

The Canadian Labor Press Announces New Policy

A TRUE CONFIDENCE AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE

ANNOUNCING THE NEW POLICY OF THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS IT IS NECESSARY THAT A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS PROGRESS BE OUTLINED.

The Canadian Labor Press having just completed its fifth birthday, we feel, befitting the occasion that we say something of what the Canadian Labor Press has done during this period of existence.

The Canadian Labor Press was begun as a monthly labor paper, but owing to its immediate success was within a very short time converted into a weekly and has been carried on as such for four and a half years, never having missed a single issue on the date of its first publication.

When The Canadian Labor Press was first created it had at that time become absolutely necessary that a Real Live Sane National Labor Paper be established, as many of the local papers in existence at various points throughout Canada were too agitative in construction and policy and were not "Heralds" of a true spirit and labor.

Some of these so-called labor papers are no longer in existence, having driven themselves out of business on account of their flag radicalism. The Canadian Labor Press has always combated "REDISM," "COMMUNISM," and any possible advancement of "SOVIETISM," feeling justified in its stand on those thoughts were not true expressions of sane laboring men, and therefore could not be advanced, and The Canadian Labor Press as the paramount National Labor Paper of the Dominion feels emphatically that it must continue to fight against such conditions in the welfare of the Employees, Employers, and the safeguarding of the welfare of the General Public.

The Canadian Labor Press in the past (particularly in its early years) made mistakes, and will, no doubt, at times make further mistakes; we are not infallible, but we trust that our errors may be avoided, and that we be not subjected to too serious criticism. The Policy of The Canadian Labor Press is to "play the game fair" in our expressions to all.

The primary objects of The Canadian Labor Press has always been to further co-operation between Capital and Labor along rational lines. Advancing theories of Round Table conferences and difficulties have arisen; adjustments by arbitration and the general advancing of everything which has a tendency toward a better relationship between Capital and Labor. Like almost everywhere in the beginning of an enterprise, we have had much to contend with, and we also have had many trials and tribulations in building up The Canadian Labor Press; we have had at times men pointed with the paper who were a detriment to the welfare of existence and whose thoughts and methods have to a certain extent retarded the paper's progress, but with hard and untiring effort these difficulties have been overcome and today as we go into the sixth year of existence we can proudly boast that we stand longer in every way than at any time in the history of the paper, being stronger and stronger all the time, for we feel that the facts and ideals that we advance can only bring success to our efforts.

The Canadian Labor Press has always supported the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and its executives on account of its honesty, and particularly the level headedness of its President, Tom Moore, whom The Canadian Labor Press recognizes as one of the sanest labor leaders anywhere in the world today, and Canada should be proud to have a man like Mr. Moore at the head of the International Organized Labor Movement of the Dominion of Canada.

Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union Movement, of which there are approximately 300,000 members in Canada.

The Canadian Labor Press supports the Policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The Canadian Labor Press believes that there is and should be a bond of common interest between the employer and employee, and that these two important classes of the community are each necessary to the success of the other, and that it would be a long step in the path of real progress to bring two such opposing classes together on common ground. Through the medium of The Canadian Labor Press the guiding principles of each can become better known to the other, and with better knowledge comes increased understanding; and by placing the viewpoints of both employer and employee side by side in the columns of The Canadian Labor Press we feel confident that it will be the means of avoiding industrial strife and unrest. The Canadian Labor Press believes that there are enough broad-minded men in Labor's ranks to appreciate hearing both sides of an argument; therefore beginning with this issue the columns of The Canadian Labor Press are open to Employer and Employee alike, as there are always two sides to any dispute, and we believe in laying all the facts for both parties side by side in order that the readers of The Canadian Labor Press may impartially pass judgment through being cognizant of the true facts and thus in many instances avoiding industrial difficulties.

The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play both to Employer and Employee.

The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.

The Canadian Labor Press is Independent in Politics and free from any political influences.

ASSIST EX-SOLDIERS TO SETTLE CANADA

Major Ashton Leaves For England to Tell of Opportunities.

Major E. J. Ashton, D.S.O., of the Soldier Settlement Board has left for England to make arrangements for handling the fund created by benevolent ex-soldiers associations for the settlement of Imperial ex-soldiers on farms in Canada. Applicants were required to deposit £200 each and a good deal of money was put up on behalf of men who did not avail themselves of the opportunities provided in the Act. Arrangements have been made by which these monies may be used on behalf of other Imperials who may be settlers under the Board.

It has been brought to the attention of the Government that there are some 5,000 Imperial ex-officers in Great Britain with capital aggregating from £700 to £2,000 each, who are contemplating settlement in some of the overseas Dominions. In order to encourage the settlement of as many of these men in Canada as possible the Government has instructed the Board to have Major Ashton, while he is in England; place before these officers and ex-soldiers the advantages and opportunities and facilities which Canada offers for the settlement of ex-soldiers.

REVOLVING WINDOW FOR USE IN WINTER

Invention by Ottawa Man Being Tried Out By Ottawa Electric Railway.

The Ottawa Electric Railway Company is trying out an invention by a local resident, a former motorist, which has so far proved very satisfactory, and which it is expected, will prove of much value during the winter months.

The invention, which originated with Mr. Michael P. Cumberland, 74 Besserer street, consists of a revolving center window for the front of the street cars, arranged by two panes in the center. By means of a small knob, the motorist, when the window becomes covered with frost, can swing the window around, and dispose of the frost covering. At present when the window becomes frost glazed, the motorist has to stop his car, get out, climb upon the fender, and scrape off the frost from the glass with an instrument provided for the purpose.

The new window is being tried on car 116 on the Preston-Rockcliffe route, and Superintendent A. J. Tobin is impressed with its utility, while the motorist believes that it is a splendid thing.

"Apart from the feature mentioned, the window will prove an excellent medium for ventilating the street cars when necessary," said Assistant Superintendent C. W. Carson, for the company.

WARNING IS GIVEN TO CIVIL SERVANTS

Civil servants against whom judgments have been given for arrears of income taxes are liable to be committed to jail unless the arrears are paid.

A great number of civil servants fell in arrears for civic income taxes owing to the claim that they were not liable for the taxes of 1920 on account of the agreement which had been in existence between the city and government. The city solicitor had a number summoned to the division court and the judge ruled that the taxes had to be paid. About seventy-five of those against whom judgments were given, thirty of them being young women, have not yet paid.

In division court, Judge Mulligan made the announcement that the court was prepared to enforce collections. He gave those a respite for the amounts of the judgments thirty days in which to settle. At the end of that time, he said, he was prepared to issue orders committing them to jail if the amounts had not been paid or arranged for.

SEX EQUALITY IN INDUSTRY IS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER EXISTING SYSTEM

Women Follow Home Manufactures Into the Factory, But Do Not Strive for Mastery of Machinery. Partnership of Man and Woman Based on Economic and Political Equality Possible.

By COLIN MCKAY in the Canadian Railroad Employees Monthly.

Since women acquired the vote they have become more insistent in their demand for equal pay with men. Having achieved an approximate political equality, they are now pursuing with renewed vigor their fight for economic equality. They may achieve their purpose some day; but first they will have to effect a revolution in our social and family life.

And to effect that revolution they will have to learn how to exercise a much greater influence on politics than working men exercise today. Otherwise they cannot achieve equal pay, unless indeed they organize battalions of Amazons and depose man from his leadership; and in that case they will be conquering the political power by bullet instead of the ballot as in Mussolini, and they will be strong enough to put man on a lower pay roll.

Women do not receive equal pay with men for a very good reason. Since the ancient matriarchal regime, the age of mother rule and descent in the female line, man has been the head of the family, and the provider. A young man usually endeavors to save something against the possibility of founding a family; when business enterprises were small and the employer knew his men personally, the young employee usually made his engagement or marriage the occasion for asking for an increase of pay. And the employer usually gave the young man an increase and a blessing, believing that marriage made a staidier and more contented and conscientious workman.

With the appearance of great corporations employing thousands of hands the personal relation between employer and employee has vanished to a large extent, and the corporation, being without a soul, is not much concerned to celebrate the marriage of one of its employees by granting an increase of pay. One unfortunate tendency of modern times is the multiplication of unskilled routine jobs which must be filled by some one, but which offer the young man no special training, and little or no advancement or increasing pay. The young man who drifts into one of these blind alleys very often is obliged to stay there, and if he marries, the wife frequently has to seek employment outside the home. The evolution of the machine thus tends to overthrow the prestige of man, as the head of the family, and to demoralize social relations—at any rate among the relatively unskilled workers. Whether this tendency is desirable may be a debatable question. What is certain is that it is incompatible with the modern dictum that business is void of sentiment. Further, it is bringing about "equal pay for equal work" in these relatively unskilled trades.

Women as machine tenders now frequently are paid the same rates as men, and where production is regulated by the movement of the machinery receive the same wage. In any case equal piece rates imply equal pay for equal work. Where the human factor regulates the movement of the machine, a man may possibly speed up production and make larger earnings, in which case he may still regard himself sufficient superior to ask a woman to recognize him as a family head. But the more machinery is developed the more completely does it determine the rate of production, and reduce the operative to the status of an automaton. To the owner of such machinery it makes little or no difference from the point of view of production whether the operative is male or female, a single man or a family man. If he pay the married man more it is because of a sense of social responsibilities, inherited from the regime of personal private enterprise.

Where the machine brings male and female operatives to a footing of economic equality, there is no reason why a woman should not make herself head of the family—except law and custom. Of course, there is also the physiological reason; the average man is physically better fitted for prolonged and exacting labor; but lots of women are superior physically

CABINET MINISTERS HINT TO CUT SALARY

WINNIPEG.—Following advocacy by Hon. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, of a reduction in members' indemnities from \$1,800 to \$1,500 the figure prior to 1921, R. B. Williams, Conservative member for Turtle Mountain, in the Legislature this afternoon, gave a broad hint to the cabinet ministers to cut their own salaries paid to the amounts paid prior to that year, \$5,000. Cabinet Ministers now receive \$5,400.

Mr. Black urged the cut in indemnities when moving reading of a bill amending the Legislative Assembly Act, on the ground that it would be setting a good example to the people of Manitoba in the matter of practicing economy. Mr. Williams stated that such a reduction was a plank in the platform of the Conservative party. The debate was adjourned.

The debate on the reply to the speech from the Throne was continued and adjourned.

ACCUSE CAPTAIN ON WITNESS STAND

Assert He Was Drinking and Used His Revolver.

HALIFAX.—That Captain Oickle, taken in tow by the Manchester Ship, taken and claimed by her as salvaged prize Sunday, was drinking on the days previous when his ship suffered such damage from storms that he abandoned her, was declared in the evidence of George Tancock, host swain of the sailing vessel in the admiralty court today. Hearing in the sixty thousand dollar salvage suit brought against the owners of the Barquette by the Manchester Shipper interests, opened in Admiralty Court here today before J. L. Barnhill registrar. Regarding the rumor of mutiny, Tancock said that on the night of the accident in which the Maid of England lost her foremast and other rigging, it was dangerous for men to venture on deck. The Captain had drawn a revolver, he said, and endeavored to persuade Tancock and some others to go on deck.

PAVES THE WAY FOR BUILD AUDITORIUM

Permit for Demolition of Buildings and the Necessary Excavation Work.

The preliminary building permit in connection with the Auditorium has been granted by the city of Ottawa which paves the way for the contractors to commence at an early date the demolition of the necessary buildings, and the commencement of the excavation work.

Recently some of the residents have voiced objection to the site of the Auditorium, claiming that its presence in the locality chosen will destroy it as a residential section. Speaking of these objections, which it is stated will shortly be presented to the board of control in the form of a petition, Major F. D. Burpee stated last night that he had interviewed some of the objectors, and had found their criticisms had arisen from lack of knowledge of the character of the building which it was proposed to erect. He stated that they were seeing the plans some of those who had been worrying about the destruction of the residential section of that portion of the city, had changed their opinion.

"The impression had formed amongst some of those who spoke of sending a petition to the board of control against the proposed site, that the building to be erected would be something of the character of Dey's Arena," said Major Burpee. "He gained a different impression when it was pointed out to them that the new auditorium would cost in the neighbourhood of \$300,000, and that it would be built with a special brick facing that would make it a decided improvement in the locality. Some had supposed also that the cars would run past the building, while there is no intention, on the part of the directorate to even contemplate such a move."

In order that there may be no confusion or misunderstanding The Canadian Labor Press definitely announces that while they are firm supporters of the policy advanced by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and of Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Congress, as an efficient and sane leader, The Canadian Labor Press is NOT the Official Organ, nor is it connected in any way with the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Therefore, being an Independent, National, Sane Labor Paper gives us wider latitude in dealing with industrial problems, and thus we are in a position to render better service as a labor paper. The Canadian Labor Press further announces that Mr. J. A. P. Hayden, former editor of The Canadian Labor Press, has not been for some time past, and is not now associated with this paper in any way.

SIR H. THORNTON AS OPTIMISTIC AS WHEN HE STARTED

President of Canadian National Railways Returns From Ten Thousand Mile Trip Over the Lines. To Fully Consider the Hudson Bay Railway.

After an inspection trip of ten thousand miles, covering the Canadian National lines from coast to coast, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways returned to Ottawa, to use his own words, "as optimistic as when I set out." Since Sir Henry and the officials accompanying him left Ottawa for the Pacific coast they have, in the last 22 days, covered 7,000 miles. The delegations received occasionally tallied as many as ten in a single day.

From all points there have been recommendations as to where the new Canadian headquarters should be established, but decision still remains to be reached, although, Sir Henry intimated last night, it is not far distant and will probably be announced within the next thirty days. Today there will be a full meeting in Ottawa of the board of directors, but the business for discussion, Sir Henry announced, is purely of a routine nature.

On Hudson Bay Ry.

Sir Henry intimated that he was about to make further inquiries into the feasibility of the Hudson Bay Railway. "In this regard," Sir Henry added, "I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have no desire to appear as dictating to Parliament in respect to what it shall do. Parliament can do what it chooses in regard to the expenditure of public money. The directors of the National roads, are, in a sense, trustees of the people's property, and it is our duty to administer our trust the best we can. It is no part of our duty to dictate to Parliament, but if I am asked for an opinion, I shall give it. It is quite probable that I shall eventually be asked what I think of the Hudson Bay Railway, and, if I am, I wish to have the necessary information available."

None of the rails had been taken up on the Hudson Bay road, said Sir Henry, nor was it intended to take up any while the question of the road's future was under consideration. The taking up of rails might be regarded as prejudicing the case and it was desired to avoid that either one way or the other.

Need of Rock Ballast.

Sir Henry expressed himself as pleased with the physical condition of the National roads, but added that rock ballast was the chief need of the winter conditions.

Questioned as to the likelihood of the all-rail route to Quebec being used for shipment of wheat from the west, Sir Henry replied that all the directors could do was to provide the best facilities possible for wheat transportation. They could not force it along any particular route. That would have to be determined by economic conditions.

The president re-affirmed his intention of operating the system along the lines of a privately owned railway without any interference, political or otherwise.

He announced that a committee would be appointed right away to consider the question of electrifying the C. N. E. lines in the Toronto district. "Whatever is done," he said, "will be done in the interest of economic operation."

SIX HUNDRED GERMAN MINERS ENTOMBED

As Result of a Fire Damp Explosion at Benthams, Upper Silesia.

Berlin.—Six hundred miners are entombed in the Heinitz mine at Benthams, Polish Silesia, in consequence of an explosion of fire damp.

Of the eight hundred men, constituting the morning shift, who went into the mine shortly before the explosion, only two hundred had been rescued up to a late hour today. Of these, eighty were suffering from injuries and taken to hospitals.

The bodies of thirty-five dead had been brought to the surface when the despatch from Benthams was filed.

CIVIL SERVANTS ASK MINIMUM WAGE

VANCOUVER.—Revision of salaries to include a minimum wage of \$100 a month will be one of the requests of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada to the Dominion Government when the annual convention of the organization is held here, commencing Feb. 19, according to a statement made today by H. T. Warburton, president of local council. Mr. Warburton declared that there were 18,821 civil servants in the Dominion of Canada receiving less than \$80 a month and less. This amount, he stated, did not provide for clothes, or education and many other necessities of family life.

BOOKBINDERS' UNION ENJOYABLE DINNER

Local Union 173, International Bookbinders, held a very enjoyable dinner on Saturday evening. The guests included Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades Congress, and Controller Cameron. Mr. R. A. Rigg, director of the employment service of Canada, and who is also a member of the local, sent a wire expressing his regrets at being unable to be present, being detained on official business at Moncton, N. R.

The toast of the evening, "The Labor Movement," was proposed in a most admirable manner by President Moore, who has recently returned from Geneva. Mr. Moore gave a very interesting and instructive resume of the labor situation in Europe, and showed how these have a direct influence on the industrial situation in Canada. Controller Cameron responded in a characteristic and pithy address.

The toast of the "Local Union" was proposed by Bro. A. T. Cotter, and responded to by Mrs. G. A. Carroll, vice-president and secretary of the local respectively. "The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders" was ably proposed by Bro. C. E. Huret and responded to by Bro. Harry Smith, while that of "Our Guests," was proposed in a witty and pleasant speech by Bro. Bert Thomas, and responded to by Bro. Rawlinson. About thirty guests were present and all felt that a stimulus had been given to the development of the Bookbinders' Local by the inspiring addresses that had been delivered. W. T. McDowell was toastmaster.