

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA. ENDORSED BY Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council. Hamilton Building Trades Council. Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labor Council. Independent Labor Party of Ottawa.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

BEATING SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES

LABOR is benefiting by the peace adaptation of the Engines of War. In more than one way the Sword is being beaten into Plowshares. Labor is interested in the great campaign to reduce the loss by fire, and lo! we have artillery being used to stop the spread of forest fires.

Tanks are being used on the land—from which they sprang. Airplanes are being used in the passenger and mail services. Explosives are being used to clear land of rock and stumps. Submarines will be used for salvaging sunken cargoes. The latest announcement is that farm workers will use poison gas to fight caterpillars and other insects that injure trees.

It will be a great era for the world when all devices of destruction will have been transformed into instruments of construction.

TWO CONSTRUCTIVE FORCES

ORGANIZED Labor is a remarkably constructive force—positive and aggressive in its thoughts and deeds. It is a power for the physical, financial, mental and social well-being of our nation. Organized Labor is striving for a higher standard of living—better mentality, better efficiency, better modes of living.

Also the men furnishing the money and brains behind our great industrial institutions are a great Constructive Force. Canada owes much to the men whose brilliant ideas have materialized into railways, telephones, steamships, factories and mines stretching from coast to coast. The great need of the day is that these two great constructive forces shall get together and work out in mutual trust and patriotic enthusiasm the great common welfare of Canada.

WHAT'S YOURS?

LABOR and the electors of Ontario in general are to have the privilege soon of ordering what they are going to drink. The prohibition referendum will settle the matter. "What's yours?" enquires Old Man Ontario, as you step up to the Ballot Box. "What have you got?" you enquire.

Here's the list. Pick out the brand you like best, mark your order slip, and drop it into the slot:

1. Are you in favor of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?

2. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than 2.51-100 per cent. alcohol, weight measure, through Government agencies, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

3. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than 2.51-100 per cent. alcohol, weight measure, in standard hotels in local municipalities that, by majority vote, favor such sale, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

4. Are you in favor of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

IT sometimes happens that the man who shouts loudest about suppression of free speech and strangulation of the press, is the same one who shrieks most vehemently for a soviet and a workman's council.

Is there any connection between the two? The same deluded swallower of a made-in-Germany socialism is just as easily deluded and befuddled by the Bolshevik phrases as he is by the Germanic ones.

Prof. Ludovic H. Grondys, Professor of Physics and Mathematics in the Technical Institute of Dordrecht, Holland, editor of the University Review of Philosophy, newspaper correspondent, and close student of the Russian people for the past half-dozen years, says:

"There is less freedom of speech in Russia now than under the Czar. Only Bolshevik papers are allowed. There is no freedom of speech whatever. Merely suspicion brings death at once."

This is not under Czarism, it is Bolshevism; not 1905, but 1919.

A quotation is given from the Pravda, official Bolshevik newspaper, as translated for London Justice, and furnished to America by A. M. Simons, former leading member of the Socialist party "of America":

"The Press is a most dangerous weapon in the hands of our enemies. We will tear it from them, we will reduce it to impotence. We are going to smite the journals with fines, to shut them up, to arrest the editors, and hold them as hostages."

How much freedom of expression would there be in true Labor Journalism with this kind of leadership!

JACK AND TOM



LABOR'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, in the Commons, tabled that order-in-council which defines the scope of the Royal Commission which will within a short time, commence an inquiry into industrial conditions with a view to making recommendations looking to some measure of joint control of industries by capital and labor.

The order-in-council takes the form of a concurrence by the Governor-General-in-Council in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the labor sub-committee of the reconstruction and development committee, which was in the following terms:

"The labor committee has been impressed by the necessity of some policy being formulated which will bring about the adoption of co-operative relations between employers and employees in the various lines of industry, as the best means of establishing a satisfactory relationship between them throughout Canada."

"To consider and make suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees; to recommend means for ensuring that industrial conditions affecting relations between employers and employees shall be reviewed from time to time by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future."

"For the above purposes the committee shall: 1. Make a survey and classification of existing Canadian industries. 2. Obtain information as to the character and extent of organization existing among employers and employees respectively."

"3. Investigate available data as to the progress made by the established joint industrial councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. 4. The commission is due to leave Ottawa on Monday next for the Pacific Coast, where its first public hearings will be held during the following week. The itinerary has been arranged to cover the chief industrial centres throughout the entire Dominion. It is expected that the report of the commission will be prepared immediately after the conclusion of the inquiry."

The following is the proposed itinerary: British Columbia—April 28, 29, Victoria; April 30, May 1, 2, 3, Vancouver. Alberta—May 5, 6, Calgary; May 7, Edmonton. Saskatchewan—May 8, Saskatoon; May 9, Regina. Manitoba—May 12, 13, 14, Winnipeg. Ontario—May 15, 16, Fort William; May 19, Sudbury; May 21, London; May 22, 23, Hamilton; May 26, 27, Toronto. Quebec—May 29, 30, 31, Montreal. New Brunswick—June 2, St. John. Nova Scotia—June 4, Halifax; June 5, New Glasgow; June 6, Sydney. Quebec—June 9, Quebec City.

Editor Canadian Labor Press, Ottawa: Sir—A significant item of news appears in the head lines of your paper, as follows: At the last regular meeting of the Peterboro Typographical Union Saturday night it was decided to petition the Board of Trade and A. J. Bolwell, president of the Types and president of the Trades Council, was appointed the union's delegate to the meeting. It is disappearing with lines of this nature finding publicity. This is a further proof that labor in Canada is being recognized as a part of the very life of the nation for capital funds that it needs labor and labor requires capital. One of the large manufacturers of Ontario informed me recently that he welcomed the organization of Textile Workers in that town for he knows where he is "getting off" as they say in the street. Organization is a good thing for these workers for already shorter hours have been secured and gradually will their wages be in accordance with the cost of living. Could this have been accomplished without organization and unity? No. But now that capital is becoming better acquainted with labor and likewise labor knows capital better, this old hemisphere will become the place we all wish it to be. Then why shouldn't labor have a voice in the Board of Trade and other public institutions? Unfortunately in the past a large gulf separated the two great classes, but the war and the effects of the world-wide struggle have brought us together, so matter to which class he belongs, has got a spot on this old globe and by running hand and hand we can obtain the greatest good for the greatest number. Your faithfully, J. A. P. HAYDON, Late Capt. 42nd Bt. R.I.C.

FROM THE LETTER BOX

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PETERBORO INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY

Affirming the moral right of labor to the vacancy in the City Council, which will be created by the forthcoming resignation of Ald. Murray, the Independent Labor Party last night decided to support the candidate. Trades and Labor Council are expected to nominate for the position. Arthur, president. Brothers T. McMurtry, T. Tooms and F. Asta were selected to Toronto convention. Some of the unions are sending representatives of their own, constituting altogether a strong delegation from Peterboro.

Meeting Here on April 22. It was announced that Mr. J. T. Marks, secretary of the I.L.P. of Ontario and Mrs. Singer, of Toronto, would address a public meeting here on Tuesday, April 22, in the interests of the Labor Party. The auditorium in which this meeting will be held will be published later.

The thin, magnifying lens of the microscope is a good thing for these workers for already shorter hours have been secured and gradually will their wages be in accordance with the cost of living. Could this have been accomplished without organization and unity? No. But now that capital is becoming better acquainted with labor and likewise labor knows capital better, this old hemisphere will become the place we all wish it to be. Then why shouldn't labor have a voice in the Board of Trade and other public institutions? Unfortunately in the past a large gulf separated the two great classes, but the war and the effects of the world-wide struggle have brought us together, so matter to which class he belongs, has got a spot on this old globe and by running hand and hand we can obtain the greatest good for the greatest number. Your faithfully, J. A. P. HAYDON, Late Capt. 42nd Bt. R.I.C.

A REAL "LADY."

A caddy was brought before the magistrate for using violent language to a lady. "But she ain't no lady," he protested fiercely. "Indeed!" quoth his worthy. "And do you know a lady when you see one?"

"Of course I do!" indignantly answered the man. "Why, only the other day I saw one; she gave me a parrot for a shilling and walked away with it. I called, 'what sort yer change?' 'Don't be a blinkin' old fool!' she said; 'keep it, and git drunk enough to kiss yer mother-in-law.'" "Now yer worship," he ended triumphantly, "that's what I call a real lady."—Tit-Bits.

AS LABOR VIEWS PARLIAMENT.

It seems rather an anomaly that the Senate, which has been described as the "bulwark of vested interests," should have most of the discussions in Parliament this session on labor. It was in the Senate Hon. Gideon Robertson made his announcement of the appointment of an industrial commission, and there have since then been several important debates on labor problems. Perhaps the most interesting speech was that delivered by Senator Pianta, a British Columbia Senator. Pianta comes from Nanaimo, one of the chief industrial centres of the British Columbia coast.

Senator Pianta's speech was made with a view to calling the Government's attention to "the fact that there are foreign agencies at work in Canada whose activities are calculated to create a condition of labor unrest throughout the country." Senator Pianta said that he lived in a certain town in the men's community and had been closely associated with labor in business and social life. The subject of labor was close to his heart. He said that there was no question of greater importance to him than that of promoting better relations between labor and capital. He pointed out that the Government of Labor on the move had taken to bring this about, he added that the object of arriving at a mutual understanding with regard to the various industries in Canada is likely to be hampered by the actions of what he called "certain foreign agencies" who were doing all they could to bring about a condition of labor unrest throughout the country.

Senator Pianta added on the subject: "I am not sure that the activities referred to constitute breach of the law, and I am therefore doubtful if any action can be taken against them. But if allowed to go unchecked they will soon become more bold, and we might save a lot of trouble in the future by making it as difficult as possible for the kind of legislation which is being introduced in the House of Commons to be introduced in the United States. In this condition exists such an extent that it has been found necessary to take drastic measures to combat it."

Senator Pianta said that unfortunately there are some labor unions in Canada which are controlled by a more radical element owing to the lack of interest taken by the majority of its membership. He called attention to a section of the recent Calgary meeting in sending greetings to the Russian Soviet Government and the Spartans in Russia. This action, he said, was a strong disapproval from many labor unions and from the Great War Veterans, who were otherwise naturally sympathetic to labor.

Senator Pianta closed an interesting speech with the following broad minded appeal to employers and employees, which is worth printing in full:

"It is generally admitted that this is a time of readjustment to meet new conditions in the industrial world, and the question must be met fairly and squarely. There is no use of trying to evade it in the hope that things will run on as before, for that is impossible. We have reached a point in the world's history, brought about by the great struggle for freedom and justice in which sons of employers and employees are bound together, and now that we have emerged from the war victorious, we must not forget the part of our sons plays in preserving our sacred heritage of democracy; but rather let us emulate their example and stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle of life, the

prosperous helping the weak, and the strong ready to concede to his neighbor the right to a larger share of the good things of this world. To bring this about it is necessary for employers to meet their employees both as speakers and as conciliators prepared to co-operate in formulating plans for the future conduct of the particular industry in which they are engaged. It is a factory, and thus avert a period of industrial dislocation which would be equally disastrous for both. Industrial peace today are a number of employers throughout Canada who treat their workmen with due consideration, but there are many others who do not. It is to be earnestly hoped that the enquiry which is about to be instituted will result in securing better relations between employers and workmen generally.

"The system of co-operation between employer and employee is not new in Canada. It is of a number of years in vogue in my home town, Nanaimo, B. C. where it has worked very satisfactorily. The greatest menace to industrial peace today are the undesirable who have taken shelter on our borders, and if we are to have industrial peace we must rid Canada of these undesirable elements having got them out, keep them out."

A piece of legislation which will interest labor men has been introduced in the House of Commons by Senator McMeans, of Winnipeg. He proposes that there should be a court of appeal for criminal offences, just as there is for civil offences. He said that the present law is given in a criminal case there is no appeal except to the Minister of Justice, and this means long delay, while the convicted man languishes in jail. He said that there is a gross miscarriage of justice and sufficient representations are made to the Provincial Attorney-General, he would request a certain amount of time to look over the case, and, if necessary, rectify the decision. In explaining his bill Senator McMeans added:

"In England there is a Court of Criminal Appeal. It is one of the great principles of British law that the liberty of the subject is of more importance than anything else. It is a principle which is not to be taken to the Court of Appeal; but if a man is sent to the penitentiary for twenty years by one judge for a crime which another judge would have sent him to jail for two years, there is no possible way of having the sentence reviewed. My bill will probably receive the support of labor, as there have been many instances of judgments in which labor has been interested. The House of Commons has passed a bill for the purpose of a gross miscarriage of justice without the right of appeal.

The order-in-council appointing the new Industrial Commission was announced in the House of Commons. There has been considerable question as to the exact powers of the commission. According to the order-in-council the commission is to report on the following matters:

1. To consider and make suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees in the various lines of industry, as the best means of establishing a satisfactory relationship between them throughout Canada."

2. Obtain information as to the character and extent of organization existing among employers and employees respectively.

3. Investigate available data as to the progress made by the established joint industrial councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

4. The commission is due to leave Ottawa on Monday next for the Pacific Coast, where its first public hearings will be held during the following week. The itinerary has been arranged to cover the chief industrial centres throughout the entire Dominion. It is expected that the report of the commission will be prepared immediately after the conclusion of the inquiry."

MOOSE JAW FIRE FIGHTERS CEREMONY

At a smoker given in the Central Fire Station, Moose Jaw, His Worship, Mayor Hamilton, in the presence of the fire fighters, was asked to hang the union's charter, which request he gladly complied with. His Worship stated that it gave him great pleasure to participate in such a gathering, and that he was glad to see that the firemen of the town were organized. He considered the organization a good one, and as Mayor of the city, he had no hesitation in saying that he would rather have the men with the men as an organized unit than as individual employees. He also stated that the union was good for the town as well as for the firemen, and he wished them every success in their organization.

Chief Baynes also addressed the men and the city. He said that he had no hesitation in saying that he would rather have the men with the men as an organized unit than as individual employees. He also stated that the union was good for the town as well as for the firemen, and he wished them every success in their organization.

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ONTARIO TO HAVE LABOR MINISTER

Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario introduced a bill to provide a Minister of Labor. He explained that this decision had been arrived at after careful consideration. When the duties of the department become heavy enough, the bill makes possible for a minister with full rank and salary to be appointed.

Whenever the appointment is made, Sir Willich explained later, the Government will secure for the office a man who has the full confidence of labor.

Toronto Veteran

Mr. J. H. Kennedy, general organizer for the Sheet Metal Workers, is in the veteran class of those connected with the trade union movement. Toronto is his home town but so many are the calls for Organizer Kennedy's services that he is unable to stay at home more than a few days at a time. He is a member of the Toronto Trades Council and has been a delegate to the International Brotherhood of Sheet Metal Workers since 1878, at Hamilton, and has been constant in his attendance with few exceptions up to the present time. He was a delegate to the Toronto Trades Council from the first local union in 1878 of the Sheet Metal Workers, and the first delegate from this union to International Brotherhood of Sheet Metal Workers in 1881. He was elected to the executive board, a position he held for eight years. A fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. from the Trades and Labor Council, he was elected to the executive board, a position he held for eight years. A fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. from the Trades and Labor Council, he was elected to the executive board, a position he held for eight years.

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