Labor News From Coast to Coast.

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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## The Blunder Busted Ontario Elects Three Labor Representatives

### While the Two Labor Candidates Were Defeated In Ottawa the Other Industrial Centres Send Real Working Men to Toronto—Many U. F. O. Men Endorsed By Labor.

The election on Monday last throughout the Province of Ontario demonstrated one thing—that the workers in the rural districts and those in the industrial centres have decided to send their own representatives to the Legislative Assembly. The whole province, politically, was shaken by an earthquake, according to the Capitalist press. However, we believe it is liken unto the sun after the Flood. If the election has proven anything, it is this—that the interests of the workers have been sadly neglected by the old political parties in the past. It is true that Ontario has had a Labor representative in the Legislature, but we wish to make it perfectly clear that on many occasions in days gone by when Labor's champion arose in the Legislature and advocated reforms, he could not even get a seconder to his motions. The result of the voting on Monday is enough to make "Ontario's Grand Old Man" turn over in his grave. However, we must keep up the good work and be ready for any emergency that may arise. Other elections are bound to come, and we must be ready at all times to accept the challenge and enter the fray with even more determination than we did on this occasion.

The election will, or should have, the effect on the Dominion Government for the old-time party politicians tell us they have their "ear to the ground." If this be true, then, they cannot mistake the warning issued by the workers on Monday. Many are the reforms needed, and the Federal House has most of the data. If they have not it will not take Labor long to furnish it. The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relation is before them—has been for some months. The various recommendations of the National Industrial Conference are in the Government's hands, and the resolutions passed by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress Convention are also in the offices of the departments concerned. However, we should not be swayed by "death bed" repentances of the old political parties; but we want to continue in the fight, for we know we are fighting for an ideal back of which is a healthy, happy and prosperous nation where we will have a more equal division of wealth and where men will be allowed freedom of thought, speech and action.

Many of the United Farmers have been elected on a joint ticket of the U.F.O. and the I.L.P. In the farmers' platform may be found many of the ideals we are, and have been, striving for. In many of the constituencies where U.F.O. candidates were running Labor men have gone and assisted them on the public platform. This is bound to have its effect for it helped, in no small measure, to bring Labor's problems before the people in unorganized districts where the mind has been poisoned to Labor's just demands by the Capitalist press.

It is indeed unfortunate that in Ottawa, the Capital City of the Dominion that both of our candidates should be defeated but the child unborn three weeks ago, grew up, developed into the full power of manhood and we find that in the west section of the city John Cameron was the runner-up with some 7,000 odd votes. In the east riding "Frank" Lafortune was a worthy candidate. "Frank" was possibly one of the youngest contestants throughout the province, and with this in his favor success will be his lot in the near future. This proves conclusively that with any kind of an organization we could and would have elected our Labor candidates. However, we are not dead yet and we shall arise on a future date and with the same spirit that prevailed throughout this campaign we shall elect Labor men to every public office.

#### PREMIER HEARST DEFEATED.

It seems almost increditable that out of seven members of the cabinet who stood for election only two were elected. Those defeated include the Premier himself, Sir William Hearst, Sir Adam Beck, the Hydro champion, Ministers McPherson, McDiarmid, Lucas and McGarry. The fight at Sault Ste. Marie is of particular interest to Labor men for an old business agent of the Carpenters' Union was elected over the premier.

#### A COMPARISON.

Here is one of the things that helped defeat the Hon. T. W. McGarry, the Conservative candidate in South Renfrew. John Carty, the U.F.O.-Labor candidate held a mass meeting in the Town Hall, Arnprior, last Wednesday. Seated on the platform were R. J. McMillan, a farmer from Western Ontario; J. A. P. Haydon, a printer, and editor of the Canadian Labor Press; Mr. Russell, a farmer from South Renfrew, and the editor of a U. F. O. newspaper, and the candidate. On Thursday the Provincial Treasurer held a meeting in the same hall. Besides the candidate, Mr. Dan. McLachlin, of the McLachlin Bros., Ltd., the lumber kings; J. G. Barnet, of the Barnet Manufacturing Co. Ltd., of Renfrew; Lt.-Col. Larry Martin, of the M. J. O'Brien interests; R. A. Jeffery, of the Conservative newspaper and others occupied seats on the platform. No doubt the workers of Arnprior realized who their true friends were and John Carty, the U. F. O.-Labor candidate was elected.

#### I. L. P. SECRETARY THINKS LABOR AND FARMERS WILL COMBINE.

TORONTO, Oct. 22. — A new election could not come too soon for the Labor party which is delighted at the result of the present hastily-organized campaign, and is sanguine of the immediate future.

"We really jumped into this thing," said Mr. J. T. Marks, secretary of the Independent Labor Party, "and the result is far beyond our expectations. It's surprising. Four days before the Simcoe nomination we had no idea of running there. They did not think a Labor man would stand a chance in that riding. I went up there, however, and organized in some kind of a way in that short time, and our man was elected. We are tickled to death. I think if there were a new election the farmers and the labor men would get a large majority. There are plenty of places now where we just failed that would swing our men in the next time. The people didn't take us seriously and we didn't have time to organize."

Emphasizing the fact that there had been no meeting of the Labor forces since the election, and that he was simply speaking for himself, Mr. Marks said a union with the United Farmers and Labor would be far more probable than any coalition with the Liberal party.

"We are friendly with the U. F. O.," he commented. "We helped each other wholeheartedly in this election, and this feeling of co-operation between us is growing more friendly all the time. As far as the old parties are concerned, we should look with suspicion and distrust at any temporary amalgamation. We have always stressed our independence both in name and character. There are many planks in our platform which are antagonistic to the Liberal platform which Liberals do not hold in common with us," said Mr. Marks, referring to the statement forecasting a "policy of getting together" made by Mr. Hartley Dewart this morning.

In answer to the question of how the Independent Labor party would feel if Sir Adam Beck were called upon to form a Coalition Government, Mr. Marks said that at any rate "Beck has never got stronger support than from the Labor party."

Of the result of the London election, he also stated that labor felt no sorrow for the result, it was the fortunes of war, the impression gathered was that as far as Mr. Marks was concerned Beck stood a greater chance of Labor support than Dewart."

"The Labor party will meet in a few days," said Mr. Marks, "and we shall know then how we stand."

## STRIKE PROBABLE IN NOVA SCOTIA

### District 26 Considers Drastic Action For Nov. 1 Unless Demands Met.

A strike of the coal miners of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who make up the membership of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, is threatened for November 1, if approximately the same arrangements as are being made by the miners of the central competitive field in the United States are not met by the operators in the two provinces.

The adoption of the five-day week and a 60 per cent. wage increase are urged.

The details of the district demands are now being worked out at a meeting of the district executive in New Glasgow, and a complete statement of what is expected by the miners will be put before representatives of the operating companies this week. District leaders declare that unless the demands are met by November 1, the miners will be prepared to go out.

Robert Baxter, the district president, points out, however, that the plan being followed is not part of any move to bring on a sympathetic strike if the demands of the men in the central competitive field across the border are not satisfied. If the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick operators satisfy the district demands, work in the collieries of the two provinces will continue, whether there is a strike in the central competitive field or not.

Earlier in the week it was stated by James B. McLachlan, secretary-treasurer of District 26, that in the event of a refusal by the operators to grant the men's demands, application would be made for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Now, however, the district leaders have changed their front, or at all events they are giving the impression that a change has come, and speak of the acceptance of their demands by the operators as necessary for the prevent of a strike.

Some time ago the Nova Scotia operators informed the district executive of the United States Mine Workers that they could not consider any proposal that would add to the cost of coal production. There has been no public intimation that this attitude has been changed, but it is generally believed that the operators would be prepared now to make some wage adjustments, though they are unwilling to agree to anything like a 60 per cent. advance.

The Nova Scotia mines and the Minto field in New Brunswick, the latter comparatively unimportant, supply all the soft coal used for domestic purposes in the maritime provinces. They also supply the greater part of the coal used by the Canadian National Railways, the Government railway system on the lines east of Montreal.

#### DOMINION GOVERNMENT FOSTERING O. B. U.'s.

J. H. McVelty, who represented the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (international), at the recent labor congress in Hamilton, in reporting to the Council Thursday night on the work of the Congress, declared that the opposition of the Government toward the One Big Union should be directed toward Government employes who were in that organization. He said the Canadian National Railways employed most of the One Big Union men who were in western Canada, and the Esquimalt Navy Yard was a breeding ground for One Big Union advocates.

"The Government, instead of opposing the One Big Union, is fostering it by permitting it to continue in the Government service," he declared. President Welsh said the matter was being brought to the attention of the Government.

POSSIBLE LABOR LEADER.

WALTER ROLLO.

The Member elect for West Hamilton, whom it is considered in local circles will lead the Labor forces in the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Rollo is one of the leading straight Trade Unionists in Ontario, and has taken a prominent part in the forming of the Independent Labor Party. He is president of the Ontario Branch and is also Labor's representative on the recently created Council of Health.

## MONTREAL FAVORS NATIONALIZATION

### Trades Council of Metropolis Endorses Purchase of G. T. R. —Moves Against Increased St. Ry. Fares.

At the regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council held Thursday evening of last week, some most important resolutions were passed. President Foster was in the chair. The Council went on record as favoring the nationalization of all public utilities, protested against the Tramways fare increase and abolition of workmen's tickets, and reiterated their former faith in the eight-hour day.

Delegate Gus Francq, in presenting a resolution favoring the nationalization of all public utilities, says the World, explained in an interesting manner his reasons, covering at the same time the consistency of the Labor movement in this action because it had always favored the idea. He did not intend to go into the details of such a gigantic question, but he set forth that it was a matter of principle he had in view. He stated that the Board of Trade and other business bodies had passed resolutions not only in opposition to the Government taking over the G.T.R., but against the principle of nationalization and Government ownership.

The Labor movement had always been in favor of State ownership of all public utilities and it was better to obtain such a thing by legislation than by direct action. All over the world Labor was clamoring for state ownership of all utilities. There were only two ways of getting this. One was by legislation and the other by direct action. It seemed that certain people were saying they would not subscribe to the Victory Loan if the G. T. R. were taken over. That was Bolshevism of the rankest character. Labor opposed Bolshevism in the upper classes just as much as it did in the lower classes. Never had he seen a more peculiar exhibition of so-called loyalty than this Bolshevistic action of the large commercial bodies.

President Foster followed in a rousing and remarkable speech in which he clearly showed that reading between the lines in this anti-nationalization campaign, one could see the cry for self-preservation. For instance with the National Railways not paying and with the G.T.R. not paying a consommation devoutly to be wished that as far as the C.P.R. was concerned, to let them remain so. He believed that the taking over of the G.T.R. would round out a service that would be able to give the C.P.R. a run for their money, and would raise a competition that would mean better and more efficient service for the whole country.

Other delegates who spoke in favor of Nationalization included Sec. Mathieu, Jos. Gauthier, J. Wall, Clermont, Girard and Kerrigan.

Del. Larivee, of the Newswriters' Union was the only dissenting voice stating that if the Government were to use Victory Loan money to buy the G.T.R. he would not spend a penny in buying them, and attempted to present an amendment to Delegate Francq's resolution, after the presentation of the main motion had been called.

The following resolution was presented and carried unanimously with the exception of Del. Larivee's vote:

"Whereas there is at present an agitation in certain parts of the country against the nationalization of the Grand Trunk Railway.

"Whereas, some of the opponents of nationalization are advising the people not to subscribe to the Victory Loan, if the Grand Trunk Railway is taken over by the Government.

"And whereas this Montreal Trades and Labor Council has always been in favor of the nationalization of all public utilities.

"Be it resolved that this Council approves the policy of the Government in taking over and operating the Grand Trunk Railway or all other public utilities."

The question of the abolition of workmen's car tickets and the increase of fares by the Tramways Co. was another important subject. It was brought forward by a communication from the Union of Workers in the Sugar Refineries, protesting against the decision of the Public Utilities Commission to raise the fares and cancel workers' tickets, demanding also that all workers should walk on the day that the new fares came into force. This was referred to the executive.

After some discussion it was decided that the executive committee be instructed to seek at once legal advice and if possible to take an injunction to prevent the fares from being enforced.

## AT THE MERCY OF THE "BIG FIVE."

### American Packing Houses, With Branches in Canada, Control Supply and Make Exorbitant Profits, Some of Them As High As 290 Per Cent.

The following extracts from the report of the United States Federal Trade Commission probing the high cost of living across the border are of particular interest to Canadians because we all know that many of the American packing houses have branches in Canada, and that they control the prices of many commodities. It is interesting to learn that one of the "big five," as the packers are known in the United States, made $5,426,830 after deducting a 78 per cent. dividend on capital stock, most of which is "watered." Last year one of the packers made 290 per cent. profit.

"The Federal Trade Commission added another chapter to its report on the investigation of the meat-packing business in Part IV., made public last week. This part of the report dealt largely with the far-reaching control of all foods by the five large packers.

"The extent to which the packers should be permitted to enter unrelated food lines is a matter which the public interest alone should determine," says the report.

"The public is concerned with knowing whether the widening of the packers' activities will result in lowering prices and improving the quality of the food products.

"Among the many commodities said to be under the control of the 'Big Five' are: Poultry, game produce, canned and dried fruits, and vegetables, canned, cured and frozen fish, molasses and cocoa. The extent of the control is said to vary with the locality and the commodity and the dealer whose business is being absorbed. The investigators declare that there is so much secrecy and intricacy in the packer methods that it is difficult to get exact statistics in many cases. For example, no hint of the fact that many companies manufacturing or handling food commodities are controlled by the packers is contained in the names under which they operate.

"The report declares the meat packers are large speculators, and that their control of capital and credit enables them to buy in such a way as to resell upon a market in which their purchases have forced up the price.

"Among the advantages enjoyed by the packers are control of 44.8 per cent. of all cold storage facilities, their refrigerator car service, the 'highly favorable' rates obtained by the packers for mixed carloads of fresh meats and packing-house products, permitting them to include a great variety of goods foreign to their slaughtering business, with resulting discriminations, not alone in service, but also in rates.

"'Until the packers are shorn of the transportation advantages granted them by carriers,' the report says, 'there is no way of measuring their true industrial efficiency.'

"Four of the packers, Swift, Wilson, Armour, and Cudahy, the report states, through their subsidiaries and not including family controlled companies, handled in 1918, 49.5 per cent. of the estimated total of shipped dressed poultry, and 33 per cent. of shipped eggs. The same four handled 49 per cent. of all factory-made cheese, in 1918. It is generally conceded, says the report, that the Big Five are in a position to control 75 to 80 per cent. of the cheese of the state (Wisconsin).

"Libby, McNeill & Libby, a Swift concern, alone handled 10.4 per cent. of all evaporated and condensed milk in 1918, according to the report. The Armour Grain Company, a factor in the cereal and breakfast food business, reported surplus undivided profits for the year 1917 of $5,426,830 after deducting a 78 per cent. dividend on capital stock, the report says, adding:

"The year's net earnings amounted to $2,908,912 or 290 per cent. on the capital stock and 67 per cent. on the net worth of the company, including capital, surplus, and undivided profits, as reported at the close of the fiscal year, 1916.

"Large compounds and substitutes produced by the five packers during the first six months of 1917 were placed at 49.4 per cent. of the total and oleomargarine at 51 per cent. Complete figures to show the packer interest in canned foods, such as fruits and fish, were not available, the report says, but the business of the 'Big Five' was shown to be large and growing. The Libby Company's canned food sales alone showed a 225 per cent. increase in 1918 over 1915. Libby sales of canned salmon increased from 4.6 per cent. of the world pack in 1915 to 9.7 per cent. in 1918, the report shows.

"'So complete has become the control, especially by Libby, McNeill & Libby, over the pineapple supply,' the report reads, 'that one of the largest wholesale grocers in the country was unable in the summer of 1918 to secure any supply whatever.'

"'There is sufficient evidence,' the report continues, 'that the 'Big Five' are dividing the field among themselves.'"

#### McLACHLAN DRAWING A RED HERRING ACROSS THE TRAIL.

Down in the Maritime Provinces James B. McLachlan, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, is drawing a little red herring across the trail. He has given interviews to many of the newspapers, and, whether deliberately or not, he is endeavoring to belittle the actions of the Straight Trade Unionists at the 35th annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress which met at Hamilton some few weeks ago.

He condemns the manner in which they dealt with the One Big Union question. (No doubt Mr. McLachlan can tell us something about this organization.) But when the matter was before the convention we did not hear Mr. McLachlan say very much about it. If our memory serves us right, he never opened his "trap" in protest to the procedure followed. He condemns the International Trade Union movement and the American Federation of Labor despite the fact that he is secretary of an International organization. He tells us that he spoke to carpenters from Winnipeg and machinists from Montreal who are "going back to their respective localities to preach the One Big Union." No doubt he refers to George Armstrong, of Winnipeg, who is a carpenter and an out-and-out One Big Unionist. Who the machinists are we do not know. But we do know that the machinists seconded the nomination of Mr. Tom Moore for the office of president. Mr. McLachlan knows this too, although he tells the press that he was not present during the election of officers. We wish to remind him that he sat on the stairs with Delegate Campbell, of Glace Bay; Pat Green, president of the Trades and Labor Council of Ottawa, and the editor of the Canadian Labor Press. Not only did he stay until the election of officers was over, but he voted for Miss Helen Gutteridge, of Vancouver, against the president of his own organization, Mr. Robert Baxter.

It is indeed unfortunate that at the very moment when the miners of Nova Scotia were about to force the inauguration of the five-day week on the mine operators that the miners are being swayed from their mooring by such mythical schemes as the One Big Union. We would remind these miners of the catastrophe in District 18 when the miners there threw over their International affiliation.

#### SAME OLD STORY.

At a meeting of representatives of the Actors' Equity Association and the Producing Managers' Association, of New York the cases of many actors who were thrown out of employment because of the recent actors' strike were disposed of. The peace agreement provided that the manager must re-employ all players within 30 days or find employment for them elsewhere on equally favorable terms.

The strike darkened every theatre in this city and the managers declared they would never, never, never treat with the Actors' Equity Association. But the actors stuck, and so did the stage employes, and so did the musicians with the teamsters and others willing to "do their bit."

Result—the managers are treating with the actors.

#### PETERBORO TRADES COUNCIL.

The Peterboro Trades and Labor Council at their last regular meeting endorsed the candidature of Mr. Thomas Tooms of the Independent Labor party for election in the coming provincial elections. The Independent Labor party, in a letter to the Council, asked for the support of Mr. Tooms, both moral and financial. The Council decided to donate $25 towards the expenses of the campaign and to co-operate in every way to secure Mr. Tooms' election.

Mr. Drury, of the International Typographical Union of Montreal, brought an inspiring message and predicted that the next mayor of Peterboro would be a labor man. He said he was very agreeably surprised to learn that there were four Labor men in the City Council and thought their election was a good augury for the success of Mr. Tooms. Mr. Drury said there were few Labor organizations in Quebec, but this was due to the mixed population, but not to lack of enthusiasm. He was at the National Conference at Ottawa, but admitted that practically no results were obtained. He stated that the Conference showed clearly the issues between capital and labor, and that if peace was to come the eight-hour and collective bargaining must be conceded. The Typographical Union won it after a hard fight and ever since peace has reigned.

"Labor doesn't go out on strike for the fun of it," declared Mr. Drury. "There must be a serious grievance if men will vote to walk the streets." He scored the New York printers, 3,000 of whom went out on a "vacation" without the sanction of the International.

President A. J. Bolwell, in tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. Drury, intimated that three more Labor men would run for the City Council next January.

#### CANADIAN PRINTERS' INCREASES.

MONTREAL, P.Q. — Representative Drury writes, under date of August 31, as follows: "The matters received an increase of $6 per week and a closed shop agreement so far as the male help is concerned. The newswriters, as a result of a request of a 25 per cent. increase pending the drawing up of a wage agreement, were granted the amount asked."

NELSON, B.C.—Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, operators, $5.75 per day. (Night)—Handmen, operators, $6.32 1-2 per night. Seven and one-half hours day or night. The contract covers a period of two years—May 1, 1919, to May 1, 1921. Increase—Newspaper, book and job (day), $7.50; night, $7.95.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Book and job—Handmen, operators, $35. Eight hours. The contract covers a period of one year—July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920. Increase, $6.—Typographical Journal.

#### TORONTO GARMENT WORKERS MAKE AGREEMENT.

After a discussion of three hours, a meeting of garment workers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, which filled Massey Hall, Toronto, decided to accept the agreement which its committee had secured from the eighteen manufacturers of men's clothing in Toronto.

Wage increases ranging from $3 to $10 a week were conceded in the agreement. The lower paid operators receive the larger increases.

CANADA'S LABOR DELEGATE.

P. M. DRAPER,

Secretary-Treasurer of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, who has been chosen as Labor's representative at the International Labor Conference at Washington. It will be remembered that during the sittings of the Peace Conference at Paris Secretary Draper was one of Labor's advisors to Premier Borden.

With Labor's problems in Secretary Draper's hands we feel confident that Canada's interests will be amply put forward and championed.

#### REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The Employment Service of the Department of Labor reports that returns from the Dominion and Provincial offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the week ending October 4, show a decrease in placements as compared with the returns of the previous week. During the week the 90 offices reported that they had referred 8,959 persons to regular positions, and that 7,769 of these had received employment. This represents a decrease of 1,054 as compared with the preceding week when 8,823 persons were given employment. In addition 1,216 casual jobs were supplied, while 1,248 were supplied for the week ended Sept. 27.

During the week 9,681 applications were registered of whom 604 were women, and 9,077 were men. The number of vacancies notified by employers totalled 11,653, of which 878 were for women, and 10,805 were for men. Of the placements in regular employment 344 were women and 7,425 were men. The number of soldiers reported as placed was 2,997 or 35.5 per cent. of the total placements.

Of the placements in regular employment, 23 were reported by Prince Edward Island, an increase of 22; 155 by Nova Scotia, an increase of 19; 295 by New Brunswick, an increase of 31; 687 by Quebec, a decrease of 23; 2,110 by Ontario, a decrease of 359; 1,810 by Manitoba, a decrease of 796; 980 by Saskatchewan, a decrease of 131; 786 by Alberta, an increase of 52, and 913 by British Columbia, an increase of 101.

## Canada's Representatives to International Labor Conference

### P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Organized Labor's Delegate—Federal and Provincial Governments Represented; Also the Employers.

The names of the members of the Canadian delegation to the International Labor Conference, to be convened at Washington, on the 29th instant, have been made public by the Minister of Labor. The conference is the outcome of the labor convention incorporated in the treaty of peace.

The convention provides that the original members of the League of Nations shall be the original members of a permanent organization for the promotion of the international regulation of labor conditions. The permanent organization consists: of:

(1) A general conference of representatives of the members:

(2) An international labor office controlled by a governing body, due provision being made for the creation of the governing body.

The League of Nations will, as is generally understood, comprise practically the countries of the world. Meetings of the general conference will take place from time to time, and at least once a year.

The agenda of the conference contains five items:

(1) Application of principle of the eight-hour day, or of the 48-hour week.

(2) Question of providing against unemployment.

(3) Women's employment.

(4) Employment of children.

(5) Questions relating to prohibition of night work for women employed in industry, and of prohibition of the use of phosphorous in the manufacture of matches.

The regulations of the labor convention provide that the general conference shall be composed of four representatives of each of the members, of whom two shall be Government delegates and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the work people of each of the members. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda on the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman. The members undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or work people, as the case may be in their respective countries.

Following is the list of names of persons appointed on behalf of the Dominion Government or on behalf of the organizations "most representative of employers or work people, as delegates or advisers respectively," namely:—

Dominion Government delegates:—Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, Hon. Newton W. Rowell; advisers to Dominion Government delegates:—F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor; Loring C. Christie, legal adviser to the Department of External Affairs; Gerald H. Brown, secretary to Reconstruction Committee of the Government of Canada.

Named by Provincial Governments:—

Nova Scotia:—Daniel A. Cameron, M.L.A., of Sydney.

Prince Edward Island:—Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King.

Quebec:—Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labor for Quebec.

Ontario:—Dr Walter A. Riddell, of Toronto, Deputy Minister of Labor for Ontario.

Manitoba: — Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, Attorney-General.

Saskatchewan:—T. M. Molloy, of Regina, secretary of the Bureau of Labor.

Alberta:—Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, Alberta.

British Columbia:—J. D. McNiven, Victoria, Deputy Minister of Labor for British Columbia.

Non-Government delegates:—

Recommendation as for employers received from Canadian Manufacturers Association:—H. R. Parsons, Toronto.

Persons recommended as advisers to same:—

J. E. Walsh, Toronto; J. T. Stirret, general secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto; E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa, representative Canadian Manufacturers' Association; W. J. Bulman, Winnipeg; F. P. Jones, Montreal.

Following also are the names of persons recommended by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for appointment as substitute advisers, to act in case of vacancies arising in the foregoing list:—

J. B. Husg, Winnipeg; Sam Harris, Toronto.

Recommendation as for work people receive from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:—P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Persons recommended as advisers to same:—

Tom Moore, president Trades and Labor Congress; Arthur Martel, vice-president Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Robert Baxter, vice-president Trades and Labor Congress, Glace Bay, N.S.; D. Rees, vice-president Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Vancouver; Mrs. Kathleen Derry, member Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Toronto.

Following also are the names of persons recommended by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for appointment as substitute advisers to act in case of vacancies arising in the foregoing list:—

Alex. McAndrew, vice-president, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and western representative United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, Moose Jaw, Sask; Harry J. Halford, vice-president Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and five vice-president journeymen Barbers' International Union, South Hamilton.

## FROM COAST TO COAST

#### WINNIPEG CULINARY WORKERS POOREST PAID ON CONTINENT.

William Mackenzie, international organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' organization, whose headquarters are at Vancouver, is in Winnipeg after an eastern trip in the interests of his body. Mr. Mackenzie, discussing the conditions governing locally in the case of culinary workers, said they were absolutely the poorest, both in the matter of wages and hours of labor, in the whole of Canada and the United States. This has been recognized by the international body at Cincinnati, and he had been instructed to come to Winnipeg with a view to securing for them better conditions. "I intend to remain here," Mr. Mackenzie said, "until there is a change for the better. Our policy is not to fight the employer, but to show him where he will benefit by paying a living wage and securing a better class of worker through organization. This has been demonstrated in many cities in Canada and the U. S."—Labor News.

#### WINNIPEG COOKS AND WAITERS HAVE JUST GRIEVANCE.

Winnipeg Cooks and Waiters charge that employers are trying to force them to accept lower wages than the scale fixed by the Manitoba minimum wage act, and that they are also being required to work eleven and twelve hours a day. They state the matter will be brought before the authorities unless some change is made.

#### EDMONTON BAKERS' UNION OFFICIALS.

The Bakers' organization is one of the newer Edmonton Unions and the first installation of officers took place recently, President McCreath, of the Trades Council, conducting the ceremony. Mr. G. Shaw is president of the local, W. H. Hunt, vice-president and secretary, while Wm. Anton fills the post of financial secretary. The trustees are G. Lindsay and C. Charbonneau.

The bakers who have a 100 per cent. organization can be counted upon to take their place among the most progressive unions in Edmonton.

#### ST. STEPHEN WORKERS GET INCREASES.

The differences between laborers and the Argile Norcross Company, contractors, who are putting up extensive buildings at the cotton mill, St. Stephen, have been settled. The men had been getting forty cents per hour and asked for fifty cents. This was refused, and a strike was called. Some of the officials met the labor committee, which resulted in the men getting fifty cents an hour for a 47-hour week and overtime.

#### WINNIPEG LABOR MAN ON MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE BOARD.

It has been announced by the Manitoba Provincial Government that F. G. Tipping, a teacher in Kelvin school, had been appointed to the Mothers' Allowance Board, in place of W. A. Matheson, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company who resigned recently. Mr. Tipping will represent the labor interests on the board.

#### WINDSOR POLICE GET INCREASES.

The Windsor policemen have received an increase in their wages.

While they asked for 20 per cent. increase of wage, the police commissioners said they would compromise by granting the following increases:

Police officers, $10 per month.

Sergeants, $12.50 per month.

Inspector Wigle, from $1,750 a year to $1,850.

Sergeant-Detective Reid from $1,750 to $1,850.

Sergeant-Detective Broderick from $1,610 to $1,730.

During the negotiations seven officers were called to explain their resignations. They were given their choice of withdrawing them, which they did, on the understanding they would not be called upon to sign any statement put to them by the police commission, and which called for an expression of regret that they did not get aboard stranded street cars last May. The men said in withdrawing their resignations they were willing to abide by rules of the department at all times and fulfill all the obligations as representatives of the law.

On seven officers making this statement the commission permitted withdrawals of their resignations, and agreed not to press for a written statement of loyalty to the department.

#### WINNIPEG LABOR MAN FOR MAYOR.

At a large gathering of the Labor men of Winnipeg it was definitely decided that S. J. Farmer would be the Labor Party's candidate for Mayor. Farmer has accepted the nomination and a central electioneer committee has been formed.

#### HALIFAX LABOR PROTEST.

Secretary Joseph Garnett of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council has addressed a letter to Mayor Parker in which he states that the central Labor body wished to enter protest on behalf of organized Labor against the action of the City Council in turning down the housing scheme as proposed by the Dominion Government and requesting that the matter be re-opened with a view of arranging for housing for the working classes.

#### STRATFORD FURNITURE WORKERS SEEK NEW AGREEMENT.

Furniture workers of Stratford have asked for a new agreement. The agreement fixes the hours of labor and provides time and a half for overtime. Other clauses are:

Minimum wage of 55 cents for mechanics and 46 cents for laborers; apprentices on six months, after which time they are to receive not less than 20 cents an hour and an increase of 5 cents every sixth until they have served their time.

No strike or lockout until the highest representatives of both parties have failed in agreement; reduction in hours in preference to reduction in staff.

Employment of none but union men where available.

Appointment of grievance committees.

#### STRATFORD TEXTILE WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Textile workers in Stratford organized recently with the following officers: President, Miss Wolfe; vice-president, Mrs. Nash; financial secretary, Miss Longeway; recording secretary, Mrs. McIntosh; conductor, Mrs. Maher; warden, Miss Malabar. The new union will meet on the second and fourth Mondays of the month.

#### CALGARY DEALER MAKES ABOUT $10,000 IN ONE YEAR ON $30,000 INVESTMENT.

Frankly admitting that he was out to make "as much as possible with decency," J. B. Douglas, of the Douglas American Shoe Store gave evidence as to his method of carrying on business at the boot enquiry which was held in Calgary by the local representatives of the Board of Commerce. Douglas took the stand after the evidence of his wife had been completed. She gave information relating to the financial end of the business and stated that she was not in a partnership but simply lent the money to start the present business, retaining as security, a mortgage on the stock.

The statement showed that the profits for the last year on a capital of about thirty thousand dollars were $8,561.

The commissioner, however, insisted that an item of about two thousand dollars which was charged as interest should be included in the net profits in order to place the statement on the same basis as the other shoe stores which have been investigated.