

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. A. B. BLACKBURN, Circulation Mgr.

OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.

ENDORSED BY Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council.

Hamilton Building Trades Council.

Associated Federal Employes (Every member a subscriber.)

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

The Canadian Labor Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED. Toronto Office: 50-52 PAGE BLDG., 45 JARVIS ST. Owned and Controlled Exclusively by Organized Labor. Every Member of the Executive Staff Union Men.

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

REACTION-REVOLUTION UNITY

THE records of the National Erectors' Association, one of the United States steel trust's adjuncts, show it has paid money to the I.W.W.

This was divulged in New York City at hearings by a state committee that is investigating the housing situation.

Secretary Cheney of the association naturally professed ignorance of the purpose for which this money was paid. He said he "did not know" whether the iron erectors secretly pay agents of the I.W.W. But he did acknowledge that his association was not fighting the I.W.W. very hard. This latter admission is most significant, when the steel owners' relentless opposition to organized labor is recalled.

It was brought out at the hearings that no employer of union labor can secure steel from the steel trust, its subsidiaries, or the Bethlehem Steel Company. Other testimony showed a nation-wide spy system to make this blacklist effective, with the National Erectors' Association one of the directing forces.

It probably will never be known how close the steel trust and its allies and the I.W.W. have knitted their mutual hatred of organized labor.

It will never be known how many attempts of workers to organize have been defeated by revolutionists in the pay of employers.

Trade unionists have repeatedly made this claim, but a trustful public accepts the word of reaction, which would hardly confess its guilt.

Of especial significance at this time, however, is the silence on reaction-revolution unity by those citizens who are fearful that the trade union movement will be captured by "borers from within."

Organized labor is competent to handle its internal affairs, and suggests that its advisers devote their energies to the causes for unrest.

But our advisers ignore the suggestion. Eagle-eyed editors exhort, statesmen shout from the watch tower and publicists discuss the evil days that are upon labor.

The records now show that the "borers from within" are an affinity with employers who would blacklist trade unionists and who confess that they do not fight revolutionists "very hard."

And the eagle-eyed editors, watch-tower statesmen and infallible publicists are silent on the exposure.

They may cease advising labor until the present awkward incident is forgotten.

WE ARE CERTAIN

WHEN Bob Russell was released a few weeks ago the Canadian Labor Press stated that his release was secured by the activities of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; the Winnipeg Defense Committee and the One Big Union, notwithstanding. The Winnipeg Defense Committee and the One Big Union have thrived off the imprisonment of these men and now the One Big Union Bulletin of Winnipeg, in a recent issue, comes out with the bold statement that the One Big Union had no influence with the Government. We have contended for quite a long time that the only organization that was sincere in its endeavors to secure the release of the Winnipeg strike leaders was the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The One Big Union and the Winnipeg Defense Committee, allied each to the other, made a lot of noise. They threatened to turn the Dominion of Canada upside down. They even sent emissaries to Great Britain to tell the British workers of the "sad" plight of the Canadian toilers. The result of this campaign is well known to the readers of the Canadian Labor Press. The Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council has always been in close touch with the situation and with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. When the policy of the latter body was formulated it was after consultation with the former. The One Big Union Bulletin declares: "The O.B.U. is pretty nearly certain that the O.B.U. had little influence with the Government." We are sure of it.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

THE British House of Lords upheld the principle of proportional representation for Ireland. It is a great advance. Really effective proportional voting, honestly carried out, is, in our opinion, the only peaceful solution for many democratic and social problems. Wherever it has been tried it has been successful, and, in more than a few instances, has averted serious danger of collision and civil war. The more we consider the difficult and even threatening conditions in Canada today, the more firmly are we convinced that only by Proportional Representation, initiative by and referendum of the whole of the adult population, can we hope to solve peacefully and advantageously the many troublesome questions which press for settlement. Our present system is obviously quite hopeless.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brethren in the Motherland Are Doing.

OUR WEEKLY BRITISH LETTER

WESTMINSTER, England, (Friday)—The King's speech on the prorogation of Parliament refers to unemployment as the darkest cloud on the horizon and expresses the hope that the new Government of Ireland will bring about the friendship of the Irish people.

After the conclusion of the business of the sitting in the House of Lords last night the Lord Commissioners appeared in the robes of their degree, directed the Clerk of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to hear the King's commission read. On the arrival of the Speaker, who was accompanied by the Prime Minister and other members of the House of Commons, the commission directing the royal assent to be given to the bills agreed upon by both Houses was read. The Lord Chancellor then read the King's speech.

Dealing with foreign affairs, the speech announced that relations with foreign powers continue to be of a friendly nature, except in policy having been conducted in close cooperation with the Allies. The situation which has arisen in Greece will require the earnest attention of the Government, who will endeavor to reach a solution compatible with Britain's joint responsibilities. The hope is expressed that trade with Russia will be resumed, and Poland and her neighbors will compose their political differences.

International Good-Will

Mandates have been accepted, the speech continues, under the Covenant of the League of Nations, in respect of Mesopotamia, Palestine, certain parts of Africa and other German possessions in the Pacific Ocean, south of the Equator. The mandates for German South-west Africa and the German possessions in the Pacific will be generally administered by the governments of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia. As to the League of Nations, His Majesty states: "It is my earnest hope that the spirit of harmony and goodwill between the nations manifested at the Assembly is an augury of the value of the League as a force making for conciliation and peace throughout the world."

Gratified reference is made to the return of the Prince of Wales from his Australian visit. Confidence is expressed that the people of India will be able to fulfill the responsibilities entrusted to them as a free nation, and that their legislative and administrative bodies will be able to bring about a more increased prosperity and contentment to all people in India. The public are thanked for their sacrifices involved in the present heavy taxation, for the redemption of debt and the obligations arising out of the great war.

Unity Hoped For

As to Ireland and the new Government Bill, His Majesty says: "It is my earnest hope that all classes of people in Ireland will insist upon the return of the constitutional method, which alone can put an end to the terrible events which now threaten to ruin that country, and make possible reconciliation and lasting peace."

The darkest cloud on the horizon—the growing amount of unemployment—his speech continues, now springs not so much from external causes, but from the contraction of export trade due to the poverty of other nations, and their inability to secure credits for the purpose of placing orders in this country. The problem of restoring trade is receiving the close and earnest attention of ministers.

CATHOLICS DEMAND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Want Costs of Production of Staple Commodities.

The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council of the United States has sent to the press the following statement: "The following are the facts which call for congressional action. It is shown that in the next few months will intensify the situation rather than lighten it. The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council of the United States therefore urges that Congress seriously consider the following proposals, most of which are a part of the history of the program of social reconstruction or follow therefrom:

- 1.—Retention of excess profits taxes and income taxes.
- 2.—Federal investigation and publication of the costs of production of staple commodities.
- 3.—Federal bureau to study and spread knowledge about co-operative societies, including co-operative banks.
- 4.—The regulation of the meat packing industry.
- 5.—A federal employment service.
- 6.—A national labor board similar in general to the national work labor board.
- 7.—The exemption of co-operative societies from anti-trust prosecution.
- 8.—Provision for a system of personal credit for farmers.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HORSE

A traveling salesman noticed that a farmer was having trouble with his horse. It would start, go slowly for a short distance, and then stop again. Thereupon the farmer would have great difficulty in getting it started. Finally the traveler approached and asked, solicitously, "Is your horse sick?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he balky?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he lame?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he old?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he young?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he fat?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he thin?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he healthy?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he sick?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he balking?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he lame?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he old?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he young?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he fat?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he thin?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he healthy?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he sick?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer. "Is he balking?" "No, he is not," replied the farmer.

WOULDN'T TAKE A CHANCE

"Why don't you get out and hustle?" Hard work never killed anybody," remarked the philosophical gentleman to whom Ratus applied for a little charity. "You're mistaken, dar, boss," replied Ratus. "I lost four wives that way."

THESE ARE YOUR MEN FOR THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR 1921



JOHN CAMERON, his record is before you and needs no comment from us.



WILLIAM LODGE will make a good legislator for the entire community.

MORE HAS BEEN DONE FOR LABOR IN PAST FIVE YEARS THAN PREVIOUS FIFTY

The Sacredness of Human Life is Part of the Policy of the Trade Union Movement, Declares Tom Moore.

Extracts from a recent address by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

In the peace treaty the desires of labor were recognized by the Allied statesmen. They declared that peace treaty made by diplomats was not enough. Section 19 of the treaty has a preamble to the effect that there can be no permanent peace throughout the world so long as social and industrial injustices remain unalleviated. It follows with the declaration that the laborer will help the situation and help to bring about a condition which the workers throughout the world are demanding. We must look at world conditions and not at conditions in Canada only. More has been done for labor in the past five years than in the previous fifty years. The men on the battlefields, fighting with the men of other countries found out that many of their prejudices were without foundation. Enslavement of one country or another could do some things that they thought they alone could do. The Canadian learned that men of the other Allied nations did some things which he as well as he could. Today there is a better understanding amongst the great masses of the workers than there ever was before. Therefore those in control of industry can not administer things here regardless of world conditions. The present system of electing members of the world is reflected in the democracies of this new world. We have been content to stand still in the past. What are some of these developments? They are along the lines of that declaration of the peace treaty that labor must not be regarded as a commodity. The sacredness of human life is part of the policy of industry. It will not do to tell a man that he must work for a day for the price of his labor, and then tell him tomorrow that he was not needed because society had got all the good out of him that it needed at present. The time when capital will be abolished. It has arrived in some lines. It can with advantage be carried further. The democratic control of industry does

not mean that the employer shall call in his men tomorrow and say, "John, this is your shop now. Go to it. That action would make fools of both parties. Co-operative effort to understand the problems of industry is necessary, workers should be encouraged to understand each other. We might with profit retrace our steps in regard to the specialization of work. The peak of what a man can produce was reached five or six years ago. Each man confined his efforts entirely to one particular part of the work of the factory. He often did not know what the article was that he was working on nor where it came from or where it goes to. The workman in an automobile, a cross wrench, a technical education may remedy this to a certain extent. The men might well learn more than one operation. The apprenticeship system might be re-introduced with advantage.

Mr. Moore explained the connection between Trades Unions and the present system. He said that the representatives of the different nations would only meet for a short time once a year, any reform resulting from their deliberations would be of very slow growth. The countries that have been pointed to as having suffered most from the war are Germany and Italy. Germany also has a general eight hour day, while the miners only work seven hours. War is said by some that Canada cannot adopt the eight hour day, and yet Canada has the smallest per capita war debt, the greatest natural resources, and has suffered least from the war. Mr. Moore proceeded to point out a number of advantages social and economic conditions must not be sent into industries until their minds and bodies are fully developed. Raising the school age to sixteen is a step in the right direction. The present workman's compensation for injuries is a good one. One of the severest penalties of the present system is the fear of poverty in old age. There should be some measure of protection from undue competition from other countries. The sacredness of human life is part of the policy of Trades Unions. Men and women are tired of strikes if they can be avoided. It is not that disputes will occur, but they can be peacefully settled. We are willing to work for the development of the natural resources of Canada. We do not want them to be cornered by a few. We wish to see the citizens, the workers of this country enjoy the freest life on the face of the globe.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATIONAL—AN ANTIDOTE FOR DIRECT ACTION.

By J. A. P. Haydon. In all parts of Canada there is the general opinion that the present Government is not representative of the people. We are sure that any Government, no matter how constituted, would find the same cry raised against it at the present time. Why? Simply because our system of electing members to the House of Commons makes for dissatisfaction and unrest by depriving minorities of the right to be heard. The workers are fast losing faith in our present form of government and the authorities constituted under it. The reason is very great extent, of our present system of voting. Realizing that a free and representative Parliament is the first essential of good government, Labor organizations in this and other countries have been foremost in the advocacy of the proportional representation system of voting. Labor has found by investigation that proportional representation is the only just system under which various schools of thought will be allowed expression. Under this system all important minorities are given an opportunity for representation according to their voting strength.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HORSE

In the recent Provincial Elections in Manitoba, the various constituencies in the city of Winnipeg were grouped and the election was conducted under the proportional representation system. The result was eminently satisfactory and even those who were formerly opponents of the system, are now loud in its praises. It may be interesting to note that in the last Ontario Elections, the United Farmers, on the total vote cast, were in a minority, yet they elected forty-five members, and by a coalition with Labor members elected a total of 127 members. The Conservative Party candidates polled 256,874 votes and elected 45 members; the Labor Party candidates polled 127,286 votes and elected 127 members; the United Farmers candidates polled 256,874 votes and elected 45 members; the Liberal Party candidates 256,115 votes, and elected 45 members; and twenty-nine members, respectively. On the

face of it, it is apparent to everyone that the representation of the several parties is not in accordance with the vote cast. In the general election in Great Britain in the year 1918, the Coalition polled 8,654,218 votes and elected 428 members, the Liberals 1,282,132 and elected 25 members, the Labor Party 2,292,022 and elected 477 members. The various other groups polled 588,588 votes and elected 9 members. The results of this election drove many voters out of the Labor Party into the camp of the direct actionists, who gave as a reason for leaving the party that under the present system of voting it was impossible for labor to secure the representation which it was entitled to. On the basis of the vote polled in the election the representation of each party should have been as follows: Coalition, 222 members; Liberals, 67 members; Labor, 129 members, and the various other groups combined, 39 members. What is true of these elections is true of all elections. Never shall we secure Government of the people for the people and by the people until we have proportional representation voting system.

When the new Federal Franchise Act was in the Committee stage in the House of Commons the President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada together with the parliamentary representatives of the different railway brotherhoods, made a formal request to the Government that the proportional representation principle should be adopted in the acts. Their request was turned down. Labor in Canada has for many years sought to have this form of voting established, but up to the present they have not been successful. There is a feeling amongst the people of Canada that the adoption of this system would go far towards renewing faith in our present system of government. Labor is opposed to direct action and for that reason, if for no other, it believes that the proportional representation system should be adopted. If it is not, the number of those who will turn to direct action for the settlement of political wrongs will be greatly augmented.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal.—Cain.

WOMEN TO HEAR DIVORCE CASES IN LONDON NOW

Women will take their place with men for the first time in juries at the high courts in Great Britain after the Christmas holidays. Nearly 2,000 divorce petitions will be heard in the first term during which women will be called to serve on the juries. A majority of cases are undefended and will be tried without juries.

MOTHERS ARE PENSIONED.

All but eight states have adopted some form of mothers' pension, reports the United States federal children's bureau. These states have recognized the principle that children should not be taken from their mothers because of poverty alone, says the report. It is stated that while large sums have been made in some cases the amount in general is far too small. The increased cost of living has not been met and the purpose of the laws is not attained.

SANITARY CONDITIONS AND A REAL PAY DAY.

By Venus M. Health, Typographical Union No. 16. My reason for joining a union was the bright prospect of work in a union office with sanitary conditions, a real pay day, and real gentlemen and ladies as co-workers, contrasted with the dreadful conditions endured for three years in non-union offices.

At the age of 14, my sister Alice and I were taken to a dark, dirty shop to learn to set type. Windows opened on a court and light was poor at best. When too dark to see, gasoline torches were used. Poor light caused me to have granulated eyelids. The floor had a thick coating of tobacco spit. The towel was so black and thick it could stand alone. Often there was neither soap nor water to wash up with.

The first few weeks we received no pay, later we were to have \$1.50 weekly, but that was not forthcoming on pay day and often was several weeks behind. One of the workers said her mother counted on the \$1.50 she would bring home to buy something for Sunday. The money was not paid and she quit. Father came around and insisted we be paid. Sometimes part of it was collected. When too much was a time I went around to other offices and worked, but the first boss always came and tried to get me back.

At 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. or later, until work in hand was finished, I was sent on errands, and down a business street with oil cans for oil. That hurt my pride. The proprietor and his wife both worked. The wife frequently had us race with her. I can understand now that it was to speed up production.

My sister Alice was put to work. \$8 little money came in that two of the tourists were taken home with the boss to board out salary. One tourist tired of that and had a telegram sent to him saying his mother was dead and succeeded in getting out of town. The other frequently slept in a waste paper box and could not get out until he was freed. The office was frequently moved, to locations each worse than the former ones. They could not understand it was cheaper to pay rent in a printing office. The proprietors kept moving their home until finally they took a single room and arranged to get the hotel in exchange for printing. The office was moved to a hotel basement, but was only allowed to remain a week. The next morning was to be building full of barbed wire and the vibrations of the press shook the building.

My sister quit and found work in a union office. That was the first I knew a union existed and that conditions were better there. Sister Alice started to learn and was put in a feeding room, where she was kept with power with one foot while she stood on the other. This made her very sick.

At this stage such a gloom possessed me that I wanted to quit. Father used for my money, I being a minor, and then I lost out in that office for good. It was then that I had the chance to finish my apprenticeship in a union office. The thoughts of a real pay day and better working conditions brought smiles to chase away the gloom. I joined the union as an apprentice, not telling father until after I was initiated, because he would object to it. Union membership was not required at that time, but I wanted to join in my lot with successful people.

My early views of non-union conditions have not been altered by a quarter century's observation. Most non-union offices operate with big open shops are not friendly to women workers. I would have been crowded from the trade years ago had I not joined a union that believes "an injury to one is the concern of all."

A union card is a guaranty that one has graduated at the trade, while the open office student is to start one with a small salary and raise when they think the worker is worth more, not wishing to give credit for time worked in other offices. The proprietors have a strong organization should the workers. The Typographical Union has business card carriers on a par with the best and they obtain raises in matters sent to treat with the boss, and they obtain raises in salary without any effort on our part. One standing solidly behind the committee. Now have each individual to treat separately for a raise. Now would even be given a raise.

The Typographical Union has a beautiful home at Colorado Springs for sick and aged members, an old age pension, a mortuary benefit, sick benefit society, a hospital for the sick, and lots in various cemeteries. It also conducts a school.

(In a recent contest by Life and Labor, the above story was amongst the prize-winning essays on "What has my union done for me—and why I joined my union."—Editor.)

OFFICERS EASILY PLEASED.

"You say you served in France?" asked the restaurant proprietor, as he sampled the new cook's first soup. "Yes, sir, officers' cook for two years and wounded twice." "You're a lucky man. It's a wonder the shell didn't kill you."—American Legion Weekly.

WILLIAMS NEW SCALE



THE enduring tone quality for which the Williams New Scale Piano is noted, is due to its flawless design and construction. We are proud of the fact also that the Williams is a true "Canadian-made" instrument which holds its own in comparison with any pianos produced in the world. Many great Artists give it unstinted praise. Discriminating people who purchased a Williams instrument many years ago affirm that its pure, resonant tone is as good today after years of use, as it was when purchased. Select a Williams for your home. It will give you life-long pleasure and its true musical quality will prove a constant inspiration. THE WILLIAMS-PIANO CO. Limited. Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers. OTTAWA ONTARIO

Pure — CHIROPRACTIC — Straight. Have you heard about it? If you have any ailment investigate before it is too late. Do it now. See or call DE. J. W. DAVIS, D.C., Ph.D., Palmer Graduate, Phone A. 7458, Suite 104, 164 Victoria Street, Toronto. Office Hours—11 a.m.—2 p.m. 4:30 p.m.—7 p.m. Literature sent on request. Evenings by appointment.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Limited. Manufacturers RU-BER-OID ROOFING. 52 VICTORIA SQUARE MONTREAL

DOMINION RAINCOAT COMPANY. Special imports of English Trench Coats and all lines of rain garments for ladies and gentlemen. 11 Yonge St. Arcade TORONTO, Ont.

THE McFARLANE SHOE, Limited. THE FAMOUS FRIEND. 61 De NORMANVILLE STREET MONTREAL, Quebec.

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co. Limited. 902 MCGILL BUILDING, MONTREAL, Que. and Toronto, Ont. NONPAREIL INSULATING MATERIALS.

GREAT WEST ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd. 61-63-65 Albert Street Winnipeg. Wholesale Electrical Supplies and Apparatus. Laco Lamps—Eden Washers—Century Motors—Royal Vacuum Cleaners.

Canada Grip Nut Company, Limited. RAILWAY SUPPLIES. McGill Building, Montreal. Factory—St. John's P.Q. Branch—McArthur Bldg. Winnipeg.

ACME COAL AND COKE CO'Y, Limited. Anthracite and Bituminous Dependable Coal and Coke. R. 615 C. P. R. Building TORONTO, Ont.

MACDONALD'S PRINCE OF WALES

"The Tobacco with a heart"

The Workman's favorite chew—everywhere

2 sizes 15¢ & 20¢