

Trades and Labor Council

LIBRARY BOARD WAS UNDER FIRE

James Simpson Says Some Members Are Nothing But Fizzles.

MISS CARRUTHERS' NOTE

Teacher Objected to Statements Credited to Labor Council's Representative.

A sensation was created at the meeting of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council last night when a letter was read from Lillian A. Carruthers of the Toronto public school staff in which she charged Thos. Banton, the representative of labor on the Toronto Library Board, with casting a slur on the school teachers of Toronto. She alleged that Mr. Banton, in a deputation which had waited on Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, in regard to the proposed change in library boards, giving teachers a bigger representation, had intimated that teachers did not have sufficient business ability to sit on library boards.

In her letter Miss Carruthers intimated Dr. McKay of the technical school, as a teacher against whom such an assertion would be a libel and insult, and declared that it was particularly unfortunate that the matter had arisen in view of the fact that the Women Teachers' Association, with a membership of 300, were negotiating for a charter of affiliation.

Miss Carruthers concluded by demanding that the labor council disapprove of the attitude taken by their representative against the teachers, and especially his assertion that the teachers lacked sufficient business ability, "Unfair Control."

Mr. Banton, who appeared before the council to answer the charge, denied absolutely that he had made any reflection on the business ability of teachers, and that Miss Carruthers was mistaken in thinking he had. He had declared that organized labor was not in favor of teachers being placed in control of the library board, and he still contended that having six teachers on a board composed of nine members was giving them an unfair control.

Hon. Dr. Pyne had stated that there were a number of books on the shelves of the library that should never have been allowed to get there, and this as an argument in placing the teachers on the board. When it was taken into consideration that a staff of trained men and women have full charge of the selection of books, a task which the members of the library board could not attempt unless prepared to give all their time to it, and that the library board confines itself solely to business management, the absurdity of such an argument could readily be seen.

Was This One? Fred Bancroft stated that he had obtained a book on workers' compensation at the Toronto library, and wondered if Dr. Pyne considered that as one of the books unfit to be on the library shelves.

The declaration was made by Joseph Marks that the present library boards of the province were composed not of the men best suited for the post, but of those who possessed the most political influence in obtaining the plum. He considered having six teachers on the Toronto board would certainly be an improvement over such men as these.

Warm Criticism. Probably the worst criticism ever made against the Toronto library board was launched by James Simpson, who declared that Judge Banton, A. E. Huestis, Thomas Self and men of that stamp were not fit to represent the working class public as Toronto school teachers for the post, but Judge Falconbridge had proved himself the biggest fizzle that ever worked on the minds of the public.

He would sooner trust the interests of labor in the hands of six teachers and three laymen than in the hands of such men as Judge Falconbridge and such men as Judge Falconbridge.

After a good deal of discussion it was decided to hand over Miss Carruthers' letter to Mr. Banton and let him send his reply to her.

U.S. ARMY AND NAVY ORDERED READY FOR WAR

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state department is informed, and it is feared by the government representatives here that an act such as the supporting of California against a demand such as was made by the Japanese nation will result in the ministry being overthrown and a war ministry substituted. The action of the Japanese government in making the demands regarding the California law is said to be one of self-preservation more than anything else; that the government knew that the ground it takes in the controversy is untenable, but that the pressure from the masses is such that the play had to be made.

TORONTO WATER BAD LONDON TRUTH'S TIP

Intending Visitors Should Be on Guard Is Paper's Advice.

LONDON, May 15.—(C.A.P.)—For the benefit of likely visitors to Canada, particularly to Toronto during the summer months, "Truth" this week prints a warning that visitors to Canada should have to beware of indulging in water drinking when they are in Toronto. Many of the larger Canadian cities have water supplies which are not above suspicion, but Toronto has distinguished itself in a special manner in consequence of having used Lake Ontario, both as a source of water supply and also as a receptacle for sewage without placing the risk of one and outlet of other far enough apart.

THREE DOLLARS FOR EVERY DAY

That Figure Is Favored For All Civic Employees in Toronto.

UNION SHAVES WANTED

Labor Men Will Patronize Only Union Barber Shops in Future.

That all civic employees be paid a minimum wage of \$3 per day was the recommendation of the municipal committee of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, made to that body last night by James Simpson. It is to be at once forwarded to the mayor.

Mr. Simpson pointed out to the trades council that an effort to increase the wages of the civic scavengers and street cleaners from \$13.50 to \$14.50 a week had been unsuccessful, on the ground that such action would tend to raise the tax rate.

In the report of the committee it was claimed that if, instead of adding to fees paid for licenses of various kinds and thus indirectly making the working man bear the burden, the city adopted a system of taxing unearned increment on land values, stocks and other investments, the question of the tax rate would not jump up so large.

"Send the recommendation to Controller Foster and Controller Church," shouted one of the members. The recommendation was also adopted to continue the representations to the city council to urge upon the Ontario Legislature the advisability of enacting legislation giving municipalities local option in taxation.

Union Shaves. The barbers favoring early closing secured the recommendation from the Trades and Labor Council that the members of organized labor in Toronto do not patronize any but union shops displaying the union card. This is a direct blow at the Independent Barbers' Association, who are fighting the early closing law and who are non-union. This recommendation will be forwarded to all the Toronto unions.

For the first time in the history of organized labor in Toronto, a letter was received from a United States firm, who are contracting for a job, asking the union scale of wages applying here. The letter was from E. J. Carlin Construction Co. of New York City, and was as follows: Secretary Toronto District Labor Council: Kindly send us at your earliest convenience the prevailing rate of wages for mechanics and laborers in all trades, together with the number of hours per day.

We are to submit a proposition for general contract for the new terminal freight station to be built for the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. at Toronto, and as we are strictly a union shop, we would much appreciate the courtesy of your sending us the desired information.

The request of this firm was agreed to and a committee appointed to obtain the information for them. It was pointed out, however, that a few weeks' time might make a considerable difference in the hours and scale of wages obtaining in a number of the building trades of the city.

DELEGATES APPOINTED FOR BIG CONVENTION

Simpson, Bancroft and Marks Will Attend Meeting at Ottawa.

Three delegates to the eleventh annual convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario, which convenes at Ottawa, May 24, were appointed by the Toronto District Labor Council last night. James Simpson, Frederick Bancroft and Joseph Marks were the men chosen. The call to the convention stated that the question of forming a provincial federation of labor would be taken up.

Thomas Stevenson of the Typographical Union was appointed corresponding secretary to succeed James H. Belantyno, who resigns owing to the fact that he is leaving for the city for an extended period.

A representative of the teamsters stated that as a result of the organization meeting to be held in the assembly hall of the Labor Temple next Thursday night, the delegates to the convention will be the railway and freight teamsters, but also to bring into one body all the teamsters working in Toronto.

DEATH RATE LOWER

According to Medical Health Officer Dr. Roberts' report, that was handed out yesterday, Hamilton's death rate per thousand is considerably below the rate per thousand of the province this year, although it was exactly the same last year as the provincial rate. Hamilton seems to be getting off fortunately in this matter of infectious diseases of a malignant type.

MORE LIGHT NEEDED ON TRAIN FATALITY

After taking evidence for more than two hours, eight Crown witnesses adjourned the Henry Oliver inquest until May 21 to allow more witnesses to be summoned. The result of the trouble already taken to place the blame for Mr. Oliver's death is that the derailment of the Windsor express train at Woodbridge is as much a mystery as at the time of the accident on Sunday.

Naval Bill Goes to Senate, Borden Has 33 Majority; Nationalist Vote is Divided

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Control of Public Expenditures

The issue was between government by executive and government by parliament. The senate had the great issue of the highway bill last session to vindicate the principle of parliamentary control, and the Liberal view dominated that body, the outcome would be thrown out at this session and the highway bill as well.

"Like Horses of the Sun." Mr. Germain concluded by asking the government to accept his amendment and to place in the estimates for this year ten million dollars for naval aid, which could be supplemented year after year.

"The Liberals," he said, "desire to see parliament follow the counsel of the member for South York, Mr. Macleod, so that on the great issue of imperial defence the two parties in Canada might run, like the horses of the sun, all abreast." (Applause.) Mr. Germain's amendment was to strike out clause 2 of the bill and to appropriate the \$25,000,000 for dreadnoughts parliament should vote the money from time to time, and subject to the control of parliament.

No Pact With Nationalists. The prime minister briefly replied. He had over and over again answered Mr. Germain. What, if everything that could be done under the pending measure could be done under the Naval Service Act, why were the Liberals opposing the measure with such stubborn and defiant opposition?

Mr. Borden denied that he was at all responsible for the naval question being contentious and political. He had introduced the bill in a spirit of moderation and conciliation, and he now hoped that the Liberals would unite with the government in passing the bill. He denied the oft-repeated charge of a secret agreement between the Conservatives and Nationalists, and challenged the statement that he had ever declared in favor of a permanent policy of contribution.

Vote on Amendment. The house then divided on the Germain amendment, and the same was defeated by the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. Bland, Buchanan, Cardin, Carroll, Carvell, Charlton, Clark (Red Deer), Delisle, Devlin, Fortier, Gauvreau, German, Graham, Guthrie, Hughes (Kings, P.), Kyles, LeComte, Lapointe (Kamouraska), Lapointe (Montreal, St. James), Laurier, Law, Lemieux, Loggie, MacNutt, Macleod, MacKenzie (Calgary), Macleod, Murphy, Neely, Oliver, Pacad, Pappineau, Pardee, Power, Proulx, Reid (Restigouche), Richards, Seguin, Simpson, Thomson (Qu'Appelle), Turgeon, Verreille, Warnock, White (Victoria, Alta.), Wilson (Laval)—48.

Nays—Messrs. Aguirre, Ames, Armstrong (Lambton), Bull, Barker, Beattie, Bellemare, Borden, Cameron, Bennett (Simcoe), Best, Blain, Borden, Boulay, Bowman, Boyce, Boys, Brabazon, Bradbury, Burnham, Clarke, Clarke (Wellington), Cochrane, Cochrane, Coderre, Crockett, Crouthers, Donnelly, Edwards, Elliot, Fisher, Fowler, Gauthier (Gaspé), Girard, Green, Guindon, Hender, Hon. Hughes (Victoria, O.), Jameson, Kemp, Lator, Lancaster, Lavallee, Lewis, Macdonnell, Maclean (S. York), McKay, McLean, Macleod (Quebec), McMillan, Meighen, Merner, Middlebro, Morrison, Nantel, Nicholson, Northrup, O'Brien, O'Brien, Perley, Porter, Rainville, Reid (Greenville), Robitaille, Rogers, Schaffner, Seivigny, Sexsmith, Sharpe (Lisgar), Sharpe (Ontario), Sheppard, Smith (Belleville), Stevens, Stewart (Lunenburg), Sutherland, Taylor, Thompson (Yukon), Thornton, Walker, Wallace, Weichel, White (Wentworth), Wright—55.

Borden Challenges Lemieux. Hon. Rodolph Lemieux offered an amendment that the proposed work should be done under the naval service act of 1910. He said that the Government was obliged to repeal the naval service act because of the agreement between the Borden and Laurier, Nationalists. He pleaded for a Canadian navy to consist of Canadian ships, manned by Canadians as opposed to Mr. Borden's policy of perpetual contribution.

Mr. Borden challenged Mr. Lemieux to show that he had ever declared himself in favor of a permanent policy of contribution.

Mr. Lemieux replied that this interference was fairly dictated by the policy of the government and from the declarations of some government members. Personally he denounced the policy of contribution as a policy of "cant and tribute."

Mr. Middlebro of North Grey read from Hansard to show that the prime minister had repeatedly declared the present bill was an emergency measure that represented no policy and that he had repeatedly declared himself to be in favor of a permanent policy of contribution.

What of Canadian Navy? Mr. Sinclair (Lanark) said there were only two possible policies. One was the Canadian navy and the other was contributions. He challenged Mr. Borden to get up and say that he favored a Canadian navy. The prime minister, Mr. Sinclair asserted, said that he favored a Canadian navy, but he did not favor a Canadian navy; he must favor a policy of contribution.

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Carroll Back to Quebec

Mr. Carroll (Cape Breton) then moved the amendment which he tried to move the other day in committee. It provides that, whenever practicable, the contractors and constructors shall purchase steel and other material for the construction of the Dreadnoughts in Canada.

Canada Lacks Facilities

Mr. Borden said in reply that there were no facilities in Canada for manufacturing armor plate or the steel plates and anchors used in constructing hulls for big battleships. For the steel companies in Sydney to equip a plant which could roll the steel plates necessary for hull construction, an expenditure of five million dollars would be necessary.

Mr. Carroll said he was opposed to the bill because he believed the ships ought to be constructed in Canada. If the bill was to pass, however, some provision should be made for having at least eleven million of the thirty-five millions expended in this country. This huge vote should be utilized to encourage the steel business, the lumber business and the nickel business in Canada.

Anxious to Build Ships. In conclusion, Mr. Borden denied that he had ever stated that we could not build ships in Canada for twenty-five or thirty years. What he had said was that we could not have a naval organization such as the British Government had built up for many years to date. Personally he was anxious to encourage the steel ship building industry, and the arrangement with the admiralty contemplated that orders should be given by the British Government for the construction of armor plate for these vessels would cost two million dollars, while the armor required for the vessels could be purchased for half that amount.

Mr. Carroll's resolution had a happy sound, but it was without substance and could not be accepted by the government.

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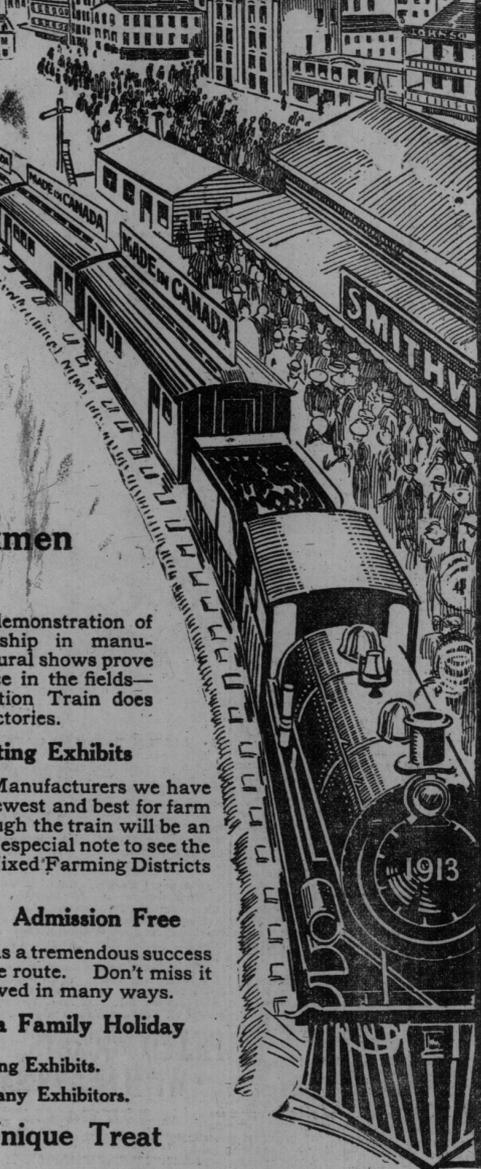
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MANY BRICKBATS THROWN AT HOCKEN. Continued From Page 1. Chairman Hiltz declared Mayor Hocken's recent criticism of the board of education contained statements which were absolutely false. One was that there was an excess of \$6000 seats in the schools, whereas there was an actual shortage of \$600. The only vacant rooms were in new schools, where the growth of population would soon fill them. The cost of each scholar was stated to be \$40, but this was about twice the actual cost for the public school scholars last year. As chairman of the board of education, he wished to express the opinion that it would be in the interests of the city if the mayor would confine himself to the duties of his office, and leave the responsibility for conducting the schools to the board of trustees elected by the ratepayers for that purpose.

More Hot Shot. Hot shot was poured into the mayor and controllers by Trustees Fairbairn, McTaggart and Lewis. The scheme to establish a consulting council was voted down by 3 to 4. Principal Bryce's appointment as principal of the Duke of Connaught School was canceled by a vote of 7 to 6, but was later engaged in the Liverpool. Principal Ritchie given the appointment. The change was the result of a vigorous plea for justice for Principal Ritchie, made by Dr. Conboy, he having served the board twenty-three years, compared with Principal Bryce's eleven years. W. Bell of Paris, Ont., was recently refused a position here by the management committee, because he was 41 years of age. The committee held a private meeting and reversed their decision, and Mr. Bell was last night appointed to the staff of the Parkdale Collegiate.

DEATH OF JAMES McLEAN. PORT HOPE, May 15.—(Special.)—James McLean, a prominent resident of the town, died today. Mr. McLean, who was born at Kendal 63 years ago, was a commercial traveler for 30 years, but was latterly engaged in the livestock business here. He was president of the local Liberal-Conservative Association. A widow and three sons survive.