

"Trades Congress Official's Constructive Speech"

Under the auspices of the London Trades and Labor Co Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor ada, delivered a stirring address at a mass meeting to an

M. Draper, secretary-freesurer of the Trades and Labor is of Canada, delivered a stirring address at a mass meeting to an ative audience. Mr. Draper spoke at considerable length, having for his subject. "Today's problema" He stated:--Now that the Great War is practically over, the world has to face the aftermath of requiring the ruins stirven over. Europe, of indemnifying those peoples whose losses are inconceivable, of building up anew what has been ruthlessly level with the dust, but there is the graver, and it might be said more difficult problem of reaching order where disorder obtained, rest where disturbance reigned, peace where discord held sway. This might war has been a conflict of principles, of indeals, of sentiments, carried into the physical domain of brute. The great and paramount aim today is the restabilishing order where discord held sway. This might be eace. It is so easy to talk Peace, as if the mere to escand its ingle was all that is mean? That Peace-and its aisters. Prosperity and Happiness-may reign, it is absolutely essential that contentment exists in the heart of each nation, in the bosom of each people, in the neart of each flamily and in the sent of the creation of that contentment or helps the estabilishinent of heat corts each flamily and in the content ment of each flamily and in the bosom of each people, in the isment of the stated the dister, broaser its is not the sense of national arreement between the state of main or but it is not the end, or alin, or ismits-Capital and Labor-the employer and to change the oid time heat to be the encloyer and to change the oid time heat to be the encloyer and to change the oid time heat to be the encloyer and to change the oid time heat to be the encloyer and the employer and to change the oid time heat. The state and the Workman. That Governments should begin the set is a state and the completements and the set is a state of the set.

The State and the Workman,

tion is quite a natural ro awful lessons which the

Starting out from this general d obvious statement of the true uation, we have but to look at a conditions, ever changing and Improving, in the great Labor d. If it be a recognized prin-that all conflicts and sources onflict between peoples, races, ents and sections of the great in family, must be effaced, is no sphere in which the, of this pecific revolution is felt, than in that of Capital Labor--wherein employer and oge play the all-important The hostility that has exist-it ween employer and employe. ng, in the great Labor be a recognized printhat all ts. The hestility that has exist-between employer and employe, not turned into emulation and itual understanding, is one of the vest menaces to the peace of the rid. If the one, with all the ources of wealth, and the other, h the force of numbers, are to in perpetual antagonism, it is are to the ordinary mind, that the intentment, which is an essential peace; can never exist in the all domain.

f peace; can never exist in the orial domain. It is the business of all true citi-ens, all lovers of peace, all well-ishers of humanity, to bring every omsible influence into play, to tilize statesmanship and the unit-d endeavors of organized bodies, in ne grand effort to establish a solid asis for the just and germanent ittlement of all differences be-ween these two mighty forces. With a view to being helpful, even an humble way, in the solution is an effort of the solution of the problem of today, the follow-ing few ideas are presented for the udy of the reflecting and the sin-ers.

is in order to belier sufarmard these rights that the state is called into existence by the families included in its jurisdiction. From these obviou it follows that the state depends upon the

r to the war Governments or to the war Governments of to avoid as much as pos-the consideration of the great questions and labor situations, legate them to the list of un-ble issues, and to look upon resentation of them as unjus-e and vexatious intrusion. The which has charge the world in which has shaken the world in sphere—physical, political, moral and even intellectual ht about a marked revo-the minds of governing regard to the importance hat affects the relations be-apital and labor. On both the Atlantic this transfortitude of different Govern-toward the labor world.

Governments and Labor.

ne was when the Governments world paid scant attention to aims for consideration ad-by labor. A remarkable b has come over the "spirit of dream." Nor is this entirely the war, because the steady There are limitations the rights of wealth owner, there are to those of the wea sarner." And it is exactly the t of keeping each within the limits here that is the suprime d

sideration and tecting the right

Britain. It is, in my opinion taken idea to attribute the industrial unrest to what the strain of the war upon al nerve, as the un and menacing before the Britain, there were 1,500 str comparison with 500 odd i There is no question in my m the wiffile working classes

That Governments should begin o realize that they are not omnipo-ent is not surprising, and inat hey should commence to recognize rights that belong to individuals and bodies outside their own forma-tion is quite a natural result of the awful lessons which the war has taught. Kaiserism, Prussianism, autocracy and all forms of tyranny have received a set back from which they can never recover; and Governments, even so-called demo-cratic, are taking the lesson to heart. It is under such conditions and circumstances that he bene-ficial effects of perfected organized labor cannot fail to be feit. The relations between the state and the workmen are now being considered from a new standpoint and from a heretofore unfamiliar angle. A few hurried considerations in this con-nection may not be untimely. In the first place the state is not the creator of all rights and priv-lieges, nor is it the sole solver of all problems. The family is the author of the state and has its natural rights, as has each individual mem-ber of the family, that antidate any prerogatives of the state. The rights of parents to bring up, edu-cate and train their children the rights of individual onscience in accord with which the parents de-cled as to the instruction and moral obligations of the children, all these are not created by the state; but it is in order to be builter state; but it is in order to builter states ide labor is the state is children the Russia or Euro , but I do think

the workers and the workers and ont of the condition e human element v e economic and ind t follows that the safety of the tais depends upon the integrity in its homes and the contentment en-oyed by the individuals composing rkmen are asking that the o the position of respe rust given them in the citizenship f the country. Industry must no

Joyed by the individuals composing it. Peaceful and happy as well as prosperous homes are the surget guarantee of, the prosperity and greatness of the state. The man without a home is a person without any stake in the country, and the homelees man becomes very natur-ally, a menace to society and to the well being of the country. It fol-lows that the very surget policy of self-preservation for a state is the fostering of contentment in the homes and of homes the man who has a home to support has insiten-able rights that no wise Govern-ment will invade, or jeopardize, or ignore. country. Industry must reflect autocracy, but m reflect democracy and ion, with all its risks and i lons. The misunderstandii xisting between Capital s the industrial and

Pictou County Independen workingmen of Canada Labor Party Convention opened in the Academy of Music, New Glas-Mr. George N. gow. resident of the county organization by the citizen is that of selling moor. He has the perfect right presided, having with him on the platform Messrs. Clifford Rose, of the Carpe ation in the operation and



LABOR AND DEMOCRACY ON GUARD.

"The watch on the Rhine"-1919

STRATFORD ENTERTAINS

DAST TO PICTOU, N. S., I. L. P. CON-VENTION. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC TYPOS' EXECUTIVE MEET.

> The executive committee of the Hamilton

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Typos' Attitude on Anti-**Craft Union Movement**

International Typographical Units attitude on the anti-craft union

movement in Western Canada. Al-though deflections from the Types are expected to be of the micro-scopic variety, if there be any, yet the international office, through pic variety, if the s international office, through creary J. W. Hayes, has appar-ity decided that the position it sumes should, be shown to its sumes is an conjunction with the es and Labor Congress of Can-and the American Federation

of Labor. The views, of the Typos' officials are being presented through the following circular:

To the officers and

Canadian Typographical Unions: Dominion of Canada, and especially in that section known as Western Ganada, by people who have nothing at stake except personal gain, to spread discontent among the mem-bers of the labor organizations af-filiated with National or Interna-tional Unions. <u>These propagandists are trading</u> on the magic of the name. "One Big Union." They do not set forth any one thing that can be logically at-tained by the organizing of the lab-oring people in Canada into their

They do not undertake to si at insurmountable obstacles we

It's hopen dian Typographical Unions connect to this idea of

J. W. HAYS. that accrue to April 24, 1918.

Eight Hour Day For Nova Scotia Workers?

Will Nova Scotia Province win the Robert Baxte lue pennant by passing legislation and Congress vice-pu MacDonald, M. Nichfor an eight-hour work day? The for an eight-hour work day? The gus J. McDonal chances are good with no prospects, and John A. Gill ld. Michael

and John A. Gon of the one The discussion of the one bill was the feature of the o the claim being made that islation embodying this should have been brought the House in the period fro as to 25, but had become as to 25, but had become in sight for similar legislation from the other Provincial Governments, thus no competitors are at the tape-To the organized movement the east-To the organized movement the east ern provinces, more particularly from a western/viewpoint, have been classed in the reactionary category, but should the eight-hour day be-come the law of the Scotlans, it can be credited to these styled reactionthe eight hour bill becomes law july, a general strike should ta place to enforce its passage. To meeting was one of the largest the history of the city. It was stated that the resolut was intended to facilitate the eight aleration of the bill which it we clarmed should have been dispose

be credited to these styled reaction-ary element as showing accomplish-ments, sought for but not attained in the "progressive" provinces. An impetus to fegislative action-was given when a seneral strike of labor throughout the province on July first unless the Provincial Gov-ernment before that time passes and puts into operation the Eight Hour Day Bill now hanging fire at Halifax, was the serious threat contained in a ströng resolution unanimously passströng resolution unanime ad at a great labor meet eeting was

Dane, president of the Pro Federation of Labor, pre and the speakers included ed, and the speakers included ra by Barrett, J. B. McLachlan and is

STANDARDIZATION PLAN

CONGRESS OFFICIAL. "Beware of anyone who com

LONDON, ONT., FEDERAL LA-, ALLIED PRINTING CRAFTS BORERS' UNION.

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Amongst other rights

adequate pay or

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