Labor News From the Busy City of Hamilton

At a mass meeting of returned soldiers, veterans' wives, widows and dependents, and civilians, held on the Scott Park property last Thursday night, in unmistakable manner the veterans went not after the Government regarding gratuities. It is estimated that 5,000 were assembled. William Jordan, D.C.M., president of the East Hamilton G.W.V.A., was chairman. The densely crowded audience unanimously passed a resolution moved by Dougal McLean, president of the Central Branch, G.W.V.A., demanding that the Government immediately appoint a commission to enquire into the whole question of further financial assistance for war veterans and dependents of men killed in the war.

George Gilvear, a Princess Pats' hero, who before the war was prominent in East Hamilton labor circles, caused the biggest excitement of the meeting by proposing an amendment calling upon the Government to at once give to every veteran an additional gratuity equal to $1.10 for every day of service. His amendment was cheered to the echo. Shouts of $2,000 or nothing, became more and more insistent, and it looked for some minutes as if the crowd was about to take the meeting out of the hands of the G.W.V.A. officials. However, the crowd accepted the wise counsel of Chairman Jordan and Mr. McLean. During the many speeches of the veterans, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, T. J. Stewart, M.P., and Gordon Wilson, M.P., sitting members of the East and West Hamilton and Wentworth County ridings in the Dominion Parliament, were attacked, it being charged that all the three had persistently evaded the direct questions asked them by the local G.W.V.A. "We'll remember them all at the next elections," yelled the crowd. Speakers avowed the trio of parliamentarians had side-stepped.

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VETERANS' VIEWS ON THE GRATUITY.

Following are some of the remarks made by soldiers at the meeting:—

"The Government is as deep in the mud as the profiteers are in the mire."

"The wives and mothers of fallen soldiers in many cases are forced to scrub floors for lazy suckers who are too lazy to do it themselves."—William Jordan, president, East Hamilton Branch.

"There are many men in public life today who are past masters in the art of camouflage and who would bring a blush of shame to Ludendorff or Hindenburg."

"Where are the pretentious patriots who preached the gospel of service on recruiting platforms, tonight?"—F. W. Tresham, secretary, Central Branch.

"Let us tax the wealthy to the limit. If a man can't live on $5,000 a year, he shouldn't live at all."

"If the returned men don't get enough money together to buy homes and get married, immorality is going to be rampant."—William Herron East End Branch.

"If a Canadian manufacturer can pay $750,000 for a title, he can afford three times that for the returned men."—Captain Fitzgerald, G.A.C.

"There will be 5,000 returned men out of work in Hamilton this winter."—A. H. Peart, East End Branch.

I.L.P. BEHIND WAR VETERANS.

The Hamilton Independent Labor party is right with the returned soldiers in the matter of gratuity. At last Friday's meeting in the Labor Hall, on motion of James Roberts and Herbert West, the members present declared themselves with the resolution passed at the previous night's mass meeting of returned soldiers, requesting the Federal Government to appoint a commission to investigate war veterans' gratuities. During the discussion speakers said that the question of returned soldiers' gratuities was of national importance from an economic standpoint. Therefore, the veterans' request for the appointment of a commission to consider the question of increased gratuities was reasonable, and the Government shouldn't hesitate to accede to the request.

At the request of H. West, the meeting appointed a committee to provide for the holding of a mass meeting in East Hamilton, when Labor speakers will explain the I.L.P. platform to returned soldiers. H. W. West, convener; H. M. Shaw, J. Parkin and W. J. Snively were appointed by President Harry Bourne.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to attend to the new voters' list were denounced for their apathy. When President Bourne called for a report as to what had been done, not one of the committee was present. Jack Halerow said the members of the committee should be censured. It was a bad advertisement for the Labor party. In Hamilton, similar to other provincial cities and towns, thousands of qualified voters' names are missing from the new voters' lists, due to careless enumerators.

"What is the Labor party doing regarding the election campaign?" asked H. West. He added that the Liberals were up and doing, and for all they knew, the Conservatives were busy.

As soon as the Provincial Government makes its election pronouncement, the I.L.P. will lose no time in calling a convention. In the meanwhile, the party was lying low, Mr. West was told.

There was no report forthcoming concerning the I.L.P. picnic in Wabasso Park on August 2. Secretary H. M. Shaw said the committee was about $25 in the hole. One of the committee had sat down respecting settling out the programme, hence the deficit.

SANDRATS STILL ON STRIKE.

There's no prospect of the Machinery Molders' and Coremakers' strike being settled. The "sandrats" have been idle since Monday, May 5. Sturdily have the strikers stuck to their guns, not a striker having quit the ranks. Quite a number have left the city, having procured jobs elsewhere. In several of the ten foundries struck, strikebreakers are working, but the members of Local Union No. 26 are not worrying over their output. Beyond doubt, when Toronto settles, the same will see the wind-up of the Hamilton strike. Last week at a conference between the Toronto founders and strikers' representatives, the bosses offered 72 1-2 cents per hour and 48 hours per week. This was rejected. The men want 75 cents per hour and an eight hour day. Last week a settlement was negotiated between the Peterboro foundrymen, and molders and coremakers of that city. The men got 75 cents per hour and a 45 hour week. Welland and St. Catharines have settled on the same basis. Surely if the founders of those towns can afford to "come across," what's the matter with Toronto and Hamilton?

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HAMILTON'S NEWSY BRIEFS.

The Ladies' Committee of the Trades and Labor Council, Convention Committee met in the Labor Hall, Hamilton, last week. There was a full turnout of members. Mrs. (Ald.) C. F. Aitchison and Mrs. H. G. Fester are president and secretary, respectively. They are working in conjunction with the general body. The ladies' concert programme will be most entertaining and visiting femaldom are assured of a "whale of a time."

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Richard Riley, business agent for the Hamilton District Machinists' Union, last week received a letter from General Organizer Malcolm Ducharme, Stratford, who is engaged in an organizing mission in Quebec and the Maritime provinces. "Everything is going splendidly in the east. Machinists' locals are being formed galore. The eastern workers have no use for the O.B.U. movement," he emphasizes.

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Six of Hamilton's master bakers have conceded the bread and cake wagon drivers substantial wage increases. Henceforth, $22 per week will be the rate for beginners; $26 per week for experienced drivers; $30 per week for route supervisors. The drivers will work eight hours daily and 225 customers will constitute a day's run. The rest of the bosses are being given a reasonable length of time to consider whether they'll "come across" before drastic action is undertaken.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal.—Cain.

WOMAN CANDIDATE IN BY-ELECTION.

Mrs. Minnie Bell Adney, music teacher, and a daughter of the founder of the Women's Sharpe Orchard and Nurseries, near Woodstock, N.B., announces herself as a candidate in the coming federal by-election in Carleton-Victoria. Mrs. Adney's card, published in the Carleton county papers, says she will support the Union Government, but stands for reduction in the cost of living and eradication of corruption and profiteering from Canadian public life.

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WOMEN WORKERS' MEETING ENDS.

Disorderly scenes, culminating in a free fight, marred the women workers' meeting at Glasgow under the auspices of the Trades Union Congress. J. H. Thomas and Arthur Henderson were both howled down and several local leaders endeavored to pacify the interrupters, a band of young men who shouted "Lenine" and "Trotzky." Messrs. Thomas and Henderson retaliated with stinging retorts, the latter shouting to his interrupters to take their small audience to the square and hold a Bolshevist meeting there. This was met with cries of "traitor." In view of the disturbance the speeches had to be curtailed.

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WOMEN'S LABOR PARTY.

The approaching winter promises to be a busy one for the Women's Labor party at Hamilton. Apparently the members realize this, for last Monday's largely attended meeting indicates that the toilers, "Mi Ladies" are preparing for any emergency. With a provincial election certain before Christmas, municipal elections on January 1, and probably a federal election in the "sweet by and by," the W.I.L.P. need to be on the qui vive. Mrs. Edward Madden was in the chair. In the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Jack Kincel, who was visiting her "hubby" in Detroit, where he is now working, Mrs. H. G. Fester filled the breach. Upon Mrs. Kincel's letter of resignation being read and accepted with regret, Mrs. Fester was elected her successor. During the night several new members were enrolled. On Sept. 17, the rank and file of the party will be the guests of Mrs. Felkirk (formerly Miss Lily Shulter) at her pretty Hamilton Beach home. The first at-home of the season will take place on Monday, September 22. The selection of this date is unfortunate, because on this night there'll be a "get-together" of the congress delegates.

IMMIGRATION OF WOMEN TO CANADA.

For three days some 16 women summoned by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and representing every province of Canada, were in conference at Ottawa, mostly in regard to the important subject of the emigration to Canada of women, house workers especially, from Great Britain.

The conference just closed was composed of representatives of the following nationally organized bodies in Canada:

National Council of Women, Interprovincial Farm Women, Young Women's Christian Association, I.O.D.E., W.C.T.U., Federal Women's Institutes, Social Service Council, Great War Veterans' Association, National Committee on Mental Hygiene, Roman Catholic women's organizations, and a few individual members, mainly women who have had personal experience in immigration matters.

From this conference a permanent council was formed, which will be known as the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service. The council will be composed only of a representative from each of the Provincial Boards already named, one from the proposed Federation of Women's Missionary Societies of the Protestant Churches and a representative from each province in which a hostel for the care of women immigrants is to be established. The Provincial Governments concerned will be asked to appoint these representatives.

It is decided that the work to be taken up by this conference will be:

The supervision of all hostels now existing for the care of young women in Canada that are willing to accept such supervision, and the establishment, control and supervision of new hostels as need may arise for these.

The disbursement of financial support in the form of subsidies, which may be granted to these various hostels, and further that they make a study followed by recommendations to the immigration department of conditions and care at ports of embarkation and on steamships and trains, of women immigrants coming to Canada.

PRESIDENT STONE MAKES APPEAL

On Behalf of Railroad Brotherhoods For Reduction in Living Costs.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, accompanied by Ash Kennedy, Calvin Lawrence, Canadian legislation representatives; R. H. Cobb, of the Canadian Pacific; W. G. Dewar, of the Grand Trunk, and Murdoch McKinnon, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, waited upon Hon. C. J. Doherty, acting Premier, on Monday evening.

In the course of an address, Mr. Stone said:

"The men accompanying me are the Canadian grand officers, the legislative representative and the general chairman of the Trunk lines in Canada representing the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers employed on the Canadian railways. We have been in session during the past week in Montreal discussing ways and means for adjustment of the many questions now confronting us, and, I, as the executive officer of the International organization, at the request of the members employed in Canada, bring to your attention matters of vital importance and ask of you that every effort at your command be brought to bear in furnishing a solution of the situation confronting us.

"It is needless for me to call your attention to the loyal support given the Government by our membership during the period of the war, or the further fact that many of our railroad men made the supreme sacrifice and are sleeping in Flanders Fields today. They simply did their duty as every loyal citizen should. Now the war has been won, and in this period of reconstruction we find ourselves facing a widespread spirit of unrest; this is not confined to any particular class of workers, but is general throughout the entire Dominion. The reason for this is easily found and, regardless of the many theories, can be answered in one short sentence. The wages received by the worker no longer will provide food and clothing for himself and family. I lay it down as a basic principle that no nation can hope to prosper when its working people go hungry. Some remedy must be found, and found quickly, if we are to have industrial peace, a thing we all desire.

"We believe this situation is brought about mainly by the conscienceless profiteering of those great interests who have secured control of the commodities of life.

"Today we are facing a situation where one of the two things must happen, the engineers must have more money, or else some way must be found, and found quickly, to reduce the present high cost of living. An increase in wages, if granted at this time, will, in our opinion, only provide a temporary relief should prices still continue increasing. We believe the remedy lies in the other direction and is one that will result in lifting this burden under which the whole people is struggling. This remedy, we believe, is in your hands and we ask that you and the Dominion Parliament adopt and put into effect at the earliest possible moment adequate measures to reduce the cost of the necessities of life to a figure that the present wages of the workers will feed and clothe himself and family.

"This policy of ours and the plan proposed may seem a pioneer movement to you in the history of labor, but we are firmly convinced the principle is the right one. Wages are only a comparative term measured by what they will buy in the way of food and clothing for the worker and his family.

"You may think our suggestions should be brought to your notice in some other way. But the results sought seems to us to justify the means, and should our efforts in this direction completely fail, then we will be of necessity forced to again begin the old struggle of a constantly increasing wage trying but never quite catching up with the constantly increasing cost of living.

"We do not believe any such plan of increased compression accompanied by a greater increase in the commodities of life will produce lasting benefits to our members or the people of Canada.

"We feel that our duty to our members and to our country as Canadian citizens warrants us in seeking this audience with you and the Dominion Parliament to lay this situation before you and we trust that you can find a way to immediately inaugurate executive action, and I am sure I voice the sentiment of every worker in Canada when I say, if you will do this and solve the problem, they one and all will rise up and call you blessed."

CANADIAN UNEMPLOYMENT NOT SERIOUS.

The volume of unemployment throughout the whole Dominion is not serious, according to reports at the headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada here.

Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, director of the service, stated this week that an average of 10,000 workers per week were being placed through the 90 Government employment offices in operation throughout the country and during the harvesting rush this number was increased to 12,000.

Mr. Stewart said that the total number of applications for employment at the Government offices from March 1 to August 23, was 190,455. During the same period 201,785 positions were offered by employers and 134,492 persons were placed in positions through the Employment Service of Canada. During the harvesting rush the service in co-operation with Canadian railways, moved about 18,000 workers to the western harvest fields, and as a result of this it was found unnecessary to import labor, as has been done in past years.

Efforts were made to recruit harvest help at points where employment was below normal. Thus some thousands of workers were moved from parts of Alberta, where the harvest was poor, to Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where better crop conditions prevailed.

The Employment Service now receives weekly reports from employers as to the number of workers on their payrolls. These reports now cover about half a million employes weekly. On the whole they indicate a satisfactory situation for the summer months.

CAN'T STAY UNIONISM.

In an attempt to destroy the spirit of trade unionism among furniture workers, employers granted the Saturday half holiday and raised wages $1 a week. Now the furniture workers are asking: "What could we secure if a 100 per cent. union were established?"

FIRST NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Continued From Page Two.

hour day statute, in spite of the fact that their great and chief argument is on account of health and welfare. It is clearly evident that a wage statute to provide increases of pay over eight hours would operate very seriously against production and toward increases of costs in many industries, particularly those who would be compelled to reduce from their present basis of nine or ten hours, having to choose between reduction of output of from 10 to 20 per cent. or increase the wages cost to the extent of time and one-half for one or two hours as case might be. Again, it is clear that production must come first and is of overwhelmingly greater importance.

"Now let us see what are the motives and ideas which are behind the demands of organized labor for reductions in the hours of labor and the standardization of the work-day over all industry.

"Organized labor claims to have no sympathy with radicalism, but it does want more participation and more interest in the conduct of production. It asks what it calls a fairer share in the benefits of production, or a more equal distribution of profits; in other words, it wants to raise the standard of living.

"Granting that these things are reasonable, and also that the employers realize that a new era of national co-operation for national welfare, genuine prosperity for all classes of people, all workers whether organized or not, are necessary to the solution of our present fundamental national problem, then the great question is how to accomplish all this or how to get properly started on our way without losing ground.

"It seems to me that organized labor has in its efforts to secure consideration, developed some practices which are economically bad. One of its greatest fears has been and is that of unemployment. Wherever labor has organized it has tried to and succeeded in restricting production. It seems possessed of the idea that employment is an exhaustible commodity, and that by lessening the production per worker, both by limiting the effort and shortening the hours, it must spread the work out over more workers.

"I cannot help feeling that organized labor in Canada and the United States has another motive in securing an eight-hour day, and I am convinced it is a basic eight-hour day and not a straight eight-hour day it seeks. That is, the increase of pay which comes through overtime.

"On behalf of the employers of Canada, I ask consideration of this analysis of the question of hours of labor, as made in the interests of all industry, all the people of Canada, and most of all the workers themselves. The employers are keenly alive to the very disturbed conditions; they are very willing to meet all questions fairly and honestly and to try to do what is best in the interests of all concerned. They frankly admit there are faults on their side which should be corrected. At the same time they cannot see that giving way to things they know to be wrong can do any good. This is the time to discover the errors and to get on the track of the genuinely right way. If they oppose any suggestions or efforts which are made at this conference, it is because they do not believe them to be wise at this time or in the interests of the whole people.

"The reasons I have set forth against further reduction in hours of labor are not new; the same conditions exist in other countries and the same arguments are being used. The workers everywhere are said not to believe them. It cannot be denied that great efforts have been made to keep them from believing them. But believing things are not true does not make them untrue. If they are true, the workers must believe them before we can go very far on the road to genuine national welfare. The standard of living of the people depends upon real wages and real wages depend upon the per capita production. Canada's production and the whole world's production is away below requirements."

Arguments in favor of the limited hour legislation asked for by labor were based by the speakers on the fact that man was not made to labor, eat and sleep to the exclusion of the development of his mind and body by the tighter occupations of leisure hours; that the health and comfort of the worker, while of prime interest in the happiness and life of the worker himself, must also be considered by the employer as an asset of great importance in production.

The argument advanced by Melville P. White, Toronto, against compulsory eight-hour day legislation was exhaustive and very complete as to detail. The employers based their main claim on the shortage of production in Canada.

Helena Gutteridge, Vancouver, United Garment Workers, regretted the "very pessimistic" note running through all of Mr. White's remarks.

"It must be remembered that in putting forward the eight hour day labor was not putting forward its ideal. This was a compromise and far from the ideal working day. It was a compromise based on the needs of Canada to feed and clothe her people and pay her war debts.

It had been found that the eight hour day was plenty long enough for the economic purposes and needs of the country.

In British Columbia the eight hour day was successful—at least she had seen no signs of bankruptcy among the west coast industries. If the employers were willing to meet the workers in a spirit of co-operation in bringing the proposed eight hour day law into being, it could be done without any disorganization or lessening of production.

Mr. White's story, said Miss Gutteridge, was full of figures based on the year 1917, when Canada was supporting half a million men in the field. Now those men were supporting themselves, in addition to helping in production.

"Not from the standpoint of sentiment at all, but as a matter of cheese common sense it pays to have your workers healthy," said Miss Gutteridge.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Newmarket, head of the Davis Leather Co., said that all a manufacturer got was a bare living no matter what his stake. No one knew but the manufacturer what anxieties, troubles, worries and fears he had gone through in the last few years.

He held to the theory that there had never before been such opportunities in the world for the young and energetic but penniless man.

"We are heading towards a severe depression for several years," he stated.

Restriction of working hours would hasten and aggravate this depression.

Mr Davis' argument was entered on the ground that the short hour day was untimely? He suggested in closing that legislation for it be postponed several years.

Senator Robertson gave over the chair at this point to Mr. C. A. Magrath, while he placed before the conference the report of the Labor Department on the hours of labor questionnaire sent out this year. It was as follows:

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

WINNIPEG STRIKE LEADERS RELEASED

Following Much Agitation and Public Indignation Bail Allowed.

After twenty-six days' incarceration the eight Western Canadian strike leaders who have been held in the Manitoba provincial jail pending their trial on charge of seditious conspiracy were at 5.20 p.m. on Wednesday last, in judges' chambers, granted bail. Chief Justice Mathers, who, together with Mr. Justice MacDonald and Mr. Justice Metcalfe, heard the arguments of counsel, read the decision of the court.

Bail was granted in the sum of $4,000 each, and two sureties of $2,000 each.

The court found that it had not been proven that the accused would not appear to stand their trial and the decision went on to state:

"The court would not be justified in refusing bail on the sole ground that public safety might be endangered by permitting the accused to be at large."

The decision as read by Chief Justice Mathers:

"Because of the great public interest involved in this prosecution, and because bail has once been refused by a brother judge, I asked my brothers, MacDonald and Metcalfe, to sit with me while hearing this application, and had the satisfaction of knowing that both concurred with me in the views here expressed.

"I therefore order that the accused be admitted to bail in the sum of $4,000 each, and two sureties of $2,000 each."

Immediately the court had adjourned, E. J. McMurray, together with the bondsmen, left for the provincial jail, where the formal proceedings preceding the release of the accused were completed.

DON'T.

Don't smoke in the factory. A fire may throw you and hundreds of others out of a job.

Service Button Workers.

Notes Of Particular Interest To Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

WHO PAYS?

Ever since his return from overseas, General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., etc., late commander of the Canadian Corps, has been touring the country lecturing and telling of the wonderful feats of "his" boys and more especially during the last 100 days. He doesn't speak of the tremendous casualties but he does tell us how the higher commands carried on. However, in this we are not interested, but we are concerned in who pays for all this propoganda. Will some one please tell us.

* * *

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The Government of New South Wales has introduced a bill which has passed first reading in the legislative assembly compelling employers to reinstate employees who joined the forces, at their pre-war or equally good positions and makes it encumbent upon all employers upon pain of heavy penalty to employ returned soldiers before engaging other workers.

* * *

THAT GRATUITY.

Say bo! the boys are hot under the collar for the absolute refusal of the Prime Minister to appoint a commission to report on the country's ability to increase the war service gratuities. Many were little interested before Sir Robert Borden made his now famous announcement, but since then the whole gang are out for gore. Everywhere meetings of protest are being held and while many are calling on the boys to go easy it is another matter to put the lid on 400,000 ex-service men and more especially when the matter under dispute concern them directly. However, we believe a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at with the Dominion executive of the Great War Veterans Association before long. Indeed we would not be surprised to hear of a settlement before this issue reaches you. All things are possible. If an election issue is to be made of the gratuity increase why then lead us to it.

* * *

DON'T PLAY THE BOSSES GAME.

Boys don't be fooled by promises from your employers. Stick to your International Union and make no mistake about it. We have been away for periods ranging up to five years and are out of touch with the conditions. It takes time to get back into harness. In the mining camps during a recent strike the returned soldiers came nearly putting their International out of business so far as that particular camp was concerned. When the strains of the war became so great and the bulk of the firemen had crossed the Atlantic the mine operators went to the Government and were allowed to have a large number of the aliens released and put to work in the mines. For the workers own protective of the union decided to prevent these "undesirables" into the union. As a matter of fact considerable correspondence passed between the Miners' Union and the Department of Labor and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress on the matter in 1918. However, when the war was concluded the Government for some unknown reason allowed these aliens to remain at the mines and recently a strike was forced. The returned soldiers attempted a settlement and at one time during the strike threatened to form an organization of their own and would exclude all aliens. The executive would welcome the expulsion of the alien but the only way to do it was to ship them back to their own lands and not by excluding them from the union. The operators would be only too pleased to help the ex-service men in forming a new union. Why? Simply because it would create two factions and unless you have unity you can never hope to achieve an industrial success any more than we did on the western front until we secured a unity of command. So again we warn you don't play the bosses game. Stick to the old reliable International Trade Union Movement which has stood the test for many, many years and will be an important factor for years to come. **Don't play the bosse's game.**

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers In the Motherland Are Doing.

REJECT O.B.U. PLAN.

The Trades Unions Congress has adopted a resolution favoring direct taxation of land values; nationalization of banking and a determined effort to force all non-unionists to join unions.

A resolution advocating the amalgamation of all trades into one big union was voted down.

* * *

HENDERSON AGAIN ELECTED.

Arthur Henderson, the Labor leader, who was defeated for re-election to Parliament at the general election last winter, was elected to the House of Commons this week at the by-election in Widnes, Lancashire. He polled 10,417 votes against 10,417 for his opponent, F. H. Fisher, the coalitionist candidate.

* * *

TRADE CONGRESS CONVENTION.

Last week the British Trades Congress was in session at Glasgow and much important legislation was passed, and much that will be of benefit to the workers in the home land. As yet we have only press despatches to rely on and we'll reserve many of our comments until a full and reliable report is at hand. However, among other things the convention went on record as being in favor of the nationalization of all mines in the British Isles. (The United Mine Workers of America took similar action at their convention in Cleveland last week). By a comparatively close vote the Congress went on record as being opposed to the principle of direct action. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the right of free speech and protesting against the arrest and deportation of alien trade unionists for alleged connection with Bolshevism. Relief in the necessity of continuing the control of food supplies was also expressed.

DEAD.

Was the fire dead when you threw the match away?

Fire prevention pays.

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE

Is Absolutely Opposed to a Return of the Old License System

The Citizens' Liberty League, consisting of prominent men and women in Ontario, place themselves on record as being unqualifiedly opposed to any measures that tend to bring back the bar and the unrestricted sale of spirituous liquors.

On the other hand, the Citizens' Liberty League sincerely believes that the present situation demands a repeal of the unsatisfactory Ontario Temperance Act, and the inauguration of sane, moderate temperance legislation.

These leading men and women, with no selfish ends to serve, and having in mind only the best interests of all the people in Ontario, are convinced that the true solution to the temperance problem is to allow the general sale of more appetizing, non-intoxicating beer and light wines, with the sale of spirituous liquors placed under proper Government regulations and restrictions.

Unite with the Citizens' Liberty League in its earnest, sincere endeavor to obtain temperance legislation which meets the needs of all but curtails the liberties of none.

VOTE "YES" On All Four Questions

Remember---every voter *must vote on every question*, or his ballot will be spoiled.

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE
22 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO

T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary

HON. PRESIDENT:
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER

PRESIDENT:
LIEUT.-COL. H. A. C. MACHIN, M.P.P.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
I. F. HELLMUTH, K.C.

HON. TREASURER:
F. GORDON OSLER

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE
Membership Fee, One Dollar

Please enroll me as a member of the League, for which I enclose my subscription.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

OCCUPATION .....

Contributions to assist in carrying on the work of the League are needed. If you are in sympathy with the League and its objects, please send donations to the Secretary.

T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary,
22 College St., Toronto. 5