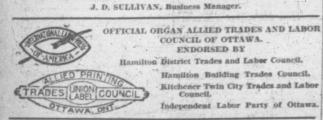
CANADIAN LABOR PRESS.

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



WM LODGE, Editor.

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ed and Controlled Exclusively by Organized Labor. Every Member of the Executive Staff Union Men.

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

MONUMENT OF FOLLY.

HE One Big Drawback to the One Big Union, ac cording to Matthew Woll, is that it is One Big

Failure. Mr. Woll claims that the One Big Union plea is an attempt to swerve the wage-earners from their orderly and practical course of action. Greater administrative and executive powers in central labor unions is the appeal made to these organizations to sap the confidence and authority of local and international trade unions. When this appeal is not heeded, unusual and unfair methods are resorted to in the hope of controlling and dominating the policies of such organizations.

The One Big Union idea is not new to Labor. In the United States it has been tried time and again, and in every instance it has been found wanting. The American wage-earners have not yet forgotten the unsatisfactory experiences of the Knights of Labor, the American Railway Union, and the American Labor Union. The Monument of Folly erected on the remains of all these Monuments indicates the fate of the One Big Union idea IN RESENT SUCCESSES Railway Union, and the American Labor Union. The movements indicates the fate of the One Big Union idea as applied to organized Labor today.

Though better disguised, there marches hand in hand with the idea of the One Big Union the insidious agitation for the general strike of all workers. The general or sympathetic strike is not an innovation. However, as advocated by these promoters of wild vagaries as a means to overthrowing existing authority this legal and moral trade union weapon is perverted into nothing less than a revolutionary provoking instrument.

Care must therefore be exercised in discriminating between these measures and legitimate collective strikes. In fact, most of the anti-sympathetic strike talk is ill-designed, unwarranted and insincere.

The American Federation of Labor as constituted cannot authorize or direct the calling of any strikedirect, sympathetic or otherwise. Neither are the cen-tral labor unions authorized to call a strike of any kind. Strikes, singly or collectively, can only be authorized by the International Unions whose members are directly. affected.

OUR FUEL PROBLEM.

EPORTS from authentic sources predict more fuel trouble during this coming fall and winter. An American coal authority states that there will be no more cheap coal, and that the quality will be poorer. The Deputy Provincial Fuel Administrator prophesies that coal will be \$14 a ton this winter.

The increasing cost of fuel is one of the great burdens of the working man. Effort should be made to produce a coal substitute or a briquette that will furnish heat for the workers' homes at a reasonable price. In Belguim, Great Britain and other countries of Europe, briquettes have been used for years with a great deal of succes

It is time that something was done to make the

SOME LOOSE DEFINITIONS.

A day's easion was devoted en-nual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at New York. On invitation the heads of the four international unions enraged in the newspaper printing trade addressed the con-rention. The four union leaders were James J. Freel, president of the fra-ternational Stereotyping and Elec-trical Workers' Union, William MG Hugh, acting president of the Print john W. Hayes, scretary and treas ure of the International Typograph feal Union, and Matthew Woll, pres-ident of the International Photo En-rarvers' Union. Mr. McHugh said that many members of local unions had bear

FAVOR ARBITRATION.

CHAS. LEWIS, Ctrculation Manager. | CHIEFS OF PRINTING CRAFTS

The insunderstanding to get the products of the question of relations between employer and misting to advocate by the doctrines of the instruction of the products of the prod

and the bit of the differences. He spoke the differences are differences are differences. He spoke the differences are differences. He spoke the differences are differences are differences. He spoke the differences are differences are differences. He spoke the differences are differences are differences are differences. He spoke the differences are differences are differences are differences are differences. He spoke the differences are differences are differences are differences are differences. He spoke the differences are differences are differences are differences are differences. He spoke the differences are differences are differences are differences. He spoke the differences are differences. He spoke the differences are differences are differences are differences. A finite differences are differences. A finite differences are differences. A finite differences are differences are differences. The spoke differences are differences are differences are differences. The spoke differences are differences

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ONTARIO HOUSING LAW EX-1 PLAINED.

At a recent open meeting under the auspices of the Ottawa Housing Commission, Mr. J. A. Ellis, direc-tor of housing for Ontario, explain

ed the scope and provide Provincial Act. Mr. Ellis said that his purpose was to tell them what could be done under the Ontario Housing Act. It was a new thing to Ontario and to Canada. There were three chief purposes behind the Act. The first mass to remedy in some measure the mass to remedy in some measure the

Canada. There were three chief purposes behind the Act, The first was to remedy in some measure the present shortage of houses. The second was to provide work in the scatt after-the-war period, and the third, but not least, wax to help the man who wanted to help himself. A further function of the Act was to provide money more cheaply, than it could be otherwise secured. In speaking of the local Housing Commission. Mr. Ellis said/that it was a permanent body inasmuch as it was not elective. Whatevr bene-fits were derived from the Act, said the speaker, they were not on any account to go to those who thought they were going to get a big price for land or to the speculative build-er. He then outlined the provisions of the Act. If a man had a lot and wanted to build a house, the lot

wanted them to be a them in the transformation of the association of an 'architect.

a suburb. The association of an architect and building inspector with the commission was advocated by Mr. Ellis as being of great assistance to the success of housing schemes. He said that houses built under the Act would be according to certain specifications laid down by the de-partment at Toronto. — A house built at the maximum of \$200 Am. Ellis said, would be \$20 a month, and with taxes and insurance, \$25. He said that in case a tenant got into financial difficuities, no com-mission was going to be hard on any one if the trouble was through no fault of their even. The building of houses on a large scale would one if the trouble was through fruit of their own. The bulk of houses on a large scale w cheapen the cost of product the high cost of which he attribu-to high wares. And there was ing to be cheaper land if bough lorge lots

arge lots. Mr. Ellis was asked if money would be lent to anyone who had a house already and wanted to im-prove. Mr. Ellis said that there house aiready and wanted to im-prove. Air. Ellis. said that there were two reasons why money would not be loaned under fhese circum-stances. One was that they had to draw the line somewhere, and the other was that the money was primarily to relieve present housing conditions. If a man had a kitchen or shed on a lot and wanted to make a home. the Commission wuld not stabd in the way. He said the province would spend more than \$3.500,000 in housing (its share of the Federal \$25,000;-000). Half the smulci alities in Ontario were now under the Act. "All that the municipalities in On-tario wa.t this year, they will get," declared Mr. Ellis.

BRANDON CIVIC WORKERS WIN OUT.

The big strike of the Brandon ight for freedom,



(Notes From the Ottawa Branch.) | the club rooms, 103 Bank street The Sunday afternoon meetings which all interested in the move-ment are cordially invited to at-

are now suspended for the summer months, and will be resumed in the tend. Quite an interesting report of the onvention held on Good Friday, in months, and will be resumed in the fall. During the session just closed the party held twenty-seven public gatherings, and the popularity of these was evidenced by the large audiences in attendance and the keen interest displayed in the various addresses. Speakers repre-sentative of every phase of modern thought have appeared before the party, and, without exception, have all voiced their appreciation of the manner in which they have been received. convenien neid on Good Friday in Toronio, was presented by Bro. John Cameron, a delegate to the convention, and the general feeling when Bro. Cameron had concluded, was that the party had been excep-tionally well represented by him. As a general rule the local press gives our public meetings very fair

A hard and clean lights, he consid-pressions are always of the consid-erate, type, the following being no exception: "The situation existing since the signing of the armistice is mak-ing plain to the American péo-ple that which the organized workers always knew, that we have more Bourbons, in proportion, among the employing class in Am-you crited that which the organized workers always knew, that we have more Bourbons, in proportion, among the employing class in Am-you crited civilized country," says James Lord, president of the main-ing department, of the American (Cap federation of Labor, in a state-ing department, of the American Federation of Labor, in a state ing the employers that our con-nection with the European war was er freedom and democracy were mere-iy used in a relative and railying sense, for their patriotic appeal, and that the world, outside of Gr-many, should maintain the status it di before the war. The minuit of the announcement of the cesa-tion of hostilities, freedom and de-mocracy disappeared from the vo-cabulary of the Bourbons and they away for the Bourbons and they swung back to their ignorant, stu-pid, pre-war conception of things. " We have always had to fight this stupidity. Human advance-ment and progress have had it to fight from the immemorial. Do these stupid ones, and the intel-lect they hire, think, fafter what the battefields of the oid world, that they have got anything makind's armies of democracy faced on the battefields of the oid world, that they have got anything makind's armies of democracy faced on the battefields of the oid world, that they have got anything makind's armies of democracy faced on the battefields of the oid world, that they have got anything makind's armies of democracy faced on the battefields of the oid world, that they have got anything makind's armies of democracy faced on the battefields of the oid world, that they have got anything makind's

they have got anything mankind is afraid of? Do they think that the

fourth Thursday of the month. In Jously repudlated. PRES. JAMES LORD, OF THE A. F. OF L. MINING DEPT. Mr. James Lord is a British-born working miner, coming to the fore-front of the American Federation of Labor activity, as a representing that body at the British Trades Union Congress in 1917. A fard and clean fighter, his ex-presidons are always of the consid-erate, type, the following being no trading of the armistice is mak-ing plain to the American Péor ple that which the organized workers always knew, that we have more Bourbons. In proportion. Power shifted in in Russia. Th you blame is the creation of those was preaches, actly what he now preaches, reverse English. The Bourbour create a lot of this dictatorsh Capital, but the faster they in this direction the sconer means the 'dictatorship of the

letariat." "We offer mutual, joint relations in indu-lations in which both employee may s. If you join their affairs. e can all advance we can all advance on the path of progress. If you refuse, if you con-tinue to declare that might is right? If you insist on industrial autoc-racy, or war, we will, as represen-tatives of the greatest thing in the universe. Labor, meet you with a clear conscience and a united front. In that case, all Labor will be for Labor, and we will meet you with your own weapons. This is a good day for serious thinking." path

BOLSHIVERS.

"There's one thing I'm thankful for," said Mrs. Crosslots. "My John is never goin' to be one o'

"How do you know?" "Well, of course, I'm not how people go about to bol But I understand it's largely democracy and

workingmen of Ontario independent of the coal barons of Pennsylvania and the railroads that charge big rates for coal transportation. Let us have a made-in-Canada fuel, made of Canadian raw materials by Canadian Union Labor at a moderate price for the people.

great force for Education, Enlightenmient and Enjoyment.

China, Japan, Russia and lands of the uttermost seas devour the movies. The Movie will be a great agent to show what a grand country may be built upon Democracy, Good Fellowship and Co-operation.

kind of big, healthy, keen workingman who dwells in the land where pauper's wages will not be tolerated and where hours are not slavish. A few object lessons like these might do the Oriental workers a great deal of good.

HE man who wrote the fameus "Letters of Junius" that the laws which protect us in our civil rights grow out of our constitution, and they must fail or flourish with it.

rights-and more freedom than a billion Bolsheviks with Bayonets. Ballots instead of Bullets is the winning slogan of the Independent Labor Party.

THE fellow who rocks the boat is very often one who

hyper tor freedom, democracy and but i understand its infigure done just when they want it to? "Organized Labor is determined ""Organized Labor is determined washington Star.

TENDERS WANTED.





