

# NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

## LABORERS ASK 50 CENTS PER HOUR.

Ottawa local union of Hotel Carriers and Laborers, have served notice on the Building Trade Contractors, that commencing on April 1, a fifty cent per hour basis will be the minimum rate. Notice has also been served in the city governors that this will be the rate to govern. The organization is in a position to see the thing through, although it is not expected that the refusal to grant the request will be answered.

It is claimed that the laborers have to date been too moderate in their requests, and that the only way to mean what should be the rate, it having to be taken into account that this class of worker depends on weather for their point of view, thus making for the uncertainty or stability of income.

The members of the union point out that the cost of living has not reduced the high cost of living to an extent to be noticed, and that the present wages are quite inadequate to make the difference of securing of the essentials.

Attendance at the meetings of the union are now capacity, and the members are being constantly enrolled, the officers claiming that the prospects are bright that the local union will be able to secure a membership of the city unions.

## NOW FOR 44-HOUR WEEK.

It would appear that the civic workers in coming into his own. The plant has a motion for an eight hour day, without any reduction in pay from that received for the longer day, and at the board of control recently a letter was read from Ald. Baharrie asking that civic employees be allowed the statutory holidays with pay. He enclosed a letter from Toronto stating that men in the city employ for at least a year were not allowed to work on a holiday another day was allowed. They also get annual holidays of two weeks. The commission on the report on both suggestions. At present only the foremen and a few other outside employees get holidays.

With the civic fire fighters on the two-platoon system, and the establishment of the 44-hour week for the waterworks men, the unionists are seeing their efforts effective and a reward for same.

## LOCALS OF HULL, P.Q., ARE FORMING TRADES COUNCIL.

Locals of the City of Hull, P.Q., are now considered sufficiently numerous to form a Trades Council, the initiative being taken by the Paper Makers, and Paper Mill Workers, with C. Paradi, in charge. President Pat Green and Secretary Wm. Lodge are attending the preliminary meetings and giving them the benefit of their service in this direction. The eligible locals are Paper Makers, two; Ship and Shipwrights, two; Street Railwaymen, Carpenters, and Civil Fire Fighters, the latter being a Federal chartered body, to shortly become International.

## PRESENT NEW WAGE SCALE.

The city firemen Local 142 International Association of Fire Fighters, has voted out for a substantial all round increase in salary, and have presented a petition to Chief Graham, for his approval. It will also be handed in to the Board of Control. The new schedule provides for the same salary list for the firemen as is at present paid in the police department, where it is claimed a first-class policeman receives \$175 per annum more than a fireman.

In this connection, the firemen point to the salaries in Montreal recently established by the board of arbitration, which in comparison with those paid in Ottawa, the firemen, are very much larger. In Montreal captains are now paid \$1,800 per annum as against \$1,350 here; lieutenants \$1,200, here \$1,100; engineers \$1,500; here \$1,100; first-class men \$1,400, here \$1,100; second-class \$1,300, here \$1,000; third-class \$1,200, here \$900; four-class \$1,100, here \$850.

By the award in Montreal a commission has also been established consisting of one member named by the city and one by the union, the third is named by a judge of the Superior Court. If the union and city representatives are unable to agree on a choice. This commission decides on all questions concerning nominations, promotions, and supplementary matters. An arbitration board has also been established, which will be used at all big controversies for the purpose of settling the men with needed refreshments. The Montreal men, also have the double platoon system which they state works very much better than the present one in the department, in fact they refer to it as "a perfect dream."

## DOWN AT "KIBEC."

Sec. Treas. A. J. Lardon, of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has been detailed to aid the Quebec Union in the drawing up of a new schedule. All had success in this line before at the Ancient City so his presence was the desire of the local union.

Members of this organization will be pleased to know that their general international president, Major Perry, has been appointed as one of the labor advisers to the Peace Mission in Europe.

## SETTLE "HILL" TROUBLE.

What at one time seemed likely to develop into a general strike regarding the employment of non-union labor on the Parliament Buildings construction has been settled and the general strike on this and the Hunter Building, which was to have taken place, has been averted. Mr. Mariotti, the sub-contractor who had engaged non-union marble cutters, has agreed to employ non-union men.

Mr. W. V. Price, International Representative of the Bricklayers and Masonry and Plasterers, after a settlement had been effected, said that the men had won all they had contended for. Recently 19 men went out on strike because of the employment of two non-union men. An ultimatum was given the Government and the contractors that unless the men's demands were granted and the union recognized, there would be a general strike called.

A meeting was held in the office of Mr. J. B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works. In addition to Mr. Hunter, there were present, Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor, a representative of Peter Loyal & Sons, the general contractors, a representative of Mariotti, the sub-contractor, Mr. J. A. Pearson, chief architect for the Dominion, and the committee from the union men.

After a conference, which lasted

# PURE MILK NECESSARY

WASHINGTON—The need for need for public action to place clean milk within the reach of every family having little children is emphasized in a report of the New Orleans milk situation, issued by the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor. It is shown that 70 per cent of the children under eight years of age are not breast fed and 40 per cent of those who are not breast fed are getting no fresh milk at all to drink. Only 20 of the 413 children from two to seven years of age are not nursed by their mothers, have milk to drink, leaving more than one-third of these little "children without fresh milk."

The report, which is the result of a survey of 338 children seven years old or younger who are not breast fed and are getting no fresh milk to drink, 245 are given tea or coffee in place of it. Although figures regarding the status of the children are not given, it is estimated that about the same economic status as those included in the recent Washington study, where more than 70 per cent of the children were living on \$20 a week or less.

## PROBLEMS AHEAD

WASHINGTON—The United States bureau of education has issued a special bulletin on America's part in the great war, for circulation in the schools of this country. Special emphasis is given to the importance of the problems of reconstruction. The bulletin says:

"The war has made the world safe for democracy only in the sense that the door has been opened, that the path has been cleared of all obstacles set up by autocratic Governments. The establishment of just democracy is still to be accomplished."

"What the war has accomplished is to win for the world the opportunity to work out the problems of democracy unhampered by the forces of autocracy. This task is ours and will extend through the years. It is our patriotic duty to our country and our obligation to the new world demand that we should work at it now and for years to come with redoubled energy and unanimity no less complete than that with which we have waged war."

## REGRETTABLE CONDITIONS SAYS ORGANIZER.

Claiming that married men employed in Ottawa bread baking shops are receiving only \$13 a week, Joseph T. Walsh, international organizer for bakery and confectionery workers, says that conditions in Ottawa are deplorable. To give an idea of the wages paid, he said foremen are given from \$13 to \$15 a week. The workers' wage varies from \$13 to \$15 a week, and the men work at least ten hours per day.

Discussing the situation in Ottawa, Mr. Walsh said there was absolutely no excuse for it. He spoke of conditions in United States border cities where the workers get as high as \$25 per week, and bread is no higher in price.

In Toronto, Brantford, he said, the scale was almost double the one in existence in Ottawa, and in these places bread has been sold at a profit of 100 per cent.

"It is not to be wondered why housing conditions are bad in Ottawa as revealed," he said. "What can be paid on a weekly wage of \$13 or \$15 by a man who has to support a family?"

Mr. Walsh's mission to Ottawa is to organize the Ottawa and Hull bakers. In both cities there are about 150 engaged in the trade and it is expected that a strong local will be launched.

## HUGE SHIP PROFITS

SEATTLE—The strike of shipbuilders against the Macy award, which includes several localities, is not a rejection of arbitration or conciliation methods, according to James A. Taylor, president of the metal trades council. He says the shipbuilding unions were given authority by Mr. Piez (shipping board) last month to negotiate separate agreements with shipyards if they desired to do so.

Secretary Swain of the metal trades council has made public these figures on the profits of shipbuilders.

In 1917 the government paid the Seattle yards \$145 per ton for ships. At this figure the builders were able to pay an increase of \$1.75 per man per day. This amounted to \$7.50 a ton, or \$66,000 per ship of 8,800 tons.

In July, 1918, the builders were paid \$167.50 per ton, and admitted that the cost of construction, covering everything, was \$1,000,000 per ship.

"An 8,800-ton ship at \$167.50 per ton brought the builder a price amounting to \$1,474,000. Taking the admitted cost of construction from this amount there was left a net profit of \$474,000. If the rates asked by the metal trades council, amounting to an increase of \$48,000 per ship, had been paid, builders would have had a net profit of \$498,000 on last summer's figures."

"It is admitted that the builders at the present time are getting \$13 per ton; which for an 8,800-ton ship means a price of \$1,164,000. It is further admitted by the builders that the present cost of construction of these ships is \$1,350,000. This allowed a profit of \$286,000. If the full demand of the metal trades council, the builder would still have a net profit of \$200.80 per ship at the present time."

"The Skinner and Eddy Corporation sold two ships to Japanese interests for the sum of \$5,000,000. The admitted cost of each ship was \$1,000,000, which gave the firm a net profit on that one deal of \$4,000,000."

## MORE BOAT-ROCKING.

The Grain Growers out West had a big pow-wow a short time ago at Brandon. Judging by press reports they are fighting mad about a number of things, but their chief concern for the moment is to get the scale of the manufacturers.

To their way of thinking, the manufacturer has altogether too much of a cinch; he takes advantage of the tariff to squeeze the farmer, and it is his duty to do something to make the western farmers don't propose to stand for it any longer. They have made up their minds to wipe the tariff out of existence. They are prepared to form a third political party if necessary to attain their end, and they feel that they only have to secure the co-operation of organized labor to make their party a winner, so they passed a resolution at Brandon, inviting labor to affiliate with them.

There are lots of things upon which the workman and the farmer might get close together to their mutual advantage, but under present conditions the tariff isn't one of them. Not so long, at least, as the farmer wants to make a clean break with the tariff. As consumers, none of us like paying high prices. We don't blame the farmer for wanting to buy his implements cheaper, and if the farmer is reasonable he won't blame the factory worker for wanting to buy his flour, his potatoes, and his butter cheaper. But if we work people in the towns and cities are going to live cheaper, it means that the farmers will have to take less for their produce. On the other hand, if the farmer is to get his implements cheaper, it means that their implements are made, and their oil cheaper, it means, at the very least, that the workers in Canada who help to produce these articles will have to accept a cut in wages. It more likely means that they will lose their jobs altogether, for just as the farmer, under free trade, begins to buy his implements in Chicago the production of implement factories in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and other places will fall off. That, in turn, means that men will be thrown out of work; the more the farmers buy from U. S. factories the greater the number of Canadian workmen who will be laid off.

No, Mr. Farmer, we can't quite follow you in that. We don't love the manufacturers any more than you do, but just now, with so much unemployment as the result of the stoppage of munition making, and with 30,000 soldiers a month coming back to Canada, our interests lie in supporting a policy that will ensure the manufacturer a steady home market, and encourage him to take a charge in export trade. The more goods Canada exports, the more work there will be to go round, and with plenty of work in sight, wages can be held at their present level. But if we've got scrapping about the tariff, and keep it up until we force an election with that in the air, the business men will at once begin to play safe till they see what the outcome is going to be. They won't lay in material, they won't make goods to put in stock, they won't take any chances they don't make to take. And how is that going to help solve the unemployment problem?

Guess again, Mr. Farmer, and next guess you make be careful not to rock the boat.

## MORE WIRE MEN PROTEST

SAN FRANCISCO—Bitter protests against the anti-union policy of Postmaster-General Burleson marked a recent meeting of organized commercial telegraphers in this city. To the post office chief was called upon to respect the constitutional rights of these citizens and reinstate several hundred employees who have been victimized because of their trade union membership.

The recent wage award of the Postmaster-General is declared to be "wholly inadequate, insufficient and out of all proportion to the increased cost of living," and that in many cases it has resulted in an actual reduction of wages.

The protest has been endorsed by the local Labor Council.

## COMPULSORY TRAINING

WASHINGTON—A bill providing for compulsory military training of the youth of the country has been introduced by United States Senator New, of Indiana.

## BRICKLAYERS GAIN

The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of London, Ontario, has raised wages 5 cents an hour, making the minimum 72 cents.

## R. R. OFFICIALS SHURK

WASHINGTON—A F. of L. railway employees' department official call upon members to give their full support and co-operation to the railroad administration in making Government control a success. Railroad shop employees are warned not to be misled by the temptation being offered to evade their obligation of doing an "honest day's work."

"Many reports are reaching this office," it is stated, "which bear conclusive evidence of designs on the part of the railroad officials to discredit Government control by every means within their power, even to the extent of encouraging idleness in the shops."

"In many instances it is reported there is a total indifference on the part of the subordinate officials as to the output of work, although for some reason the force of supervisors has been materially increased with fat salaries, all of which will contribute toward the deficit charged against the Government operation of the roads and so much prated about by those who formerly managed them so successfully in the interests of a few and succeeded so well in getting out of them all the traffic would bear."

## BAKERS' UNION ACTIVE.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 8.—The two largest baking concerns in this city have signed the new wage scale of the Bakers' Union. When agreements expire next May the schedule will be enforced in other plants. The contract calls for a six-day week and a nine-hour day. Foremen's rates are \$35 a week; oven men and dough mixers, \$30; bench men, \$23; second bench men, \$21; extra workers or jobbers, \$5 a day; helpers, \$16 a week. Time and one-half will be paid for overtime, and all general holidays will be observed.

## CLOTH SPONGING HAZARDS

ALBANY, N.Y.—The state department of labor has issued a special bulletin on the unhealthy conditions surrounding workmen engaged in the process of sponging and steaming of cloth. One of the hazards is the high temperature and humidity in these shops.

"It has been shown by actual experiments that laboring under conditions in which there is a hot, humid air causes an increase of the body temperature, an increased pulse rate and a loss of moisture of the body which is entirely out of proportion to the work which is being performed."

"Prof. F. C. Lee says that when working in a hot, humid atmosphere the blood vessels of the skin are dilated and overcharged with blood, and the brain and spinal cord, among other organs, are rendered correspondingly anemic. This is sufficient of itself to account largely for the feeling of weariness, indifference and apathy when working in an atmosphere of this kind."

## FIREMAN'S NOTES.

President S. B. Blackler called a special meeting in No. 4 Fire Hall composed of one member from each station to get the feelings of the men regarding the proposed changes of the Two Platoon System. The six-day change was favored and the chief was requested to put this system into effect for three months and-if found satisfactory the same to be made permanent.

A committee was also formed to run a sucure in St. Anne's Hall, March 3rd. Capt. Potvin was elected chairman and Capt. Holt secretary. The committee is being congratulated on securing such able and experienced workers for this particular work. Tickets may be purchased from any fireman at 25 cents.

The firemen's delegate to the Trades Council, Secretary Donald Dear, more than held his own for election to the Executive Board for another six months. Donald is right there particularly when it is anything pertaining to the firemen or any civic matters. Any information regarding the past-filing will be gladly given by calling up the Old Timer, Capt. Jacques.

## ELECTROTYPERS GAIN

Electrotypers and Finishers' Union No. 72, of Philadelphia, has signed an agreement with employers. The wage provision is retroactive to the first of the year, and rates are advanced as follows: Molders and Finishers, from \$26 a week to \$33.60; branchmen, \$24 to \$30, with an increase of \$1.20 a week annual, until wages of molders and finishers are reached. Employees will wash up on the employers' time, which establishes a 46-hour week.

## BOLSHEVIKI INTERPRETATION

Here is an interpretation, which we quote from the War Cyclopaedia issued by the Committee on Public Information in Washington: "Bolsheviki"—A Russian word meaning belonging to the majority; originally the left or radical wing of the Russian Social Democratic Party. In 1905, at the time when the split in the party occurred, the radicals led by Nikolai Lenin, were in the majority, or Bolshinstvo, and hence called themselves "Maximalists or Bolsheviki, meaning the majority faction." The moderates, similarly, are called Minimalists or Mensheviki. The Social Democratic Party is composed mainly of industrial workers. The other great Socialist Party of Russia, the Social Revolutionary Party, is made up chiefly of peasants. In this party also a division occurred into a more and a less radical wing, and in the summer of 1917 the more radical faction, holding themselves in agreement with Lenin on all points except agrarian policy, adopted the name—Bolsheviki, and began to work for the most part in alliance with their radical brethren of the Social Democratic Party against the moderates, or Minimalists of both old parties.

## Labor News

Continued from Page One

chairman, Dr. George W. Webster, Dr. Solomon Strauss, Elizabeth Maloney, of the Waitresses' Union, and Agnes Weston, of the Glove Workers' Union.

A minority report is submitted by the two representatives of the employing interests.

The majority report declares that the tendency toward shorter hours is upheld and justified by the opinion and experience of industrial physicians in the industrial field.

Seasonable industries working long hours, it is stated, show marked drop in production early in the busy season, while short-hour firms in the same field show that production is maintained, or increased throughout the busy season.

A group of 41 physicians of wide experience in industrial work reported on working hours and their effect on health of the workers. 25 physicians replying to the question "What in your opinion is the best length for the working day for women in industry?" 26 stated eight hours and three said fewer than these.

Other opinions of these physicians were:

"There is a definite bad effect of long-hours on health and a beneficial effect observed where long hours have been shortened.

"The long day has a harmful effect on maternal functions, particularly in certain types of occupation.

"Long hours tend to decrease the number of industrial accidents, although a distribution of these through the day shows no clear connection with increased fatigue."

## MR. CHAS. LEWIS

As circulation manager to the Canadian Labor Press, Mr. Chas. Lewis, intends to get in touch with the city local unionists especially as business agent of the Stationary Engineers, also as a member of the executive board of the city trades Council. President Pat Green came over first as a subscriber to the Canadian Labor Press weekly handling in the dollar green as a booster of circulation with the inimitable smile so famous to him when adding the worker's cause.

All afternoon, a satisfactory agreement was reached. Mr. J. B. Hunter, the Deputy Minister of Public Works, wrote out the understanding which was approved by the various representatives.

International Officer T. Ezzard, of Toronto, was also on the job, and the Trades Council President, Pat Green, was active from the beginning in assisting the officers, in charge of the situation.

## REGRETTABLE CONDITIONS SAYS ORGANIZER.

Claiming that married men employed in Ottawa bread baking shops are receiving only \$13 a week, Joseph T. Walsh, international organizer for bakery and confectionery workers, says that conditions in Ottawa are deplorable. To give an idea of the wages paid, he said foremen are given from \$13 to \$15 a week. The workers' wage varies from \$13 to \$15 a week, and the men work at least ten hours per day.

Discussing the situation in Ottawa, Mr. Walsh said there was absolutely no excuse for it. He spoke of conditions in United States border cities where the workers get as high as \$25 per week, and bread is no higher in price.

In Toronto, Brantford, he said, the scale was almost double the one in existence in Ottawa, and in these places bread has been sold at a profit of 100 per cent.

"It is not to be wondered why housing conditions are bad in Ottawa as revealed," he said. "What can be paid on a weekly wage of \$13 or \$15 by a man who has to support a family?"

Mr. Walsh's mission to Ottawa is to organize the Ottawa and Hull bakers. In both cities there are about 150 engaged in the trade and it is expected that a strong local will be launched.

## HUGE SHIP PROFITS

SEATTLE—The strike of shipbuilders against the Macy award, which includes several localities, is not a rejection of arbitration or conciliation methods, according to James A. Taylor, president of the metal trades council. He says the shipbuilding unions were given authority by Mr. Piez (shipping board) last month to negotiate separate agreements with shipyards if they desired to do so.

Secretary Swain of the metal trades council has made public these figures on the profits of shipbuilders.

In 1917 the government paid the Seattle yards \$145 per ton for ships. At this figure the builders were able to pay an increase of \$1.75 per man per day. This amounted to \$7.50 a ton, or \$66,000 per ship of 8,800 tons.

In July, 1918, the builders were paid \$167.50 per ton, and admitted that the cost of construction, covering everything, was \$1,000,000 per ship.

"An 8,800-ton ship at \$167.50 per ton brought the builder a price amounting to \$1,474,000. Taking the admitted cost of construction from this amount there was left a net profit of \$474,000. If the rates asked by the metal trades council, amounting to an increase of \$48,000 per ship, had been paid, builders would have had a net profit of \$498,000 on last summer's figures."

"It is admitted that the builders at the present time are getting \$13 per ton; which for an 8,800-ton ship means a price of \$1,164,000. It is further admitted by the builders that the present cost of construction of these ships is \$1,350,000. This allowed a profit of \$286,000. If the full demand of the metal trades council, the builder would still have a net profit of \$200.80 per ship at the present time."

"The Skinner and Eddy Corporation sold two ships to Japanese interests for the sum of \$5,000,000. The admitted cost of each ship was \$1,000,000, which gave the firm a net profit on that one deal of \$4,000,000."

## MORE BOAT-ROCKING.

The Grain Growers out West had a big pow-wow a short time ago at Brandon. Judging by press reports they are fighting mad about a number of things, but their chief concern for the moment is to get the scale of the manufacturers.

To their way of thinking, the manufacturer has altogether too much of a cinch; he takes advantage of the tariff to squeeze the farmer, and it is his duty to do something to make the western farmers don't propose to stand for it any longer. They have made up their minds to wipe the tariff out of existence. They are prepared to form a third political party if necessary to attain their end, and they feel that they only have to secure the co-operation of organized labor to make their party a winner, so they passed a resolution at Brandon, inviting labor to affiliate with them.

There are lots of things upon which the workman and the farmer might get close together to their mutual advantage, but under present conditions the tariff isn't one of them. Not so long, at least, as the farmer wants to make a clean break with the tariff. As consumers, none of us like paying high prices. We don't blame the farmer for wanting to buy his implements cheaper, and if the farmer is reasonable he won't blame the factory worker for wanting to buy his flour, his potatoes, and his butter cheaper. But if we work people in the towns and cities are going to live cheaper, it means that the farmers will have to take less for their produce. On the other hand, if the farmer is to get his implements cheaper, it means that their implements are made, and their oil cheaper, it means, at the very least, that the workers in Canada who help to produce these articles will have to accept a cut in wages. It more likely means that they will lose their jobs altogether, for just as the farmer, under free trade, begins to buy his implements in Chicago the production of implement factories in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and other places will fall off. That, in turn, means that men will be thrown out of work; the more the farmers buy from U. S. factories the greater the number of Canadian workmen who will be laid off.

No, Mr. Farmer, we can't quite follow you in that. We don't love the manufacturers any more than you do, but just now, with so much unemployment as the result of the stoppage of munition making, and with 30,000 soldiers a month coming back to Canada, our interests lie in supporting a policy that will ensure the manufacturer a steady home market, and encourage him to take a charge in export trade. The more goods Canada exports, the more work there will be to go round, and with plenty of work in sight, wages can be held at their present level. But if we've got scrapping about the tariff, and keep it up until we force an election with that in the air, the business men will at once begin to play safe till they see what the outcome is going to be. They won't lay in material, they won't make goods to put in stock, they won't take any chances they don't make to take. And how is that going to help solve the unemployment problem?

Guess again, Mr. Farmer, and next guess you make be careful not to rock the boat.

## MORE WIRE MEN PROTEST

SAN FRANCISCO—Bitter protests against the anti-union policy of Postmaster-General Burleson marked a recent meeting of organized commercial telegraphers in this city. To the post office chief was called upon to respect the constitutional rights of these citizens and reinstate several hundred employees who have been victimized because of their trade union membership.

The recent wage award of the Postmaster-General is declared to be "wholly inadequate, insufficient and out of all proportion to the increased cost of living," and that in many cases it has resulted in an actual reduction of wages.

The protest has been endorsed by the local Labor Council.

# Unity-Stability-Prosperity

are the aims of the

## Canadian Reconstruction Association

# Start Public Works at Once

BEFORE the end of the year half a million war veterans and war workers must be absorbed into civil pursuits. Between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 persons will be affected vitally by readjustment to peace conditions. Unless Canada faces reconstruction in the same spirit that it met the war, there will be national depression and individual distress. These can be largely avoided if Governments and municipalities will determine what public works are necessary and proceed with them as the supply of labor requires. Already there is unemployment. Hundreds of machinists are idle. Other trades are affected.

The Federal Government proposes an expenditure of millions on shipbuilding and railway equipment and supplies. It should start on its programme now. Unemployment promotes unemployment. Unless corrective measures are taken at once conditions may become aggravated. For months cheap money has been available for municipal housing. The Minister of Finance has removed restrictions upon municipal borrowings, and steps may now be taken freely for financing local public works. It is an open winter. Much public work could be carried on. There is a direct responsibility upon each municipality to proceed at once with necessary construction programmes.

The Canadian Reconstruction Association appeals to the Federal and Provincial Governments to determine what public works are necessary and to proceed with them as the supply of labor requires. It urges municipalities which require public improvements, to provide

# LOCAL WORK FOR LOCAL LABOR

- Executive**  
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.,  
Honorary President
- Vice-Presidents**  
C. H. Godfrey, Montreal  
W. K. George, Toronto  
W. J. Bulman, Winnipeg
- Executive Committee**  
E. W. Beatty, K.C.  
W. A. Black  
Huntly K. Drummond  
J. F. Ellis  
Sir Augustus Nanton  
Hon. Frederic Nicholls  
A. N. Worthington, General Secretary  
T. A. Russell  
H. D. Scully

**WESTERN COMMITTEE**  
510-11 Electric Railway Chambers  
Winnipeg

**HEAD OFFICE**  
Royal Bank Building  
Toronto

**EASTERN COMMITTEE**  
603-4 Drummond Building  
Montreal