

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA. ENDORSED BY Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council. Hamilton Building Trades Council. Kitchener, Twin City Trades and Labor Council. Independent Labor Party of Ottawa.

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AN EVIL WEED.

FROM some of the correspondence recently made public regarding the working of alien agitators in the West, the following illuminating extracts are taken:

"I just got in a shipment of Bolshevik funds. We are getting out a One Big Union Bulletin. It will be off the press in a few days and I will send you a few. If you can write an article for our bulletin to the railway men it will be a great help to us, because there is really a lot of work needed to be done among them."

"Following my night letter regarding the Winnipeg situation, I will give you an outline of the happenings. At the last Trades and Labor Council meeting we had a great victory and killed the Labor party for sure. We had another mass meeting called for last Sunday to discuss the causes of the German revolution, under the auspices of the party."

"They realize that we have pretty nearly got control of the Trades and Labor Council, and, believe me, when we get it we will use it to our advantage."

"I see the Duke of Devonshire reported in last night's paper as saying: 'That Bolshevism requires dark and hidden places in which to flourish, and if taken in time and dealt with in the proper manner it can be outrooted.' If his statement is correct, the actions of the authorities in attempting to drive us to dark and hidden corners is in our best interests."

"If you send us down 500 copies of the 'Soviets at Work,' we will get them out amongst the soldiers and see if it helps."

This simply confirms the oft made statement that the Violent and Hysterical Element is no friend of Labor—and Labor must not be blamed for the words and acts of the "Reds" and "Rads."

NEW STANDARD OF LIVING.

THE Trades Unions are setting a new standard of living. New generations of workers have more of this world's comforts than the old generations ever knew—despite the high cost of living. Canadian Unions may gain an idea from the epoch-making purchase by the Women's Waist and Dress Makers' Union, of New York, recently. This union has bought a summer hotel with 700 acres of forest hills and an 80-acre lake in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania for \$85,000. It requires only \$15,000 further expenditure to adapt it to the purposes of a summer resort on a co-operative basis for the union. A minimum of \$50 a week for a room has been the former lowest charge, and \$250 a week was the rate for a small suite. The girls expect to live there for \$12.50 a week. Only 9,000 can be accommodated at present during the season, but by adding to the cottages on the estate it is expected that every member of the union can be taken care of. Co-operation is opening up wonderful new fields for Labor.

TEACHING CITIZENSHIP.

THE trouble about teaching Citizenship in some remote sections of the country is that they don't speak our language. While they are learning our tongue we can show them the things worth while knowing about Canada, by means of the moving picture. Harold J. Binney, a producer of Canadian Moving Pictures, believes that we can train newcomers to be good, law-abiding citizens and a credit to organized labor by means of the moving picture that talks all languages. The dignity and power of Labor can be shown with great force on the film.

THE STRIKE FEELING.

THE strike feeling is pretty general—extending from toilers to baseball players and even the children in the schools. What is behind it all? There is a multitude of things back of the strike movement, besides wages and hours of work. One of the biggest things that has come out of the war, is that there must be a new treatment of men, by men. We have entered into a New Age with New Standards. There must be a widening and revision of old opinions and all classes must be prepared to look at life and industry from a new angle.

EGYPT NEEDS A UNION.

FARMERS in Egypt are complaining that the terribly high price of Labor is very likely to put them out of business. Farm labor has risen to 40 cents a day. Before the war a farm laborer would work two days for 25 cents. Somebody read this out in a nice loud voice to Dan McCann, and see what can be done about organizing Egypt.

YOU BET HE DOES.

A TORONTO paper describes minutely the worm that weaves the silk for Lizzie's silk stockings. But there's not a word of praise for the poor old worm who pays for 'em—Dad.



Look Around Now For the Nearest Exit.—From Life.

GREATER EFFICIENCY TO REDUCE H. C. OF L.

Greater efficiency in factory operation and management would reduce the cost of living and allow for good wages, said Hasbrouck Hayes, industrial engineer and lecturer at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, in discussing industrial problems recently. Mr. Hayes estimated that it would be profitable to increase the efficiency of manufacturing plants about 10 per cent in the average. The bonus piece work system would increase labor efficiency and wages, Mr. Hayes continued. The system would bring results, he said, through greater application. The working man would be more economical with his time. "Labor should not be bought on a basis of commodity," said Mr. Hayes. "By that I mean that Labor should not be bought on the lowest possible price basis, but rather, on a basis of commodity value. It is not of living and the skill required. In other words, it is not fair and not desirable for the management to buy on a strictly competitive basis. In material, the management should figure on getting the cheapest price, but labor has to live and material labor will not be able to render its proper return. Many overlook the fact that to pay too little, so that the employee cannot live happily, does not bring the best returns. Hours of labor should be standardized by the Government and minimum wages fixed. The idea of a horizontal wage scale is wrong, because some men deserve higher wages than others. Women ought to be paid the same as men when they do the same work men do. Profit-sharing is being adopted by many manufacturers as a stimulant to production and establishing good feeling for the management. A profit-sharing system where the workers are permitted to buy stock seems to be the most satisfactory because of the results during lean periods when there are no profits to be shared. The workman is contented in ownership of stock, when he has no stock and no profits, discontent results. Failure of systems of profit-sharing has been due in most cases to the discontent during lean periods. ONE BIG UNION DIES HARD.

Declaring that the "One Big Union" movement is not a new idea, C. W. Haines, official of the United Mine Workers of America, predicted complete failure of the movement. In addressing the final session of the One Big Union convention at Butte, Mont., on Tuesday, he said that its failure was already a matter of history in the archives of organized labor. "The men go on strike," he said, "and if the company does not meet their wage demands, all the while the workers are waiting for the Ontario Railway Board to operate the system. But the municipalities must insist that the board hold its judicial functions and not again dodge its duty. The corporation policy is a cold-blooded one and no mercy should be shown in dealing with such corporations. As a result of the Hydro chiefs' stand the bylaw was voted down 4 to 1 and transportation has again ceased. The men declare they will take a car out until their demands have been met. WOMEN VS. DIRIGIBLES. During the past week the British dirigible R-34 successfully crossed the Atlantic. It is interesting to learn that in Britain women have thus far done most of the construction work on dirigibles. It is thought that with the expansion of the industry permanent employment will be provided for many thousands of the women who work to workshops as a patriotic duty during the war. WHERE PAT WAS. In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who asked her if she had had bad news. "Sure I have," she said. "Pat was killed." "Oh, I am sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the War Office?" "No," she said. "I received word from himself." The priest looked perplexed, and said, "But how is that?" "Sure," she said, "here is the letter; read it for yourself." The letter said: "Dear Mother—I am now in the Holy Land. JUSTICE. All hail the dawn of a New Day when the scales of justice shall be set. When a strong-armed nation shall take away The weary burden from backs that are aching. With maximum labor and minimum pay; When no man is honored who hoards his wealth; When no man feasts on another's toil; And God's poor suffering, starving millions; Shall share His riches of sun and soil. There is gold for all in earth's broad bosom; There is food for all in land's great store; Enough is provided if rightly divided; Let each man take what he needs—no more. Shame on the miser with unseemly riches; Who robs the toiler to swell his hoard; Who hoards down the wage of the digger of ditches; And steals the bread from the poor man's board. Shame on the owner of mines whose cruel And selfish measures have brought millions of men to the verge of death; While the ragged wretches who dig his fuel Are robbed of comfort and hope and health. Shame on the ruler who rides in his carriage; Bought with the labor of half a nation; Men who are shut out of home and marriage; And are herded like sheep in a hovel pen. Let the clarion voice of the nation wake him; To broaden vision and fairer play; Or let the hand of a just law shake him. Till his ill-gained dollars shall roll down the gutter of a nation's day. Let no man suffer with want and need; Let no man die; not more, not less, not giving. Let the world be a better place; Let the world be a better place; Let the world be a better place. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

HERE'S TO WOMAN.

Once Our Superior Now Our Equal.

A MINIMUM WAGE. The minimum wage for women employed in offices in British Columbia has been fixed at \$15 a week, and the hours of labor at 45 per week. WOMEN GETTING 5c PER HOUR. Miss Mary McArthur, British labor leader, recently made the statement "that many women in the British Isles were employed at the beginning of the war at 5 cents an hour, taking the places of men who had been paid 40 cents."

secure one by phoning the union—and paying the union rates. AMERICAN WOMEN AND INDUSTRIAL EUROPE. A commission of women sent to the Congress of the American Y. W. C. A. to Europe, to study present industrial conditions, particularly as they affect women, and to co-ordinate their social movement in the United States. The commission includes Mrs. Irene O. Andrews (American Association for Labor Legislation), Mrs. Nellie Schwab (Consumers League), Miss Mary Dreier (Women's Trade Union League), and Mrs. James S. Cushman (chairman of the Y. W. C. A. Council).

On and after May 28, 1919, no female shall be employed or permitted to work in any hotel or restaurant more than nine hours in one day; nor more than six days a week; nor more than 44 hours a week. For the violation of this law a fine of from \$25 to \$100 is imposed, says the State of Arkansas. PENNSYLVANIA R.R. DROPPING WOMEN FROM PAYROLL. Women were extensively employed by the Pennsylvania railroad during the war, but they are now being rapidly displaced. Between March 1 and April 1, 539 stenographers and typewriters were released. On March 1, 1919, the Pennsylvania railroad company—testimony furnished on its payroll 11,100 women employees. On April 1 there were only 3,977, and on May 1, 3,601, a decrease of 1,500 in two months. SUPPORT LABOR PARTY. The executive committee of the American Labor Party announced recently in New York that the support of the Women's Trades Union League, numbering 600,000 throughout the United States, had been pledged to it by Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the league. Efforts of the women would be directed mainly, it was said, against the spread of radicalism in every form.

WOMEN DISCOURAGED. "Women very often do not forge ahead in the same way as men because they are started on pay not worthy of their work which leaves them without the normal incentive for the ordinary woman," says Mrs. Kenneth Muir of the New York Women Workers' League. The standard of living is lower and the work as men results in depression of the wages scale for men. Men are paid a bakery for instance \$15 to \$18 a week, while girls in candy making only get \$7 to \$9 a week. "Now, the one work is just as productive of wealth as the other. As to men having dependents and therefore requiring more money, this has been shown to be untrue. Men over 23 years of age have dependents and that boys under this age are no more able to aid in family support than girls are to their dependents as individuals in the business world, alleged to be, therefore, of less financial value than an argument of very little value. It is since wages have not risen in proportion to the cost of living and men will not be able to marry, unless their wives are breadwinners also."

THE WOMAN WAGE EARNER. Of far-reaching and paramount importance to the woman wage earner is the question of union and organization. Her political strength depends on the union which is becoming more and more apparent. Recognition of this fact should be borne in upon the consciousness of the woman worker, and it is to be hoped that she may regard this broader outlook in the right spirit, and while studiously qualifying for the greater demands which will be made upon her knowledge and general intelligence, seek to strengthen her own position, secure and firm. Organization of women workers is not a matter of material strength, it is just such a condition which will give the woman worker of today, and her legitimate claims to a living wage until she meets with no response until she organizes with the women of the nation, realizes the importance of organization, and seeks that union with her fellow workers which alone will give security and stability to her position. A great impetus to such a movement on the part of the woman wage earner has been given by the public school teachers through their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. As one catches the movement grow and deepen, realization that it is indeed the beginning, the sounding out, as it were, of the business conditions of women, it grows and deepens also. The "forces of the world" are surely at work. Such a movement must be proportionate to the needs and peculiar conditions of the time, and expand until all are included within its pale of protection. In union there is strength. —Change.

WOMEN AND UNION LABELS. John J. Healey, who came from the United States some time ago and who is working up a union among the culinary workers of Ottawa, remarked at the Trades and Labor Council on Friday last that if wives would see that the goods they bought had union labels we would soon have nothing but union made goods on the market. He also said that four girls made all the collars for over 2,000,000 union men in America. TORONTO HAS DOMESTIC SERVANTS' UNION. Toronto's domestic servants, organized as Domestic Workers' Union, 100 strong, have decided to demand a nine hour working day out of twelve hours on duty, \$19 a week for general servants, parlor maids or cooks. And this must be advanced to \$12 a week where the industry is done in the house. The union proposes to establish an employment agency whereby any family wishing a servant may

True Democracy.

"We must remember that the merely physical struggle of living must be supplanted by the struggle for the ideal. In Europe, we are going to have very high wages. But no economic pressure can prevent us from developing our minds, institutions, and citizenship. We know that the only true democracy is that built on the highest form of character. That alone can prove to be the instrument by which the world will be saved. Our Labor Party has already declared that," said Miss Margaret Bondfield, from the British Trades Union Congress, recently at a luncheon of the League of Free Nations' Association, New York.

CHINESE DO THEIR BIT.

The girl workers in an Ottawa Chinese cafe have had their demands complied with in getting a 25 per cent increase one day off each week. This action is worthy of commendation when you consider that there are girls working in Ottawa for several days a week with 18 hours on duty.

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WINDSOR AND BORDER TOWNS WITHOUT CAR SERVICE.

Following the decisive defeat on Saturday of a bylaw that would grant the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Street Railway permission to collect a 25-cent fare that would not sufficient revenue to pay the employees a 25 per cent. increase in wages, the car men met at midnight and unanimously voted not to take the cars out Monday morning.

The increased fare bylaw was the suggestion of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, which sat in Windsor, on June 14, and undoubtedly would have carried but for a recent visit of Sir Adam Beck to the board. Sir Adam Beck, who is in charge of the Hydro Commission, Nothing came on an all-day conference, and on Monday evening Sir Adam, accompanied by the Hydro representatives, delivered a bitter attack upon the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and urged the defeat of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, which sat in Windsor, on June 14, and undoubtedly would have carried but for a recent visit of Sir Adam Beck to the board.

It is my personal wish that the bylaw be defeated," he said, "and although I have enough fights on my mind, I will turn down this bylaw. I will stage one in the border cities that will let the local transportation and electric corporation know what a real battle means."

The second session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada has come to a close and was formally prorogued on Monday. There was the usual mad and unseemly haste to wind up business during the last week and most important legislation was rushed through the two chambers with the most casual consideration while millions were voted in the last few hours. It is the same old story every session of Parliament. Days and weeks are wasted at the beginning of every session and there is a wild rush to wind up at the close.

It has been an interesting and memorable session. The venerable Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, died three days before the opening to be succeeded by D. D. McKeen, member for South Cape Breton, and one of the stalwarts of the Opposition for years. The session saw the retirement of Hon. T. A. Cresser as Minister of Agriculture on account of a long illness. Up to the beginning of the war there was practically no direct taxation in Canada, all revenue being raised by the sale of bonds and duties on the war, however, revolutionary financial methods, and next year, through the instrumentality of an income tax, an excess of 100 million, at least 25 per cent. of the total revenue is expected to be derived from direct taxation sources.

The closing of the session saw appropriations were made, would have been considered appalling in peacetime. Of eight hundred million to be expended about five hundred millions will have to be borrowed, and this does not include the debt for seventy-five million now being repaid. It is the beginning of a new era in the history of the country. A new domestic loan for something like three hundred million will be floated sometime in the early autumn, and while its terms have not yet been announced there is reason to believe that it will be for five and a half per cent., with bonds not exempt from taxation.

The session was marked by great unrest in the country, the echoes of which reverberated in the House of Commons. In an effort to meet the situation the Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Justice Macdougall, to investigate the country's economic conditions and bearing testimony of labor and industrial leaders, reported the late Sir Justice Macdougall in his report, it carried out, will involve a revolution in the industrial and economic life of the nation. The main recommendation made by the commission calls for

the introduction of a joint plant council consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, to be organized in the form of a District and National Councils. These Councils may be "evolved" from an "advisory" committee after the fashion of the Whitley plan in England; but the first step to more harmonious relations, in the opinion of the commission, is the joint plant council in the form of a "Whitley Council," already in operation in about forty large British industries, would, according to the report, deal with the following problems: (1) wages; (2) hours of labor; (3) plant conditions, such as safety, ventilation, light, sanitation, provision for meals, dressing rooms, shelter, etc.; (4) child and woman labor; (5) questions of discipline and conduct as between management and workers; (6) means of improving the worker outside the plant, such as amusement, education, recreation, health, special training, libraries, etc.; (7) improvement in the plant or process to improve quality, increase production, decrease waste, etc. and rewards to those who suggest improvements. In addition, the Commission recommends a national eight hour day, collective bargaining and the minimum wage. All of these questions come under the jurisdiction of the provinces, being vested in them by the British North America Act (the Canadian constitution) and their consent will be necessary before action can be taken along such lines. The Government, however, has already indicated its intention of summing an early conference with the provincial premiers, and legislation embodying, at least, a portion of the recommendations of the commission may be anticipated at the fall session, which will be called probably in September.

The close of the session saw a constitutional clash between the Upper and Lower House over prohibition. The Senate amended the Commons' prohibition bill by limiting its operation to the proclamation of peace instead of to one year afterwards. The Commons declined to accept the amendment and sent the bill back in its original form, but the Senate, nothing daunted by a storm of public protest at its action, insisted upon its view, and, despite threats of the press and

stronger insistence of the Prime Minister, stuck to its guns, with the result that national prohibition in Canada will not be in force until the end of the year.

A Bill granting twenty millions Federal aid to highways. A bill creating a Federal Department of Public Health. A bill creating a Court of Commerce, and another restraining the operations of trusts and combined interests. Important revision of tariff schedules involving decrease in customs duties to the extent of seventeen millions.

New Immigration Act designed to decrease the quantity and improve the quality of immigrants. Amendments to the Criminal Code defining addition and increasing penalties for those found guilty of it.

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FRENCH LOSSES. The total French losses in killed and missing on land and sea, as officially established up to the day of the armistice, November 11, 1918, amounted to 1,366,000. These figures were given by the Chamber of Deputies recently by Deputy Louis Marin in a report on the disposal of the effects of missing men. The losses of the French army were 1,057,700 killed and 317,600 missing, or 15.2 per cent. of the total mobilized force of 6,910,000. The losses of the navy totaled 19,315, of which 5,621 were killed and 13,714 are missing. The losses in the navy were 4.19 per cent. of the complement.

POLITICS and PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

By Special Correspondent. Mr. Robert Borden made an important announcement in the House of Commons on Saturday, July 12, 1919, which will be of great interest to the laboring classes.

Dr. Clark had asked as to the probability of the Government's Conference, being held to consider the question before the Permanent Franchise Act is passed. The Prime Minister stated that the matter had been looked into by the counsel for the department of external affairs, and the probability of the Government's Conference in England on a similar question had been ascertained. He added that there would be a session in the fall to deal with the peace treaty and a conference or committee might then inquire into the subject.

While much was to be said in favor of proportional representation, one objection which arose was that it might not lead to stability of government in a country so large as Canada, where members had to travel long distances, a good majority was essential to a government, and the Government might be unable to carry out its policy.

From his statement it is inferred that the full session of the committee will be appointed to go into the merits of proportional representation and determine if it will be a feature of the next election act.

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Besides its social and intellectual advantages, the Pelman System of Mind and Memory Training has made it possible for thousands of ambitious men and women to secure increased earnings. Now this is done is told in booklets we will send for the asking. Proof is to be found in testimonials received daily. Here are two typical cases.

"After taking up Pelmanism for about three months," writes a Departmental Manager, "I am now earning \$12 a week more than I was before. I was offered a very high position in the firm in which I am employed. This necessitated me leaving the whole of my earnings to starting and systematizing a new department, so that I was unable to receive my salary until the end of the month. This advancement, which incidentally doubled my salary (which was not inconsiderable before), I attribute entirely to Pelmanism."

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"A. GIBB" Clerk.

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