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.

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

The Canadian Labor Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED.
Office: 246 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Phone Queen 3993.
Owned and Controlled Exclusively by Organized Labor. Every Member of the Executive Staff Union Men.

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

RE-CONSTRUCTION SHOULD MEAN REAL CONSTRUCTION.

TO offset the evil of unemployment Reconstruction should mean Real Construction. Before this year is ended nearly half a million war veterans and war workers must be restored to the pursuits of peace. To find work for all these eager hands there must be an immediate start on a plan of real construction. The weather has been mild enough to permit a start on public works.

A good move is being made by the Canadian Reconstruction Association to urge the Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities to proceed at once with their schemes for public improvements. Great masses of men—unskilled and skilled—could be used in this kind of work. Idle delays are dangerous. Let Real Construction Begin.

* * * *

GETTING THEM BACK.

GETTING them over helped to win the war; getting them back will win the gratitude of every Canadian. We all want to have our boys in khaki home again. They call it Repatriation because it takes a Big Word to represent a Big Job. In the water path of the home-coming ships, difficulties lie in wait thicker than skulking submarines. A vast host of victorious veterans and about 50,000 of their dependents are to be brought home from Europe. This great army will be dispersed to their myriad homes through 22 dispersal areas in different sections of the Dominion. Besides endless other items every home-comer must be well cared for and fed. Exceptionally tender care must be given to the wounded and suffering veterans.

When the last soldier is home—and when the last battle-stained uniform has been doffed and hung on the peg of History—then every man must have a good job with decent working hours and a living wage. When the veteran takes home his first pay envelope to his happy family—then he will feel that he has been "repatriated." Getting them home, and getting them to jobs are big tasks. The men who are grappling with this problem today will be stronger with our enthusiastic co-operation: Let's give it.

* * * *

GUARD THE CHILD.

ONE of Canada's greatest natural resources is—the child. The child of today is the man of tomorrow; and Canada's tomorrow depends upon her men. It is vitally important to our industrial and social well being that the child life of our country be nurtured, guarded and conserved. Many of us who belong to the Labor movement of this generation may not have had in childhood all the advantages that children are entitled to and, therefore, we are more keenly anxious that our children shall escape handicaps under which we labor, and be ready to take up our tasks when we pass on, on a more solid ground work.

Keep your child in school as long as possible. Education will be one of his chief assets in life—for this is the Labor era of education. Nothing so stunts the moral, intellectual and physical growth of a child as to take him away from school at an early age and force him into the factory or office. Let him grow up a power to himself, to the Labor movement, and to his country.

* * * *

THE UNION IS THE THING.

THE war was won by a Union of Nations—the Allies. It is planned to maintain peace by a League of Nations—another union. Labor will secure justice by means of the union. This is the era of unions. Now, as never before, the workingmen and women of Canada appreciate the power of united effort and the real value and purpose of trade unions.

Trade unions have given the workingmen more money, more leisure, greater safety, and better conditions of work and life.

The average workingman now leaves his work an hour or two earlier than formerly, there is more money in his pay envelope, and the mill or factory in which he toils is better lighted, better heated, better safeguarded, and in every way better to work in.

Man does not live by bread alone and the trade union has helped the workingman mentally, morally, physically and financially.

Unionism taught workingmen to act together, to unite for a common end, to make joint sacrifice, to abide by the will of the majority, to struggle against great odds for the sake of an ideal.

It has taught workingmen that they are related to one another, and it has preached and practised solidarity. The union idea is not a thing which belongs only to this generation; it is a part of the evolution of the race.

In the dark ages workingmen had nothing to say about wages, hours, or conditions of work; they were slaves, subject to the lash, and they worked when, where and how their masters decreed.

At another time they were serfs attached to the soil and disposed of with the land, like an old farm building.

At another period they worked for whom they wished and at what wages they could obtain, though even then it sometimes happened that the law forbade them to ask more than so and so many farthings for their day's work. But today the trades unionist, backed by the power of thought, is a ruler of the land.

* * *

THAT'S SO.

The world owes you a living, but it takes work to identify yourself as the fellow it's coming to.

WORK AND PULL TOGETHER

"I learned this over there," said a soldier lad to me,
"That the general and the private are as like as they can be;
And though one is giving orders and the other one obeys,
There'd be no such thing as freedom if they pulled in separate ways.
The thing that counts in battle is a centralized control
With everybody in it set to reach a common goal.

"The general wasn't fighting just because he loved to fight;
He'd the everlasting notion that his country's cause was right.
The flag that waved above us meant as much to him as me
And the thing that he was after wasn't fame, but victory,
And I came to understand it, that beneath the shoulder straps
And the markings on the tunic, we were ordinary chaps.

"He was thinking of his children in the way I thought of mine,
He was wondering where men went to when death took them from the line.
Oh, I don't know how to tell it, but down underneath the skin
We were all alike in Flanders, with a common goal to win.
And we just forget our notions and our separate ranks and creeds
And worked and pulled together, and that's all a nation needs.

"I learned this over there," said a soldier lad to me,
"That the general and the private are as like as they can be,
And when people come to know it—when they learn that every man
Wants to win his way to heaven and to do the best he can—
They'll just work and pull together for the glory of the soul,
And be one united army marching toward a common goal."

EDGAR A. GUEST.

THE SURE PREVENTIVE.

You have been reading daily that the greatest present menace to the world's well-being is Bolshevism. The United States has it—not with Russian torch and bomb, but insinuating itself in well-chosen English language; not trying to murder anything except faith in American institutions; politely window-dressing anarchy as the flowery gates ajar to an earthly paradise; plausibly spoken, well-mannered, and industriously sowing seed out of Trotzky's bag; hoping for his harvest, in fact, but discreetly keeping silent about that. Fortunately it is sown in an unpromising soil. The seed will be sterile exactly in proportion as the soil is kept unpromising by liberal progress.

At a certain most disastrous stage bayonets may cure Bolshevism. At another stage they cause it. Only a French or Russian Government of the old regime can make a French or Russian revolution. You can see it on the map. People fall prey to Bolshevism in proportion to their illiteracy. The more liberal progress a country has enjoyed the less likely to infection it is. The more ill, or the less good, a man has experienced from the institutions under which he lives the easier it is to persuade him that his chance lies in simply destroying the institutions out of hand rather than in trying to improve them.

Whatever is illiberal, unprogressive, wasteful of human life and opportunity, gives the amateur Trotzky some sort of foothold—enables him to keep up the argument. Stupidity to labor, especially child labor and woman labor, is fat grist to his tinkling mill; and oppression of labor is nine parts out of ten just plain stupidity. The employer who is not sincerely and actively inter sted in bettering the lot of labor is a blockhead. Bourbon obstruction to the orderly march of liberal progress at any point helps keep Trotzky going.

The general and natural American reaction to Bolshevism pushes toward the conservative side. But liberal progress is the great, sure preventive.

—Saturday Evening Post.

Dr. Meeker, who has charge of the Labor Statistics Bureau at Washington, advocates higher wages as a means to secure better public health, and insurance against sickness, invalidity, unemployment, maternity, and old age. These reforms are being advocated as never before. The fact is being recognized that the well-being of the people is the supreme concern of every Government.

CHANGE OF SCENE.

"Why has your husband gone to work at a theatre as a stage hand?"

"Because the doctor told him he must have a change of scene."—Baltimore American.

LABOR JOINS IN THE GENERAL LAMENT.

EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION, BY JAMES T. GUNN.

"In this country there are two schools of labor though the one preaches class war. I don't believe in class war; I don't believe class war is necessary—the other school is the one to which I belong. It is the school which believes in education. It is necessary that there should be a far greater intercourse between those who handle money and the employes. The press in the country have given the impression that labor does not want to follow its leaders. There are the shop stewards, who do not do things constitutionally. Because of our ties to Great Britain any events which occur there affect our country. There is reflected here some of the unrest shown in Great Britain. To remedy conditions one of the first steps for the employer to take is that he is in partnership with his fellowman. When an employer uses such expressions as 'my employes' he should realize the feelings of resentment in the labor man.

"Lloyd George had the good sense to see some time ago that a change was needed industrially. I wish we had a Lloyd George Government here for two days, and things would be diffezent."

To remedy such troubles he suggested a council within the factory, a district council and a national council to consider the grievances of the employes. "This is the Whitley scheme," he said. Mr. Gunn referred to the Hon. Mackenzie King scheme some time ago to alleviate industrial labor trouble which he did not consider effective because it did not take labor organizations into consideration.

He stated that if the working men were taken more into the confidence of the employers the output would be better. The only way employers and employe can get increased production is when they realize that all the output comes from the wealth of the country.

"Only out of production can come increased wages and more comfort to the employe.

"Frankly, I don't think we are going to get greater production until the employer takes the employe into his confidence. You must be prepared to make preparations for unemployment. We realize now that the unemployed man is a menace to the country and for that reason we should take steps to alleviate these conditions.

"Much of the increase taxation in this country must come from more production." He considered 16 to 18 years of age early enough for children to go into industries. "It may be vitally necessary to revise our educational system in the future," he said.

Union Members—Mail This Today.

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WEEKLY.

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Ottawa "Celebrities"

PRES. PAT GREEN.

For the past eight years Mr. Pat Green, President of the Trades Council, has been one of the active participants in the work undertaken on behalf of the organized labor forces of the city, this period of time covering his residence here. He became a member of the Carpenters' Local No. 93, taking at once an active interest in this union, which was by no means the effective force numerically that the number of persons following this avocation warranted.

From about this period the local union of carpenters began an aggressive campaign, continuing up to the present time showing in the situation today that places the union among the forefront in the solidly organized bodies of the Capital. Throughout this period Mr. Green has been one of the devoted workers thereto having held almost all the important offices as well as finding time to aid the workers' cause generally. He was also president of the Carpenters' District Council, the central body of the three carpenters' unions located here, resigning that position to devote his whole time to the work of business agent for the Council.

In the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters he has held the office of 1st Vice-President for the past five years, having been first elected at the Niagara Falls Convention, attending each successive conference as his local's representative.

As delegate to the Trades Council during seven years, he has held several offices, including that of recording secretary, being elected president last year, and at the recent elections, securing the position by acclamation.

Taking up the position of business agent of the carpenters a year ago, his efforts to date have shown a remarkable improvement, the membership in eleven months having been increased by almost 500, placing the Carpenters' Union of the city at a 95 per cent. organization. A new local has been recently organized of mill workers and cabinet workers with a good strong membership.

Aside from his own craft the organization of the Hull city fire fighters along with the assistance of local organizers can be placed to his credit. Latterly a visit to Almonte gave success to his efforts in the formation of a union of the textile workers, this being undertaken at the request of the Trades Congress.

Pat, as every one insists in calling him, can be found at all times day or night busy with the workers' cause. The Central Station midnight trains see him frequently attending to the transfer of members to out of town jobs. He takes pride on being called the Irish-Frenchman owing to the fact that he is equally at home with either language, which has been of great assistance to him in his work.

In President Green the movement has one of its most active workers, user of little of the spotlight effect, but an executive ability that brings results. He is a straight believer in the doctrine of the Trade Union Movement, and knows of no isms that will reach the workers' ideals in more suitable or stable manner than the work in which he is engaged daily, carrying conviction to his associates.

THANKS—COME AGAIN.

The increasingly important part which labor is playing in the great task of peace reconstruction has found appropriate expression in Ottawa by the appearance in the form of a weekly newspaper of the "Canadian Labor Press." Its first appearance as a weekly was made last week-end, and it has already been the cause of much favorable comment among labor men and the public generally. Formerly the "Press" was published monthly, but the demand has increased so rapidly during the year of its existence that to meet growing requirements it has been made into a weekly also. It promises well, and the future may be looked forward to with confidence.

The "Canadian Labor Press" has a great part to play in the future development of the consciousness of the working class in Canada. In good hands, and under wise guidance, it should go far in furthering labor's great cause. The first issue of the weekly is a most worthy production. Not only in the matter printed, but also in appearance, it has the air of maturity and experience, and is altogether a commendable publication.

Its policy is announced as follows:

"The 'Canadian Labor Press' proposes to be a rational, national labor paper, striving to achieve better things for labor by peaceful evolution instead of violent revolution. 'Mental dynamite'—thought—education—is the strongest, surest, safest force to blast the way to social and industrial reforms."

The editor of the new weekly is Mr. William Lodge, the circulation manager Mr. Charles Lewis, and the business manager Mr. J. D. Sullivan. It is the official organ of the Allied Trades and Labor Association of Ottawa, and is endorsed by the Ottawa I.L.P., and several other bodies in Ottawa and other centres.—Ottawa Citizen.

LABOR AND SERVICE, BY SENATOR WALSH, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The great problem of today and the future is labor. It is represented to us as a struggle between capital on the one hand and labor on the other, as if they were two armies existing for the purpose of fighting each other, instead of for the purpose of helping each other.

Labor is demanding that the Government take a hand to prevent millions in profits being made at labor's expense.

It is not at all surprising to find labor asking the Government to intervene to control the power of any organization using labor to enrich itself and put itself into so strong an economic position that it can snap its fingers not only at labor but at political government itself.

When does this making of money at the expense of labor arrive at a point where it becomes morally wrong? Before the days of great industry this question could safely be left to men's consciences. Has a corporation a conscience, and, if not, does this lack of conscience in corporations force individual employers into the sins of corporations? I think so; and I think, too, that the time has come when the state must take a hand—not to supersede conscience but for the protection of all citizens.

To fight the power of combinations of wealth to impose their will—not only on their own workers but upon other citizens—education is needed. My own efforts and achievements in this direction hardly need recapitulation. I have maintained consistently that it is necessary for us to carry much further the free instruction which our public elementary schools afford, and to go much beyond this and provide every sort of useful mental training to the whole people so that the possibility of developing one's mental powers, and consequently one's potentialities of usefulness to the community, to the fullest extent, need not depend on any accident of birth, but only on the zeal, industry and intelligence with which each individual makes use of the facilities which the state will freely offer.

We are living in an age when the cry on all sides is for service. Men everywhere are asking: "What service are you rendering? What are you doing, not for yourself, but for mankind?

The war, of course, has emphasized this. We have had during the war innumerable examples of the very highest service men can do. Tens of thousands of men have given up their lives in response to the call for service. More than ever in the future men and women will be judged, not by their financial or professional prosperity, but by the nature and extent of the service they have given.

The autobiography of the future will contain fewer chapters about what a man has done for himself and his family and more about what he has done for the general welfare of society.

I think in the period just before the war we were getting away from the appreciation of this. As I look back on my boyhood I realize that the spirit of service was strong in the hearts of the people of the neighborhood. They were not able to do big things in a public way, but there was the opportunity for neighborly service.

The war has brought us back to a realization of the emptiness of the life that cannot record service other than for self.

In the days of peace and reconstruction that are before us there is a great opportunity for service. It is not necessary for one to be a leader or a statesman or a public official to be useful.

Generally speaking, I think the two qualities that promise most for success are industry and honesty—honesty in principles as well as in property.

Master what you make your life's work, and stick to principles. A man who can get the reputation of knowing his business and of being honest will invariably be successful. Sometimes the success does not take the shape of material gain, but contentment and peace of mind and satisfaction are worth more than money.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The Department of Public Works announces the following contracts awarded under Order-in-Council:

Burlington, Ont. — Construction of gymnasium building in connection with Military Hospital. Contractor K. Connor, of Hamilton, Ont., at $15,700. Order-in-Council dated January 6, 1919.

Toronto, Ont. — Construction of a limb factory in connection with Military Orthopaedic Hospital. Contractor, William Williamson, of Toronto, at $41,481. Order-in-Council dated January 29, 1919.

Esquimalt, B.C. — Re-construction of dockyard wharf. Contractors, McDonald & Watson, of Victoria, B.C., at $52,924.07 (approximately — unit prices). Order-in-Council dated January 30, 1919.

CO-OPERATE IN PEACE.

"The accentuated heroisms of war," says a contemporary, "do not necessarily promise continuance of the same heroic virtues in time of peace" Among other things, "we brought capital and labor together in a worthy co-operation to feed the insatiable maw of war, and raised production to unheard-of-levels, but now we hear the ominous growls of the class-war arising."

If it was worth while to co-operate in war it is surely worth while to co-operate in peace. In war the fruits of co-operation, if not wasted, were absorbed by the processes of destruction. In peace these fruits may be preserved for the good of all. If the human race could be fed, clothed, and sheltered, even inadequately, while so much was devoured by the war monster, it ought to be possible to reach a high standard of comfort when war has ceased to devour. The world contains resources sufficient for all, and human energy to develop all these resources. We ought to be able to look forward to the future with the brightest hopes instead of shivering with apprehension.

But this advantage will be lost if the moment the war of nations ceases a war of classes is declared. It will then appear as if human folly was bent upon wrecking the gifts of Providence and the energy of the human race—as if destruction and death were to be forever chosen rather than construction and growth.

—Toronto Daily Star.

A HOT SPELL.

Double "L"—Tommy (writing — "O, Bill! 'Ow many h'ells in 'Oenzollern?"

Bill—"Two h'ells, same as in all."—Camouflage.

THE WISEACRES KNOW MORE AFTER THEY HAVE LISTENED TO TOM MOORE

Tom Talks to the Royal Commission at Toronto.

Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, appeared before a Royal Commission in Toronto, recently, to give aid to the Toronto Police Union, which is struggling to have its union charter recognized. The wiseacres put Tom under a powerful "quiz," but as usual Tom came out of the "quiz" triumphantly.

Who Is a Worker?

"How do you define the term worker?" was a query put by Sir William Meredith, chairman of the Royal Commission.

Tom stated that the term "worker" might include all except employer or foremen.

"What would you say about my joining a union?" queried Sir William. "I am a worker for a wage. Suppose we formed an association of judges; could we affiliate with your congress?"

Mr. Moore replied that it was a point that called for the careful consideration of the entire executive of the congress.

"The definition of a 'worker,' so far as the trade union point of view goes, is everyone whose position is subordinate. A foreman is not usually considered a worker," replied Mr. Moore.

"That would enable me to become a member of a trade union, would it not?"

"The general impression is that every lawyer belongs to a very good union."

"That's not answering my question."

"There are cases on the border line. My opinion cannot be expressed off-hand."

"What would you say to the permanent force of soldiers joining a union? Could they not?"

"No, they are in an entirely different category. Their eating, sleeping and medical needs are looked after. They are wards of the Government."

"Many of them have wives and children who must buy in the open market with other women."

"In many places the wives and children of soldiers are looked after."

"But the policeman is under sworn obligation to protect the lives and property of citizens."

"I admitted in my opening that there was a discussion as to whether policemen should be admitted to trade unionism, but the reasons for admitting them were found to outweigh the reasons against admitting them."

Returning to the matter under discussion—the rights of the police to form a union—Sir William made it plain that he took the view that policemen should not strike, and he said quite positively that the police themselves should be the judges of whether they should have the right to strike.

"I cannot get out of my head the conviction that no matter what form it takes, the purpose of this affiliation is to have at the back of the Police Union of this city in their demands the pressure of all organized labor in Canada," he said.

Mr. Moore said he thought it was the desire of the Government to treat the rights of the police as well as other workers as widely as possible. He reviewed the circumstances leading up to the matter. He explained how the issuing of the charter took place. After the charter had been issued the strike followed. He was told the commission's powers were so great as to be the basis of legislation with regard to the issuing of charters to police unions. There was no power which bound any organization affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress. Any organization was at liberty to relinquish its membership.

When the London police applied for a charter in 1916 the question of the status of policemen as workers was first discussed. It was finally decided that the wages of the police formed the basis upon which policemen should be recognized as workers. "Therefore, the charter has been issued" said Mr. Moore. "Their right to this charter had not been challenged. There is no real maustrial power as far as the Congress is concerned. Its real power lies in its legislation."

"Our factory laws which we have asked for, our laws regarding child labor, apply equally to the children of the policeman. To deprive him of the privilege of contributing to an organization which protects him, his wife and family, would be unfair. But I am not here to talk, but to give you the chance of asking questions."

Questions there were aplenty, and Tom Moore answered them in clean-cut style. His contribution to the enquiry greatly strengthened the case of the Police Union.

ADVOCATES PROVINCIAL FEDERATION

In the current issue of the Typographical Journal, Mr. Ed. Stephenson, of Toronto, is responsible for the following:—

Before this article reaches the Ontario members of the International Typographical Union a notice of motion by the writer calling for the formation of an Ontario Provincial Federation of Labor will have been discussed by Toronto Union No. 91 at its meeting early in February. The topic is such a timely one that it should be discussed by every other local in the province at an early date, therefore it will not be amiss in this limited space to adduce some of the arguments in favor of same, in the hope that the question be discussed thoroughly.

In 1908 the undersgned, at the time an executive officer for Saskatchewan of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, urged the formation of provincial federations of labor throughout Canada, similar in status and functions to the state federations of labor across the line, but, of course, affiliated to the congress instead. It was strongly contended at that time that such action would greatly weaken the congress, in particular reducing its annual conventions in number and influence; but, strange to say, those who most ridiculed the suggestion were the first to adopt it shortly after—i.e., the trade unionists of Alberta and British Colombia! Since that time another province, New Brunswick, has taken the same course, and nothing but good results have followed.

It is strange that, apart from Prince Edward Island, which is negligible from a trade union standpoint, the three smallest provinces have availed themselves of up-to-date machinery for translating their political demands into statutes, while the largest provinces have contented themselves with a very makeshift arrangement which is now antedated and entirely unsuitable for the times. To quote a few statistics from the 1917 report of the Department of Labor at Ottawa: Alberta has four trades councils, New Brunswick three, British Columbia seven, Ontario seventeen, or more than the three combined. Alberta has 176 local trade unions, New Brunswick 82, British Columbia 221, Ontario 803, again totaling more than the other three provinces. Yet Ontario trade unionists have satisfied themselves with a provincial congress executive elected at annual conventions generally held outside the province, to look after their legislative interests. Such a state of affairs would not be tolerated for a minute by our fellow trade unionists in the United States who belong to the same international unions, and whose interests in any sphere of life are, in the final analysis, pretty much the same as ours, however forms a government may differ.

One great drawback, which, in the writer's mind, has stood in the way of the formation of a provincial federation in the province of this is the Ontario Labor Educational Association. This body has been in existence for some years, and has done yeoman service for the cause of labor in times when the road was harder than now for the propagation of trade unionism. It is a voluntary association practically confined in membership to trade unions, and holding one-day annual conventions on May 24 each year. The gatherings are spirited and accomplish much good work, but they do not nearly represent the crescendo of labor's voice in Ontario.

Between the two stools of the congress provincial executive and the labor educational association, the two treading the same ground and neither nearly covering it, the interests of labor in both the political and economic fields have fallen down.

Apart from any direct political action which has been or may be taken by the workers of the banner province, there is urgent need for a provincial trade union organization which shall represent the entire body of organized labor, making its full voice unmistakably heard on occasion and providing the necessary machinery for adequate expression of the workers' demands. Membership on the part of every international local union in Ontario should be made that every local may be represented at the annual conventions by means of pooling delegrates' expenses, as is now done by many other organizations, such as the United Farmers of Ontario. In this way the most remote locals would be heard from; in fact, there is no good reason why the inaugural convention should not be the largest delegated labor gathering ever held in Canada.

What time more opportune than the present for clear-sighted action along the lines sugested? Labor is vitally interested in the problems of reconstruction which are stirring the country, and its expression should be more than desultory. Other great democratic semi-public bodies like the united farmers and the great war veterans are in the limelight with their proposals, and they have the organization to command respect. They desire and expttt the co-operation of labor, and labor would enormously benefit by co-operation with them. Let us then organize and strike hands with them, and build up a "democratic entente" representing practically the entire electorate, and many of our legislative problems will soon disappear.

The typographical unions in Canada have always played a leading part in labor affairs. Let us again show the way.

At a later date I hope to discuss the status of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and how improvements might be made with advantage.

5 GOOD JOBS OPEN; GIVE THEM TO VETERANS.

The Civil Service Commission at Ottawa has issued notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

1. An Assistant Live Stock Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, Grade B of the First Division. Candidates should be at least 30 years of age and graduates of a reputable agricultural college.

2. A Timber Scaler for the New Westminster Timber Agency, Department of the Interior, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. Why not choose a veteran who made Von Hindenburg take to the "tall timbers."

3. An Observer for the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., Department of the Interior, at a salary of $1,700 per annum. Candidates must be graduates in arts of a recognized university and must have taken an honour course in astronomy and mathematics. Some good Canadian who has made the Huns see "stars" ought to be qualified for this post.

4. An Assistant to the Chief Clerk of Files and Records under the Soldiers' Settlement Board, at a salary of $1,600 per annum.

5. An Assistant to the Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, P.Q., in the Department of Agriculture, at a salary of $1,200 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of an agricultural college and must have a thorough practical knowledge of farming in Eastern Quebec.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission for position No. 5 not later than February 20, and for positions 1 to 4 not later than March 4. Application forms may be obtained from the postmasters at Victoria, Vancouver, and Quebec, the Crown Timber Agent at New Westminster, or the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa. The Canadian Labor Press nominates returned men for these positions.

TO ATTEND CONFERENCE.

Hull Pulp Papermill and Sulphite Workers local has selected Bro. F. Rowe to represent them at the coming wage conference to be held at Albany N.Y., on Tuesday, February 18. The satisfactory and energetic manner in which Bro. Rowe has acquitted himself previously on work for the union is sufficient guarantee that the locals interest will be well guarded.