Labor News From Coast to Coast

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"FREE TRADES" DEFEATED AT W. PETERBORO

O.B.U. ATTEMPT TO EXPLOIT THE UNEMPLOYED

Radical Leaders in Montreal Get Little Sympathy From Ex-Service Men.

"An attempt to bring into disrepute the ex-soldiers' movement," is how President Flood, of the Ex-service Men's Association, characterizes the fiery speech of P. J. Reid, an O.B.U. man, at the Montreal Labor Temple on Saturday night. Reid, and his companion, Hoby, attempted to get into the association some time ago, said Mr. Flood, and came to their headquarters and harangued the men, who would have none of them, however, and quickly put them out. "It is simply an attempt to exploit the out-of-work returned man for the purposes of the O.B.U.," he continued, "and their whole object is red-hot Bolshevism. It is unfair that the good name that ex-soldiers have won should be affected by the tactics of such men, who are out to do all they can to raise public feeling against returned men. They are making a dastardly attempt to incite men to riot and bloodshed.

"Reid and Hoby—who from their resemblance to two famous characters are known generally as Mutt and Jeff—have no following amongst decent returned men, but congregate with perhaps four or five hundred of the riff-raff and foreign element in the city. If allowed to get out of hand they are enough to raise real trouble, for these foreigners will incite others to action, though they have not the pluck to do anything themselves."

A fair response has been made to the appeal for public funds and a great deal of good has been accomplished, by paying rents for out-of-work men, giving them groceries and supplies and so on. The need is still great, however, and Mr. Flood expressed the hope that people would not allow themselves to be piqued into any feeling against the Ex-Service Men's Association, the members of which have each to produce discharge papers from the army before they can join. He emphasized this to refute damaging statements on the point, made by certain parties.

LABOR PRESENTS INTERIM REPORT ON TAXATION.

The joint British labor committee's second interim report, made public this week, recommends a capital levy on possessions exceeding £5,000, ranging from 1 per cent to 60 per cent on the largest fortunes. The report claims this would yield £4,000,000,000.

The report further urges the abolition of all taxes on foodstuffs, a reduction of the tobacco tax by one half, and higher death duties. It adds the suggestion that on each successive transfer of inherited wealth the duty should be increased to a point where ultimate extinction would result.

OTTAWA PRINTERS TO DEMAND 44-HR. WEEK.

Members of the Ottawa local of the International Typographical Union have notified all commercial printers in Ottawa that the 44-hour week is to go into effect on May 1. At present typos are working a 48-hour week in the commercial houses. The employing printers have also been notified that the wage scale will be open for revision this year. At a meeting on Saturday a committee was appointed to draft a new wage scale. It was also decided to take up the question of the employment of printers at the Printing Bureau with the Civil Service Commission. The commission has advertised for typos and the union wants to make sure that those printers who were laid off during the reorganization of the bureau are given a chance to return. A request from Federal Union 66, asking the typos to back some of their protests against the Board of Hearing was taken up and the necessary action taken.

LARGE UNION BENEFITS.

International and local benefits to organized street car men in Chicago totaled $160,144.37 last year. This includes disability and funeral benefits, collections for sick members and funeral benefits. There was but $1,780 of this amount paid in strike benefits.

U. S. RAILROAD LABOR BOARD WILL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION.

Labor and capital represented in the struggle between railroad owners and employes over wages and working agreements—must fight their battles before the United States Railroad Labor Board, without interference by President Wilson, leaders on both sides were informed this week.

In answer to telegrams from employers and employes, the President has notified them that his policy will be hands off.

The President's refusal to interfere was considered by employes as a victory for them. The railroads had wired the President that an emergency situation had arisen, and that they were losing half a billion dollars annually because of the shop working agreement. The roads sought immediate abrogation of the working rules.

The employes' "answer to the roads," request for the abolishment of the rules and a slash in wages of laborers will be given today (Thursday) before the United States Railroad Labor Board.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOR LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO.

It is probable that the standing committee of the Legislature on labor legislation will be composed of Messrs. Drury, Smith, Rollo, Biggs, MacVicar, Webster, Casselman, Cameron, Halcrow, Heenan, Swayze, Homuth, Crockett, Hill, Ireland, Kennedy, Magladery, Dewart, Marceau, Brackin, Cooper (Toronto), McNamara and MacBride.

BRITISH LOANS FOR EMIGRATION AID

Proposal to Be Submitted to Dominions.

The statement in the Daily Mail, London, England, last week that the British Government is contemplating a loan of several millions of pounds to the Governments of the various Dominions, with the object of assisting emigration as a means of relieving unemployment in Great Britain, has a certain foundation of fact, says a special cable to the Montreal Gazette. The proposal has been known to the Canadian authorities in London for some time, but has not yet, it is understood, been formally taken up with the Governments of the Dominions.

Under the existing scheme of assistance to ex-service men (which designation, it is understood, will be widened to include those who have come of age since the armistice), facilities are afforded which are limited chiefly by the Dominions' lack of power of absorption at this present time.

The British Government now has in mind a policy of loans to aid expansion overseas, thus furnishing openings for more emigrants. Morton Frewen, the well-known English writer on economics, has long urged, for instance, that instead of subsidizing home-grown wheat production Great Britain should finance the development of new wheat-growing territory in the Peace River district of Canada, thus creating opportunities for British emigrants and increasing the Empire's supply of foodstuffs.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PROPOSES PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

The Government scheme for the reorganization of the British railways is now being put into a bill for presentation at the approaching session of the British Parliament. It is based on the report of the committee, whose members included for the railways Sir John Simon and Colonel Maurice Alexander, of Montreal. It sat eighty-nine days. The revenue is to be capitalized to yield a minimum of five and one-half per cent. District committees are to be set up. Labor is to be given some sort of representation, though the companies flatly refuse any share of managerial control.

The astonishing fact is disclosed that there are now fifty million exceptional rates. It is proposed to establish twenty-one groups in rate classifications. The evidence alone cost 4,600 pounds to print.

ONE DAY'S REST IN SEVEN FOR ALL WORKERS.

Legislation to make it compulsory upon all employers to give all employes "24 consecutive hours of rest in every seven days," preferably Sunday, was introduced into the Legislature last week by Sergt.-Major MacNamara, Soldier-Labor member for Riverdale. The bill, after making exceptions in certain instances, provided a penalty of a thousand-dollar fine for infraction of the proposed law.

RAILWAY WORKERS REAP BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION.

"Few railway employes now receive less than $1,000 a year, while for the great bulk of the workers the annual earnings run from $2,000 to $3,000," said Sir John Willison, at Montreal recently. "Three awards explain the remarkable advances in wages in the United States and Canada. In order to avert a strike on the American roads Congress, under the pressure of President Wilson, enacted the Adamson law, establishing an eight-hour day and materially increasing wages. This was followed by a second increase, while Mr. McAdoo administered the American railways, and by a third award six months ago, which gave a further advance of 21 per cent. to the employes of the American railways. The Railway Brotherhoods are international organizations, only eight per cent. of whose members are employed in Canada; but they insisted that the concessions secured through Washington for American railway workers should apply to the railways of Canada."

ONTARIO TO SEEK CONFERENCE ON LABOR MEASURES

Matters Dealt With at International Labor Conference First Consideration.

J. B. Cunningham, Labor member for Sault Ste. Marie, will move in the Ontario Legislature that "in the opinion of this House it is desirable that at the earliest possible date a conference should be arranged between the representatives of the Governments and Legislatures of the Dominion and representatives of employers and employes throughout the Dominion, for the purpose of considering the advisability and practicability of legislation covering unemployed insurance, the eight-hour day, and old age pensions, and in addition such other matters affecting labor conditions as may be brought before the conference, and more particularly matters which have been dealt with by the peace conference at Versailles, the conference to consider what legislation is desirable and practicable upon the various subjects submitted to it, and the question as to enactment of such legislation by the Dominion or by the provinces, or concurrently by the Dominion and the provinces.

"That in the event of such conference failing to arrive at a decision upon any such subject submitted to it, in which the representatives of the Province of Ontario can concur, that the Labor Department of Ontario be authorized to make an investigation and report upon the subject, and for that purpose that an officer of the department or such other persons as the Governor-in-Council may see fit, be given all the powers which may be conferred on a commissioner under the Public Enquiries Act.

THE BALLOT FOR TOM MAN'S SUCCESSOR.

The result of the ballot of the home branches of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Great Britain), for a new general secretary in the place of Tom Mann, who has retired through having reached the age limit, is as follows: 1, J. Taylor; 2, A. H. Smethurst; 3, W. H. Hutchinson; 4, R. H. Coates; 5, A. B. Swales.

There were 27 other candidates. J. Taylor and A. H. Smethurst will go to the second ballot. The Colonial vote is not yet to hand. The result of the ballot in the Colonies cannot alter the position of the two top candidates, although it might affect their relative positions.

BRITISH FIRM'S LARGE CONTRACT IN RUSSIA.

A large contract has just been signed between Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., of London, England, and the Russian trade delegation, for the repair of practically the whole of Russia's locomotives. It is signed subject to the trade agreement between Great Britain and Soviet Russia being ratified.

The trade agreement with Russia has now been carefully examined by the authorities at Moscow, in conjunction with Mr. Krassin, and it is expected that it will be ratified without alteration. The Soviet Government has expressed its approval of Mr. Krassin's work in England, and he will return as the Soviet representative in London. The date of his return has not yet been fixed.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL PLANT RE-OPENING.

The industrial situation is looking much brighter in New Glasgow, N.S., district, according to reports. Two of the mills at the steel plant resumed operations last week, and with the return of President D. H. McDougall, general manager of the Scotia Company, from across the Atlantic, it is expected the news of more capital to develop the steel industry may be forthcoming. At the plant of the Eastern Car Company preparation are well under way on an order for 500 box cars for the Canadian Pacific, which will keep that company busy for a couple of months. Lumbering is at a standstill throughout the country, but brighter days are also looked for in this quarters.

BROCKVILLE'S LEADING INDUSTRY ON SHORT TIME.

The James Smart plant, Canada Foundries and Forgings, Limited, possibly the most important Brockville industry, last week went on reduced working hours. All employes, except moulders, will work five days a week at the rate of eight hours a day, a total of 40 hours a week, while moulders will work four days of nine hours, a total of 36 hours a week.

Lessons From West Peterboro

By J. A. P. HAYDON.

West Peterboro's new member of the House of Commons is Mr. G. N. Gordon. An analysis of the vote cast shows that Mr. Gordon has been elected by a minority of the voters. In the election on Tuesday Mr. Gordon received 4,165 of the 13,014 votes cast. Despite the fact that less than one-third of the votes cast were in his favor, Mr. Gordon is the elected member under the existing system of election. The West Peterboro election demonstrates once again the necessity of a more democratic system of electing representatives to the House of Commons. Proportional representation will supply the need and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in the name of the trade unionists of this Dominion, demanded, at the time the new Federal Franchise Act was introduced, that it provide for proportional representation. This democracy has not entered the act and until our elections are operated under "P. R." we can expect results similar to West Peterboro in many constituencies.

However, the West Peterboro election is a warning to free traders. The candidates who carried the free trade banner received a very small portion of the vote. The Agrarian standard-bearer, Mr. J. C. Campbell, received 2,497 votes, and the Independent Labor Party's candidate, Mr. Thos. McMurray, 1,011. A total of 3,508 out of 13,014 votes cast. The Liberal candidate appealed to the electors of West Peterboro on the tariff issue and during the campaign Hon. W. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, stated that the tariff policy of that party coincided with the tariff policy of the Government. The Liberal and Conservative Party's tariff policy is one of protection as was the tariff policy of Mr. J. H. Burnham, the Independent Conservative candidate. The Liberals, Liberal Conservatives, and Independent Conservatives polled a vote of 9,506 for protection. In presenting the tariff policy of the trade unionist of Canada before the Tariff Commission, recently, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada stated that the trade unionists of Canada recognized the need of protection but were not satisfied with it past application. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada demand a Tariff Board. The West Peterboro election is another illustration that the people of Canada want some tariff protection and the Tariff Board will fill the want. The Agrarian party with its free trade and the Independent Labor party with its tariff policy which is not unlike that of the Farmers', receivd litt support in West Peterboro.

No one can dispute the fact that the result of West Peterboro is a blow to the Government. No fewer than four Cabinet Ministers, including the Prime Minister, visited the constituency durihg the campaign, signifying that the Government was much concerned. Despite this the people registered their protest against the Government by 10,170 votes. The result illustrates to the Government the necessity of dealing with large and important minorities in a manner befitting a democracy. The present Government has turned a deaf ear to the appeals of many large and important minorities decreeing that they, and they alone, know what is best for Canada. Labor, is as responsible for the defeat of the Government as any other section of the community. Most people of Canada know the circumstances under which the Government opened up work at the Toronto shipyards. We do not purpose giving a detailed account at this time but the Government, in correspondence between Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, threw down the gauntlet to the organized Labor movement of this country. The Government refused to recognize the Fair Wage Law in the re-opening of the Toronto shipyards. The whole of this correspondence was presented to the West Peterboro electors and they registered their protest in no uncertain manner.

West Peterboro was the first constituency in which the United Farmers and the Independent Labor Party opposed each other. That the I. L. P. candidate was defeated is disappointing to many Labor men and women. However, the Canadian Labor Press has time and time again warned the Labor political parties of Canada that to make progress they must strictly adhere to the policies of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Unfortunately the I. L. P. of Ontario has many policies that are in direct contradiction of the policies formulated by the annual conventions of the Trades and Labor Congress. However, in the rural districts the Labor candidate received very little support while in the City of Peterboro the U. F. O. candidate received about half of his votes.

We confidently believe that the West Peterboro result will have a far reaching effect on the future conduct of the Government and that hereafter more consideration will be given to the just and reasonable demands of the organized Labor movement of Canada.

I. C. OF W. W. POSTPONE EXECUTIVE MEETING

Informal Meeting Also Postponed Until October Next.

Owing to the fact that the meeting of the Third International Labor Conference has been postponed until October the International Congress of Working Women have decided to postpone the meeting of the executive committee and the informal meeting of the Congress, which had been called for March 30, 1921.

The secretary of the International Congress of Working Women, Miss Maud Swartz, announces in the current issue of the I. C. of W. W. Newsletter that "since this is the case, we are making all plans to call a large and important meeting of the Congress for late in September or October in Geneva. The formal call will be sent out at once, together with preliminary announcements in regard to financial arrangements, hotel accommodations and credentials."

BRITISH BUILDING TRADE UNIONS REJECT GOVERNMENT OFFER.

By forty to one, the British Building Trade Union has rejected the Government's offer of five pounds to the union funds for each semi-skilled ex-soldier admitted to the building industry. The union declares that under the present circumstances the industry is unable to support its own members. If all future housing contracts were given to the building guilds the skilled labor now available would be sufficient to complete the housing programme.

It is expected the Government will now proceed to defy the Union by putting ex-soldiers to work on specially secured housing contracts. The Union would follow this by balloting for a national strike.

PRISON LABOR COMPETES WITH FREE LABOR IN BRICK MAKING.

Prison labor is competing against free labor employed in the brick yards of Canada, according to President Wm. Burgess, of the Canadian National Clay Products Association, in his address to the nineteenth convention of that association. Mr. Burgess said:

"During the past year we had occasion to protest to the Ontario Government against the sale of brick from the prison brick plants on the open market in competition with free labor. In view of the small margin of profit on brick, all possible business is required to keep our plants running during the winter months. At no time have orders been so numerous that they could not be filled by our plants using free labor."

The Labor Movement of Canada has protested against this practice in and out of season for years.

CANCELLATION OF INTER-ALLIED DEBTS WAS PROPOSED BY GT. BRITAIN

Had Britain Only Herself to Consider She Would be Free of External Debts at Present Time.

An order-in-council has been passed cancelling the contract between the Canadian Government and Griffenhagen and associates for the reorganization of the Civil Service. The firm, which is given 60 days of grace, was appointed to reorganize the service, on June 1. The retainer paid was $10,000 per month. Most of the reorganization work undertaken has been in the Post Office and Customs Departments. The work carried out by the firm of experts has cost the country $80,000 to date and that figure will be increased to $100,000 by the time the work of Griffenhagen and Associates is actually ended. After two months it is expected that reorganization will be carried out by the Civil Service Commission. Opposition to the employment of the firm of the reorganization work has been voiced from many quarters during the life of the contract.

LABOR OFFICIAL WINS CONTROLLER CAMERON'S PRIZE.

By a peculiar coincidence, Mr. J. J. Sinnett, who is president of the Ottawa Pigeon Association, and also a delegate to the Allied Trades and Labor Council, has been adjudged winner of the prize for the best fantail pigeon at the Ottawa Winter Fair, which was donated by Controller John Cameron, also a delegate to the Allied Trades. "Looks as though we were trying to keep it amongst ourselves," said Mr. Sinnett.

LABOR LEADER NOT WITH DRURY ON HYDRO POLICY.

George G. Halcrow, East Hamilton, in his new capacity as leader of the Labor group, last week, briefly defined the position and attitude of the I.L.P. members as being one of hearty co-operation tempered with the intention to act as an independent unit should the interests of Labor demand it. He stated frankly that he intended to cast his own personal vote against the Government on certain questions. He was not in accord with the cabinet's Hydro policy and he regretted that the English River timber limits had been turned over to the Backus interests instead of having been incorporated into a public undertaking.

BUYERS' STRIKE IS OVER AND INDUSTRIES RE-OPENING.

The "buyers' strike" is over. After having broken the high price wave, the consumers are again beginning to spend their money, with the result that many industries are gradually re-opening, giving employment to thousands.

United Press despatches from many cities showed that retailers are resuming buying from wholesalers. This is taken to mean that there will be a revival of industrial activity all along the line.

Travelling salesmen reporting back to their houses located in the big wholesale centres, state that the shelves throughout the entire country are denuded of many staple lines.

Brisk buying is the result, with a tendency towards increasing prices. Improved banking conditions are assisting in the business revival.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN BRITAIN DURING 1919.

The report of the British Ministry of Transport on the accidents which occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1919 shows that the fatalities totalled 932, compared with 876 in the previous year. Of the 932 persons killed during the year, 98 were passengers, 377 were railway and contractors' employes, while 457 were "other persons" (including trespassers, etc.). The number of persons injured on the railways in 1919 was 22,583.

NEW SOUTH WALES' BOARD OF TRADE FOR 44-HR. WEEK

Judge Beeby Also Recommends Industrial Councils For the Building Industry.

Judge Beeby, president of the New South Wales Board of Trade, has ruled in favor of a 44-hour week in the building trades.

"The adoption of a 44-hour working week in the building trades group of industries," he said, "will not seriously injure the trade of any of the said industries or result in serious public mischief or a sudden increase in the cost of building operations. There will be some addition to building cost resulting from the sudden introduction of a universal 44-hour week, but some of this can be recouped by improved methods of production and by the creation of a more intimate industrial relationship between management and workers.

"Better organization of the industry and improvement in plant and methods will make up for most of the decrease in production flowing directly from the shorter working week."

The judge recommends the formation of an industrial council, consisting of representatives of the employers and employed.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CANCELS CONTRACT WITH REORGANIZERS.

The British Government formally proposed a cancellation of all inter-Allied debts, but the proposals were unacceptable to the United States Government, said J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to his constituents at Birmingham, Eng., on Friday.

"To make them again would be, I think," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "beneath our dignity, and would render us liable to a misconception of our motive.

"In making them," said Mr. Chamberlain, "we sought no national advantage for ourselves. We proposed a solution in which we should have foregone claims larger than any remitted to us, and we proposed it because we believed it would be in the interests of good relations amongst peoples, the rehabilitation of national credit, and the restoration of international trade.

"Our great international debt is due to the obligations we undertook on behalf of our Allies. If we had had only ourselves to consider we should have been particularly free of external debt at the present time."

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE AND PRODUCTION.

The effects of fatigue on the workers' rate of production are discussed in a recent report by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain (Report No. 9) upon the output in selected silk weaving factories during the winter months. Among the points held to have been established by the inquiry are the following: (1) Production is less both at the beginning and the end of the working day. (2) Continuous spells of work should not exceed about four hours. (3) Opportunities to obtain refreshment in the course of these spells, which would not necessarily involve a stoppage of machinery, might be given; in some cases where such opportunities are given the result has been satisfactory to the management. (4) Fatigue developed on one day is not usually carried over to the next day. (5) Production under artificial lighting falls by about 10 per cent., even where such lighting is considered good, and every unnecessary hour under artificial lighting means a direct loss to production. Thus the output in the silk mills examined gradually increased from December to March, as the need for artificial lighting diminished. (6) Within a range of 58 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit, production increases with the temperature of the working room, but no relation was discovered between humidity and output.

BROCKVILLE LABOR REQUESTS FREE MEDICAL AID TO UNEMPLOYED.

The Brockville Trades and Labor Council is memorializing the town council to grant free medical attendance for families in distress during the present period of unemployment. One delegate claimed that there had been at least two deaths here lately through lack of medical care at the proper time. The family being unable to provide for such attention. The merchants of the town are to be canvassed by the labor men with a view to increasing the number handling union made goods exclusively. They also went on record as favoring free text books for school children.

BRITISH LABOR MAY ADOPT LITTLE GIRL

Daughter of Mary McArthur Left Alone in World.

Considerable support is forthcoming for the splendid suggestion that the British Labor party should adopt as its ward Nancy Anderson, the five-year-old daughter of Mary McArthur, the famous Labor leader, who died last week.

Miss McArthur, who preferred her maiden name for public purposes, was the wife of Mr. W. C. Anderson, Labor member for Attercliffe, Sheffield, in the last Parliament. He died about 18 months ago, and the proposal is that the orphan child of these two toilers, who sacrificed their health and lives for British Labor movement, should become the ward of the Labor party, who would be responsible for the upbringing and education of this daughter of Labor.

At present the idea is no more than in the air, but the Labor party, whatever may be its defects, responds more readily than any other to the generous impulse, and it is quite unlikely that the project will be permitted to fall through. Wherever mention has been made of the intensely human proposal that the Labor movement should guide the footsteps of Nancy Anderson to womanhood, it has been received with marked approval.

MORE WORKERS UNDER ONTARIO'S COMPENSATION ACT.

By regulation 93, of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, passed on December 14, 1920, coal, wood and lumber yards, and the builders' supply businesses came under the operation of the Act, in Class 20, on January 1 of this year.

HAMILTON STONECUTTERS DEMAND $1 PER HOUR.

A special meeting of Hamilton journeymen stonecutters held last week decided that the question of a wage increase from 87 1-2 cents to $1 per hour be referred for speedy adjudication to the international presidents of the employers' and journeymen's associations.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER FOR RURAL ONTARIO.

Rural districts all over the province are clamoring for Hydro-Electric power. The report of the commission of the Legislature which made an investigation and recommended some aid to such districts in the way of the building of transmission lines, seems to have whetted their appetites. It is within the bounds of possibility that their requests will not be long unheeded. The Hydro-Electric Commission indeed may add to the many public works hurrried forward by the Government, since the unemployment situation made some action necessary, by beginning work on a number of power line projects in such districts this spring. The decline in the prices of some materials and the passing of the power shortage measure will stimulate this work. In the Niagara zone alone, the commission expects to develop 900,000 horsepower. There should be no difficulty about supplying all that the rural district needs in that zone at any rate.

Manitoba Labor's 14 Points

The Manitoba executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada recently presented the legislative programme of the organized workers to the Manitoba Government. The programme includes 14 points, as follows:

1. Amendments to the Workmen Compensation Act. (a) Increase of compensation payments to widows to $45.00 per month. (b) Increase of compensation payments to children, (not limited to 4, to be $12.00 per month). (c) Such payments to be continued until the age of 18 years. (c) Increase in compensation payments to widows who have been receiving compensation prior to the increase, to be paid out of compensation fund. (d) All employes to be included within the act.

2. Amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act. (a) To include mothers with one child. (b) To include mothers whose husbands are at home totally incapacitated through sickness. (c) That a representative of organized labor be appointed upon the governing board.

3. An act limiting the hours of labor to not more than eight per day.

4. Legislation raising the school leaving age to 16 years.

5. An act to provide one day's rest in seven for all workers.

6. A Trade Disputes Act. (a) To include peaceful picketing. (b) The safeguarding of an organization and the members and the officials thereof when unlawful acts are alleged to have been committed on behalf of the organization.

7. An act concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.

8. Pension for aged and infirm.

9. An act to prohibit the activities of private detective agencies in industrial disputes.

10. Amendments to the Shops Act, and to the Factories Act. (a) Raising the age of the employment to 16 years. (b) To prohibit night work in bakeries. (c) To prohibit the continuance of home work in the clothing industry. (d) To prohibit night work for women.

11. Equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex.

12. Amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act, whereby the retail of liquors to consumers shall be placed under the control of the Government.

13. Domestic servants to be included in the Minimum Wage Act.

14. An act to authorize the payment of unemployment insurance.

37 OTTAWA UNIONS WORKING UNDER THE CLOSED SHOP

Secretary's Semi-Annual Report to the Ottawa Trades Council Encouraging One.

The undoubted continued loyalty to the cause of those who claim membership to the movement here is the best assurance of weathering all gales and the upbuilding of the defence measures to promote the workers' interests, which is the corner stone of this Trades Council."

In the above language, Secretary Lodge, of the Ottawa Trades Council, concluded his semi-annual report to that body at its last meeting. His report reveals the fact that of the 52 affiliated organizations, 37 are working under closed shop conditions in Ottawa. The report follows:

"I have again the pleasure of presenting my semi-annual report and to congratulate this Trades Council on the continuance of this efforts throughout the past term. Pertinent matters dealing with the workers and their well-being were ever to the fore advanced in energetic manner; legislative progressive thought was in evidence, federally, provincially, and as benefiting a Trades Council. The citizens' interests of our city in municipal affairs sought a large share in the matters discussed. The effectiveness of a Trades Council cannot be analyzed and shown by a pointed finger in the direct result manner, but finding its place where the voice of labor has the fullest freedom for public attention is ample justification for this and every Trades Council in all centres, not alone in this Dominion, but throughout the English-speaking world.

"The past term has seen our affiliations fully maintaining their high standard of organization, new ground having even been broken in this period of chaos, and it cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to our entire membership to realize that Ottawa city labor organizations have no peer in this Dominion in the strength that has been attained. Proof of the high standing of the movement here is at hand in a review of the affiliations which show 52 locals on the list; of that number 37 are not only working under agreements but the closed shop principle also obtains with these unions. Telling also through these figures the co-operative spirit so strongly in evidence between the employer and employe. Some 170 delegates are entitled to be seated and during the past term the 60 average attendance has been maintained at the 12 meetings held. The largest number at any meeting being 84 and the smallest 45. This to my mind is a very good showing, despite the wish of the most ardent that even this may be improved upon. Your executive has been called to attend 13 meetings and with one exception a quorum has been in attendance.

"Might I just call attention to the fact. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has, during the present week, taken up quarters in its own home in our midst. When we consider that the initial move for permanent quarters found its inception in this Trades Council, the consummation of their desire is well worthy of note as a permanent landmark in Ottawa to the International Trade Union movement.

"Upside down" can be well applied to the present state of affairs in our social fabric. The unemployment situation being one of grave concern, but the undoubted continued loyalty to the cause of those who claim membership to the movement here is the best assurance of weathering all gales and the upbuilding of the defence measures to promote the workers' interests, which is the corner stone of the Trades Council.

"We have every reason to have faith in the future, and whilst the foregoing is somewhat of a personal statement from your secretary, it may be generally subscribed to. Closing with my thanks to every member and officer for their earnest co-operation through the past term."

WM. LODGE, Secretary.

WESTERN CANADA NEW THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

Through daily train service between Montreal and Vancouver over the lines of the Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways offers exceptional attractions. The excellent accommodations include compartment-observation cars, standard, tourist and colonist sleeping cars, and the general features of interest possessed by the route are attracting those who appreciate the maximum of travel comfort. The new daily train, the "Continental Limited," leaves Bonaventure Station, Montreal, at 5.00 p.m. each day, reaches Ottawa at 8.00 p.m., and proceeds by way of North Bay, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Jasper and Mount Robson Parks (Canadian Rockies) to Vancouver. Connections are made at Winnipeg with through car service for Prince Rupert and other principal points in Western Canada. For full particulars, reservations, etc., apply to any Canadian National-Grand Trunk agent.

ASIATIC IDEALS MENACE TO AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY.

In a speech at Brisbane, Queensland, last week, Premier E. G. Theodore declared that anyone who doubted that Australians would soon be called upon to defend their homes against the Asiatic invasion were living in a fool's paradise. Asiatic ideals and aspirations, he added, were a menace to the ideals of the Australian Labor party.