons And Do Your Mending. NO CHARGE.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY, TORONTO
 PHONE MAIN 7486 Soft Water Washing

JOHN W. ARNOTT, Manager. Phone Carling 25

HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY CO.

31-33-35-37 CHAMBERLAIN AVE. OTTAWA, ONT.

THE BAKER LAUNDRY LIMITED

300 Lisgar Street, Ottawa

PHONE QUEEN 1312

HULL IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES LTD.

HULL, CANADA. PATENTEES OF CHROMITE HEAT RESISTING GRATE BARS. Steel Castings. Manganese. Chrome Nickel. Forged Balls. Mill Lining. Shovels and Dies.

Tel. Main 1302-2886.

Cunningham & Wells, Limited

Cartage Contractors. Office, 51 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

Dominion Paint Works Limited

Factory, Walkerville, Canada. PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS. OFFICES: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Vancouver.

YOU CAN NOW GET

EKERS' I.P. ALE

OF THE OLD QUALITY

With our largely increased capacity you can be assured that you will get EKERS' I.P. ALE in the choicest old condition.

The National Breweries, Limited



HAUGH BRAND KIDDLE GARMENTS

Strong, Durable, Neat and Easy for Mother to Wash.

Manufactured and Guaranteed by

J. A. HAUGH MFG. CO. LIMITED

474 BATHURST STREET, TORONTO