

Labor's Magnificent Celebration Of Its National Holiday

ORGANIZED LABOR OF OTTAWA DOES LABOR DAY HONOR

Organized Labor in Ottawa fittingly celebrated Labor Day by a splendid parade and field sports. In every respect, the event was one of the most successful held in recent years by the combined locals of the unions represented in this city. In spite of a period of depression, the locals of the organized craft unions indicated surprising numerical strength, while the addresses from Messrs. J. A. P. Hayden, president of the local Trades and Labor Council and John Cameron, labor's representative on the board of control, reflected the spirit of optimism prevailing in the movement in Ottawa.

Weather conditions were ideal, so that when the parade marched out of Byward square, it was estimated that it comprised fully 2,000 of the rank and file, representing practically every organized trade craft in the city. Marching with precision, and attended by the G.W.V.A. and Hull regiment bands, the parade, with each labor unit displaying its distinguishing gonfalon, was an impressive spectacle. As such, it was witnessed by large and interested crowds who lined the route of march. But back of the symbolism of the banners which the crowd did not see, but which Controller Cameron in his speech splendidly emphasized, was the fact that the parade represented an objective achieved by labor in its struggle for emancipation.

The floats were not so numerous, possibly, as in other years, but those that did feature the parade made a good showing, and combined good taste and appropriateness. Several of the crafts, particularly the building trades and the typographical local, were very largely represented. The printers were given the place of honor at the head of the parade in honor of their strike and long fight for the 44-hour week.

Among the other conspicuous entries, were those of the firemen, retail clerks and sheet metal workers. The local fire department, besides being represented by Fire Chief R. Burnett, paraded a detachment of trim fire fighters, 100 strong, under Capt. W. Dix. Three sets of apparatus, with polished brass and equipment, also added to the showing of this unit. The Retail Clerks' Protective Association, local 353, were represented by an excellent float. This float, draped in bunting, with Miss C. Paquette in the role of a sceptered Britannia, was symbolic, with its inscriptions, of the ideal of service.

A Workmanlike Turnout.

The representation from the sheet metal workers presented a fine workmanlike appearance, each member being attired in overalls. The float leading the printers was inscribed with the record of the union. In prominent type was displayed "The I.T.U. never broke a contract" and "50 per cent. of the Ottawa printers are working 44 hours per week." The local of laundry workers, a large percentage of whose membership are ladies, participated in the parade in motor cars. Another unit that had strong representation was that of the carpenters, the district council, comprising several locals, turning out en masse.

The parade was led by the chief marshal, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, of the fire department, and the assistant marshals were: Messrs. A. Albert, N. Drew and C. Brown. Practically every prominent local labor leader participated in the march, and among these were noted: T. Moore, president of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; P. Green organizer of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters; J. A. P. Hayden, president of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council; E. Plant, chairman; J. R. Johnston, E. R. McLaugherty, C. Lewis, W. Lodge, T. Brady, E. J. Cockburn, M. S. Carrigan, F. W. McRae, F. E. O'Brien, A. E. Holly, L. Pichette, J. E. Bevin, L. Vignea, S. Masterson, W. Hayes, W. Nibbel, A. O. Palmer, J. Scully, F. Allen, J. Robertson, C. F. Farley, J. Dalton, R. Rodsey and N. Morin.

Starting from the Market Square, the parade travelled along Clarence Street to Cumberland, thence to Bloor, to Wellington, down Kent to Laurier Avenue, and thence to Carleton Square. Both bands alternated in playing along the line of march. Besides the labor locals, the parade included a large number of decorated autos and trucks, representing various firms and business houses. Among

these were noted the float of the Ottawa Iron Works, containing a group of overalled workmen; and vans from the firms of Robertson, Pingle and Tilley, and the Ottawa Phonograph Company. There was a picturesque float, containing a bevy of ladies in masquerade costume from the firm of H. Groulx, and also many representative conveyances from other firms.

On arriving at Carleton Square, the parade assembled in the center to listen to the speeches. President J. A. P. Hayden, of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Council, led off with a sturdy message of optimism.

"This parade has demonstrated to all," he declared, "that in spite of industrial depression, Labor in Ottawa is as strong as at any time in its history." Mr. Hayden then castigated such agencies as had conducted "a campaign to destroy our organizations." He stated that there was room for all schools of thought in the Labor movement, but he decried any move to celebrate Labor Day on any other day but the present.

Continuing, the speaker drew attention to the strength of organized labor in Ottawa. In spite of the fact that Ottawa was not an industrial city, but the capital of the country, he asserted that "the labor movement in Ottawa was as strong as in any other city in North America."

"He interjected at this juncture a sarcastic shot at the government employees, stating that "the government employees prefer silk stockings and white collars to good wages."

In conclusion, he lauded the solidarity shown by the printers in their strike for the 44-hour week. As indicative of that solidarity, he said that there were only seven desertions, locally, from the unions ranks. "We can look forward to the future with optimism," concluded Capt. Hayden, adding that "the trade union movement is the only protection to the workers."

Controller Cameron traced the origin of Labor Day from its inception over forty years ago. "But back of Labor Day as a holiday," said this popular Labor champion, "has been Labor's fight for many generations of men." Continuing, Controller Cameron aptly portrayed the genesis of the Labor movement. "In the beginning, man was subject to sale, then followed the period of serfdom, until now organized Labor has accomplished so much that we have freedom of contract," he said. Continuing, he pointed out that "Labor had come through successive stages so that the avenues of advancement are open to every child."

Picturing the future objectives, the speaker urged continued progress toward a larger measure of industrial freedom—"freedom from having to chase the job; the placing of industry on such a basis that the worker will have a voice in it." He considered the working class movement to be as broad as humanity, and in relating the value of organization, he characterized the independent worker as "a straw in the wind in these days of intense organization." His conclusion was an exhortation for the development of strength in the political field.

"The boss can enjoin you through the method of the injunction," he said, "so while we are peaceable in all our propensities we must fight to gain our objective in this respect."

Among the various trade union locals and their presidents represented in the parade were the following:

Local 102, Typographical Union, J. W. Jefferson; Ottawa District Council of Carpenters, J. Tapp, and local No. 93, 292, S. 1169, (Hall) and local No. 15, Federal Union of Civic Employees, E. Travers; local 298, International Union of Painters and Decorators, F. W. J. Pany; local 473, International Union of Steam Operating Engineers, F. Davis; local 47, International Union of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, W. Morgan; local 93, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, J. J. Halpin; local 71, International Union of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, J. Barrett; local 275, International Laundry Workers Union, J. Scully; local 353, Retail Clerks Protective Association, W. Howard; local 646, International Woodworkers Union, A. Vanasse; Federated Association of Letter Carriers, branch number 2, J. E. Panteaux; local 428, International Union of Builders' Laborers and Hod Carriers, G. Guignas; local 458, Bakery Drivers.

LABOR LEADERS MAKE SPEECHES AT TORONTO EX.

President of District Trades Council Advocates Obtaining Labor Rights Through Ballot.

PLEA ENTERED FOR CLOSED SHOP

William Carter, Labor Member for Nottingham, Had Poor Hearing.

TORONTO.—Toronto and particularly the directors of the National Exhibition gave unionized labor an innings, and the result was a typical Toronto Labor Day celebration—a parade of thousands, of men to the exhibition grounds, a crowd of two hundred thousand that overran every part of the big park, a big program of sports and a long list of speeches by labor leaders, who voiced satisfaction over the achievements of organized labor rather than discontent with labor's lot.

A message to the effect that the workers of Canada will not tolerate revolution, but that they will gain what they believe to be their rights through the ballot rather than through violence, was delivered at the official luncheon of the exhibition directed by Bert Merson, president of the District Trades Council. The gathering was in honor of the workers of Canada, and Merson was confident in his declaration that labor would not tolerate anything approaching revolution. At the same time he declared the workers are not content with what they have, but that they will go out with greater force with the passing years to gain representation in city councils and in provincial and federal governments, knowing that if they can get their representatives in parliament, then they will be able to achieve their ambitions through moderation.

Plea for Closed Shop.

In making a plea for the closed shop, Controller Gibbons declared the workers were asking no more than an application of the principle which the manufacturers have already put into effect in their own business. They formed their association and got a 35 per cent. duty on produce. In other words, they got their closed shop, and yet they oppose the demands of the workers for that same thing.

R. J. Talbot, president of division number four, railway department of the A.F.O.L., hoped that there would never be a great strike among the shopmen of Canada, as there has been in the States.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

As a message to the farmers of the Dominion, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, federal minister of agriculture, threw out the reminder that the debts of war must be paid, and that there is no use of any person thinking that they can be paid by the waving of some magic wand. The only way to meet Canada's obligations, he remarked, is for all people to dig in and work, for the officials at Ottawa are looking largely to the exports to pay off the debt. Exports must be relied upon to meet the financial burden, and whether or not these exports are to be from the farms or from the factories, it is quality which must count.

"We have been talking quality of farm produce as long as I can remember," Hon. Mr. Motherwell went on, "but if one takes a trip about the stockyards he can see that there is still a great room for improvement."

Hon. Mr. Motherwell made an appeal to the hog raisers that they should be allowed to hold the market in the Old Country. The situation.

Prizes Awarded.

The Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Council donated cups for the best three turnouts in the parade. Three factors were considered in the judging, attendance, general appearance, and the decorative style of the float, (if any such is entered). This year, the judges, Mayor Plant and Controller Champagne, awarded premier honors to the entry of the sheet metal workers' local, which unit presented an 80 per cent. attendance and far exceeded in general appearance. The printers' local was second and the entry of the plumbers' and steam fitters' local was third. Mayor Plant made special reference to the float of the Ottawa Iron Works, but the entry being not a union one, could not officially be considered in the competition.

THIRTY THOUSAND IN GREAT LABOR DAY PROCESSION

EIGHTY-FIVE ORGANIZATIONS IN THREE-MILE MARCH IN MONTREAL

Nearly 30,000 men representing every organized trade in Montreal turned out in what is said to have been the biggest Labor Day parade yet seen in this city.

Eighty-five organizations took part in the three-mile march mapped out by the Labor Day Committee, and a special delegation of organized workers attended from St. Johns, Quebec, bringing a band with them. The procession took nearly an hour to pass, and the gorgeous banners, thousands of gaily fluttering pennants, together with everything that ingenuity and enterprise could devise in the way of allegorical and decorative floats, turned the solid marching ranks into an imposing pageant. Five bands provided music along the line of route, lined at all points with interested spectators. The musicians had their own special band, and their fine playing was a great attraction.

Among the guests were the mayor and aldermen of the City of Montreal, representatives of the Provincial Government and officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, including Tom Moore, recently re-elected president.

A feature of this year's procession was that for the first time the men paraded as federations. Railway shopmen turned out to the number of 3,000, preceded by four handsome banners, and carrying more than 1,000 pennants. The transportation trades, building trades, printing, clothing and food trades also turned out as federations, together with theatre employees and professional workers.

The floats were more interesting and numerous than last year. Firemen turned out with a display of apparatus showing the progress of fire-fighting methods in this city from the old hand pump up to the latest model in gasoline engines. Municipal employees from the Parks and Playgrounds Department put on a oral float, the gas workers had four floats, and drew attention of crowds all along the line of route by building gas meters as they went along. Montreal Light, Heat and Power employees had a fine turnout of rigs, and a gas stove display, and a float showing linemen at work. But the most up-to-date touch was supplied by the electricians, who put on a lorry fitted with radio equipment, and gave a concert along the line of route. As early as eight o'clock the men began to line up on Viger Avenue, and at nine o'clock, when the procession moved off, every street in the vicinity was jammed. The route taken was along Craig Street, St. Lawrence Boulevard to St. Catherine Street, St. Hubert Street, Ontario Street, east to Papineau Avenue, and thence to Papineau Square, where the procession disbanded.

as he viewed it, is not so much a matter of winning new markets, as it is one of holding what Canada already has.

Poor Hearing to Carter.

The labor orators found everything harmonious at the exhibition directors' luncheon and all got an attentive hearing, but a different atmosphere prevailed when William Carter, labor member for Mansfield division of Nottingham, in the British house of commons, attempted to speak from the main banister. No sooner had Carter announced that his speech would deal with "Labor Political Action in England," than cries of "Sit down," came thundering from different sections of the audience, which only a few minutes before had been enjoying the music of the West Indian Regiment band. For the moment Mr. Carter, apparently laboring under the apprehension that the remarks were aimed at some other individual present. It was then he realized there were many seated around the banister, who objected to being forced to listen to a speech while the hot rays of the sun beamed upon them.

From then on Mr. Carter experienced considerable difficulty in impressing those within his hearing that his mission to Canada was to bring greetings from 6,000,000 workers in the Motherland. The remark was received with cheers punctuated with yells of "Sit down, sit down, sit down" and "let the band play."

Refused to Give Up.

Mr. Carter was not to be downed. With the crowd yelling "Give the band a chance," Mr. Carter retorted "let me tell you that I possess the British pluck and perseverance which does not permit of coercion. So far as making me halt is concerned, it is just such agitators and disturbers that grace this audience today that are responsible for the unfortunate position in which labor finds itself today."

Proceeding, Mr. Carter said that in voicing the aspirations of British workers it was their desire to assist in bringing about action that would put an end to warfare for all time to come.

Mayer McGuire, members of the Council, board of education and separate school board, were placed at the head of the Labor Day Parade. The procession, which marched

INTEREST IN THE LEAGUE NATIONS

Geneva.—The third assembly of the League of Nations, which was formally opened at eleven o'clock Sept. 4th, outdid both its predecessors both in number of delegates and spectators present, while the animation on the floor before the opening, was greater than ever before, even though the session gave little promise of producing dramatic interest.

These things are interpreted by the leaders of the league as most favorable to the success of the session, indicating that interest in the league is growing.

There was for a time the promise of a mild sensation in connection with today's opening, thanks to a movement on the part of Peru, which gave birth to a short-lived boom for Dr. Edouard Benes, premier of Czechoslovakia, for the presidency of the assembly. The South American delegations, however, gave this movement a death blow at a meeting during the recess at which they approved unanimously the candidacy of Augustus Edwards, of Chile. Thus the election of Senor Edwards became virtually a foregone conclusion, and in the balloting this afternoon, he received 52 votes out of 44 states which had presented credentials to the assembly. The other votes were cast, one for Former President Motta, of Switzerland, and the other for Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan minister to France.

Six Committees Formed.

In planning the work of the session the assembly decided to distribute the labor among six committees as it did last year. These committees are: First, on constitutional and juridical questions; second, on technical organization; third, on reduction of armaments; fourth, on finances; fifth on social and general questions; sixth, on special questions.

A special committee of five members was appointed to consider whether supplemental questions should be put on the agenda. These questions include Lithuania's protest against the Vilna plebiscite. The Polish delegates object to this question being considered.

Former Premier Paderewski, of Poland who was one of the most prominent figures at the first assembly of the league, followed today's proceedings with Mrs. Paderewski, from the public gallery.

The report of the credentials committee showed that the following nations were not represented at the opening: Argentina, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Peru and Luxembourg.

A Mild Sensation.

There was much talk among the delegates of a report circulated that the Peruvian delegate, Dr. Mariano Cornejo, who is also minister to France, had received instructions not to leave for Geneva until after the president is elected, and to cancel his trip if Senor Edwards is chosen. The report caused only a mild sensation, however, as Peru was absent last year, and the movement in favor of Senor Edwards was so general that this action was not expected to affect his election.

The citizens of Geneva, who as usual, invoked benedictions on the league in the churches on Sunday, and whose interest in the annual gathering of the assembly seems unabated, were on hand in great numbers to salute the various delegations as they arrived.

The municipal authorities are arranging the customary water festival and fireworks display in honor of the visitors.

troubles, this being due to the common sense of most employers and their representatives of both parties.

CONCILIATION BOARD RECOMMENDS TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN WAGES

The majority report of the board of conciliation investigating the differences between the Canadian National, the C.P.R., the Grand Trunk and other lines included in the Railway Association of Canada and their shop craft employees, recommends:

(1) The parties should confer as soon as conditions permit with regard to permanent rates of pay.

(2) That the reduction of five, seven and nine cents an hour, of which the railways gave notice, be effective temporarily from August 15, but whose definite rates are agreed upon, they be effective from July 16.

Affects 35,000 Employees.

The award affects approximately 35,000 employees. It is signed by Alex. Smith, of Ottawa, chairman of the board, and Isaac Pittblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, representing the employers. James Simpson, of Toronto, has presented a minority report.

The majority report, while not laying down the principle that United States conditions should always prevail in every detail, says the board is impressed with the bearing which the United States wage adjustments have had on Canadian railway wages during the last five years, and particularly with respect to the class directly concerned in these proceedings.

"The fact therefore," says the report, "that the large majority of the membership of the men's organizations have expressed their willingness to resume work at reduced rates in the United States, subject to a rehearing by the United States Railway Board, is an argument for the same class of employees on Canadian railways containing work under the same scale, protected as they are by the railways' proposals under which, in Canada, the reductions are only tentative withhold."

Permanent Rates.

"The view of the undersigned is that the question of permanent rates (the word permanent being understood to mean rates embodied in a wage agreement but subject to the usual termination clause included therein) has not yet received sufficient consideration by the parties to the dispute, the railways taking the position that their announced intention was only with respect to tentative withholdings. Only meagre evidence was submitted to the board which would assist the board to form a judgment on permanent rates.

"Therefore, in the opinion of the board, the parties thereto should confer with respect to permanent rates as soon as conditions would indicate that such an arrangement might reasonably be concluded, and if they fail to reach an agreement such disagreement would constitute a new disagreement for the hearing of which the laws provide ample means.

Reasonable Proposal.

"It seems to the undersigned that the proposed tentative agreement, while fully protecting the railway companies in case a definite reduction in rate by mutual agreement became retroactive until July 16, at the same time fully protected the interests of the employees until such time as such definite agreement could be entered into, and was a fair and reasonable proposal.

"Having in view, however, the fact that the railways undertook, pending a report of the board, to pay the employees at the old rates of pay on conditions set out, the board recommends that the rates of pay suggested in the notice posted in the shops should be made effective from August 15, 1922, on the basis mentioned in such notice and that promptly on notice from one party to the other the representatives of both parties confer further on the subject of permanent rates, provided, however, that insofar as such definite rates are concerned, they should, when agreed upon, be retroactive to July, 1922.

Minority Report.

In his minority report, James Simpson declares that "the acceptance of the tentative proposition as the issue before this board of conciliation and investigation does not insure industrial peace on the Canadian railways, but, on the other hand, only delays the reaching of amicable understandings between Canadian employers and employees based upon the conditions existing in this country." He submits that the issue before the board had to be defined at the time of the application for the board and therefore "it is unreasonable and unjustifiable to accept the compromise proposal of the railways pending negotiations as to the real issue to be determined by our board.

"Had the board performed its duties in dealing with the issue upon

AGAINST RADICALS IN LABOR RANKS

BELLEVILLE, Ont.—When opening the annual fair of the Belleville Agricultural Society today, Hon. Jas. Murdock, minister of labor, condemned the radicals in the ranks of labor.

Labour, said the minister, could sacrifice in a few months what it has taken years of struggle to attain, and be pleased to the labor men present not to hazard everything by following a few enthusiastic men. He told the labor men what he thought was a living wage. It was what enabled a man to rear his family decently and to put away a little against emergency. A living wage was not a living wage, he said, until it exceeded these things. He pointed out how the British Columbia strike, through a lack of getting together, men and mine owners, had lost months of labor. The operators had served notice of a 40 per cent reduction and the men of a demand for a 25 per cent increase. It was found that neither expected to gain, but they followed a policy which they thought was right, but was misguided. Canada, he claimed, was "practically free from strikes. Labor troubles, this being due to the common sense of most employers and their representatives of both parties."



John Almon Stewart, a Wall Street financier, is celebrating his 100th birthday. He was financial counselor to Lincoln.