

DO NOT UNDERMINE THE BRITISH LABOR ORDER

PAPER MAKERS ON WAGE SCHEDULE

Conference at Toronto Last Week Outlined Policy.

At the conclusion of the joint wage scale conference last week between the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and Pulp and Sulphite Workers, President J. T. Carey, of the paper makers, stated that the wage schedule for 1921 had been approved.

The schedule calls for the same wage scale adopted in 1920 by both organizations, but which were not put into operation fully by the company, said President Carey. The rates and the size of the machine operated and call for an increase from \$ to 10 per cent, over the existing rates.

President Carey said that the main contention of both organizations is that wages have not gone up either in the cost of living or in the prices secured by the manufacturers for all grades of paper. "The increase now asked by the men is really a deferred increase," explained the president, "which was asked for a year ago when the prices for paper of all kinds were below existing ones."

Shoe Merchants Must Buy Shoes

The best opinion holds that both wholesale and retail shoe dealers will begin to buy shoes this month and continue to buy stronger with time. Stocks of shoes are low and badly broken. Shoe merchants must begin to buy shoes or cease to be merchants.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

EIGHT MILLION IDLE IN THE UNITED STATES

A. F. of L. Declares Labor Dept. Figures Too Low.

United States Congress on Friday began to show signs of concern about the widespread unemployment problem as revealed by the Department of Labor survey, showing approximately 1,500,000 persons out of work.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, urged the Mayors of principal cities asking them to furnish information as to unemployment and submit suggestions for remedial legislation.

At the same time he introduced a resolution calling upon the President to take measures to push work on public works already authorized.

The American Federation of Labor regards the department employment figures as too low, and estimates as many as 1,500,000 men jobless.

TWO TALES THAT TELL THEIR OWN STORY

One fireman dead, another seriously injured, a third suffering from numerous cuts and bruises, thrilling escapes from death or injury on the part of half a dozen others, and the destruction of a three-story building and contents with a total loss estimated at \$17,000—these were the features of the fatal fire on Saturday evening in the junk warehouse owned by Sachs Brothers at the corner of Queen street, west, and Broad street, Ottawa.

Recent declarations by some of Ottawa's City Fathers, relative to the fire department, are being made by the "reactionary" group in the City Council to deprive the fire fighters of the one day's rest in seven recently given to these gallant lads by legislation enacted by the Ontario Government. These reactionists are shouting economy. They make the claim that the one day's rest in seven is too costly to the City of Ottawa. However, the Trades and Labor Council of Ottawa has clearly stated that they will resist any move on the part of these false economists to annul this progressive legislation.

POLITICAL RIGHTS MAY BE EXERCISED BY C. N. WORKERS

Majority Report Recommends Withdrawal of Now Famous Hanna Order.

Members of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Minister of Labor to investigate the dispute between the employes and management of the Canadian National Railways resulting from the famous "no politics order" of D. B. Hanna, president of the system, have been unable to agree on a solution of the difficulty. In a majority report bearing the signatures of John M. Godfrey, chairman, and D. Campbell, representative of the men, a recommendation is made which practically means the withdrawal of the order and permission of C.N.R. employes to engage in politics as long as the service of the railway is not in any way embarrassed.

This recommendation is based on a proposal submitted by the men which enumerates clearly the ideas that the first essential requisite for service with the Canadian National Railways is unshaken and continuing loyalty in such service, and that this must be evidenced to continue in the service.

Supports Hanna Policy.

F. H. McGowan, representative of the management of the Canadian National Railways, supports the declaration of policy by President D. B. Hanna, taking the attitude that the objection opened up by his order, such a large one that it should, he understands, be decided by Parliament. He agrees, however, that the three C. N. R. employes dismissed as a result of the order, should be reinstated, as they had not been fully apprised of the order, and that the proposal of the employes "is an ingeniously vague as to be susceptible of as many different interpretations as interested political aspirants have capacity to derive."

Labor and Capital Unite for New Legislation

The good understanding that exists in the Province of Quebec between the employers and the organized labor movement was demonstrated on Wednesday morning at the Legislature, when a delegation composed of Gustave France, John C. Foster and G. Pearce, representing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and R. W. Gould and W. Hughes, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, waited on Premier Taschereau, to discuss with him proposals for a new Workmen's Compensation Act for the Province of Quebec.

GOV'T NOT TO ASK MORE SHIP MONEY

Merchant Marine Now Considered Sufficient.

The Government will not ask Parliament for money to build any more ships for the Merchant Marine in the coming session of Parliament.

A few of the ships still on the stocks will be completed by summer, and they will be the last. Upwards of fifty will then be in commission, and this is considered sufficient.

Operating costs have been exceptionally high this year, but the Minister of Marine will announce a surplus on the year's operation, and in his statement to Parliament will emphasize the opening up of new trade routes by means of this service. So long as the railways remain under public ownership, it is stated that the ships will not be sold, but will be operated in connection with them.

CANADIAN LABOR SUPPORTS BRITISH WORKERS' POLICY

Proposals For Solving Unemployment in Britain Not Unlike Canadian.

Canadian workers are behind the British labor movement in most of the proposals that have been submitted to the British Government. Regarding trade with Russia there is a growing sentiment in Canada that the British Government should be more liberal in favor of going after Russian business. Labor was in such a policy relief for much of the present unemployment.

A cessation of wars is as desirable to labor in Canada as to any other class of people anywhere. Likewise it is the belief that Canada, and Britain too, can well afford to adopt such a policy in view of the lasting benefits that would accrue to home industry.

As regards the Irish situation, Canadian Labor has expressed itself in favor of granting Ireland a system of autonomy similar to Canada's. The Empire connection is not favored.

Government responsibility for the maintenance of unskilled and part-time workers is a principle with which labor in this country is in accord. Unemployment insurance is being strongly advocated in Canada, although no definite scale of assistance has been recommended as yet.

The 44-hour week proposed in Britain is already in effect in Canada as far as the building trades and clothing manufacturers are concerned. Outside of these groups the 48-hour week is common. It is felt that overtime should be discouraged, particularly at the present time, on account of its tendency to accentuate unemployment conditions. Labor's general attitude to overtime is one of discouragement on the ground that a worker is better off without it.

The work for unemployed men works to relieve unemployment has been advocated by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and the C. W. A.

The proposal for British Government training schools for unemployed has no parallel in Canada. The return of workers to their own occupation is urged to reduce the surplus of labor from any unemployment condition.

The proposed building programme in Britain strikes a responsive chord in the ranks of labor here. At the present time, there are being employed by employers and employees of the building trades in Canada prior to making recommendations to the Dominion Government. The plans are said to include the suggestion that two hundred millions be set aside for the purpose of aiding municipalities to carry out adequate building programmes.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES ARE NOW "BONE DRY"

The three prairie provinces are "bone dry" with interprovincial trading in liquors made illegal and with liquor procurable by the general public only in limited quantities on doctor's prescriptions.

No estimate is available of the volume of liquor now legally in the possession of individuals in the West, but it is total a very large amount. Regina's last shipment to Manitoba was 5,000 cases, said to be worth close to \$250,000.

Manitoba has a newly organized prohibition league, which announces a mass meeting early this month to protest against present liquor legislation. In Alberta cities where conditions are reported in circulation, urging the Government to take steps towards the legal sale of liquor under Government control.

BRITAIN SUCCEEDS IN WAR FOR THE BABIES

Infant Mortality Shows An Amazing Decrease.

Great Britain in the war which she is waging to save the lives of the babies, is reaping more on a national policy of health than in the case in the United States or in Canada. Both nations realize, however, that it is of permanent importance to save the lives of the next generation. Even more important than the actual deaths of infants under one year of age is the fact that the cause of a high death rate affects the health of the survivors.

The newly-formed ministry of health in London is working so that infant lives may be saved, and so that the health of the surviving children may be protected.

Within the last ten years there has been an extraordinary improvement. In the summer quarter of the year 1918 in England and Wales over 231 infants out of 1,900 died. This year only 65 out of 1,000 died during the summer quarter. This fact is noted by the Registrar General, and it compares favorably with the figures of a city like Montreal, where the infant mortality rate in 1918 was 191.5.

But England and Wales still lose 1,600 mothers a year in child birth, and it is believed that this mortality might be almost entirely prevented if it were not for the fact that it is difficult, too, to over-estimate the great amount of suffering and disability caused by the 700,000 mothers, who every year give birth to children.

HAMILTON PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The monthly meeting of the Hamilton Printing Trades Council was held in the Labor Hall last week with a large attendance. The election of officers for 1921 resulted as follows: A. Blackford (Printing Pressmen), president; J. R. Spruce (Bookbinders), vice-president; W. J. Mounsey (Typesetters), secretary-treasurer; H. J. Hampton and I. Cunningham, auditors; F. Holloran, labor secretary.

Reports were presented by the officers of the labor of the council for the past year, which showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition, and at the conclusion of such a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Fred. Martz, retiring president, and Lloyd Spalding, retiring secretary, for the faithful performance of their duties for the past year.

URGENT APPOINTMENT TO RAILWAY BOARD OF BROTHERHOOD, MAN.

Representations are being made to the government, favoring the appointment of a railway brotherhood man to the vacancy on the Board of Railway Commissioners caused by the death of the late Commissioner Goodwin. No appointment is being made in the immediate future, but railway brotherhood and other branches of organized labor identified with railway work are demanding that the urgency upon the government the urgency of appointing a man from among their ranks who will be a practical railway man, and have their interests at heart.

C. B. OF R. E. CARRYING ON CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION

While most of the trades councils of Canada have carried out the instructions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in unifying delegates representing the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the Halifax Trades Council stands unique in that it submits, at this late date, a proposal which, these "progressive" intimates, will effect a settlement.

The Halifax Trades and Labor Council will be stronger, but recall events in that Central Labor Union prior to the Windsor convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which are convincing that those in control of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council are more concerned in disrupting the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada than in settling the matter of the international trades union movement in Canada. It will be remembered that the Halifax Trades and Labor Council refused to send delegates to the Windsor convention, because, they claimed, the congress was machine-ridden. Had delegates been sent, the matter would have been settled, and an opportunity of bringing forward their proposal for a solution of the dispute between the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., and the C. B. of R. E. At the Windsor convention, according to the official proceedings, the fact that the union of two organizations covering the same class of workers, namely, the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the executive council were instructed to continue their efforts to effect a settlement. It is recalled that before the snow flies the matter would probably be settled one way or the other.

During the convention and immediately following it, the executive council had the question under advisement, and in December of last year the Windsor convention of R. E. was revoked, and all Trades and Labor Councils advised of the action. As we have previously stated, many of the central labor unions, many of the delegates of the C. B. of R. E. have taken "action" to prevent the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to re-assert that body from getting into effect the revocation of the charter granted them in 1917. The matter was heard by Justice Rose of the High Court of the Supreme Court of Ontario, last Saturday, and he has reserved judgment. The C. B. of R. E. had originally applied for an interim injunction, but by consent of both parties it was decided to change it to a motion for judgment.

Despite this, however, the C. B. of R. E. have written the labor leaders of this country discrediting the officials of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. And that is not all. A circular was sent out last week to all railway organizations, requesting what is termed as a "closed shop" dealing with the famous Hanna order, of representatives of all the railway organizations. In their anxiety to discredit the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., the C. B. of R. E. deliberately misrepresented the facts. They stated that the "closed shop" was a standard railway organization in a myth and does not exist in Canada. They go further and state that all railway organizations should operate with the C. B. of R. E. in preference to the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc. This statement is made in an endeavor to discredit the official statement of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., in which it was stated that all of the above standard railway organizations supported absolutely the action of the Trades and Labor Congress of Can-

TORONTO "RED" QUITS LABOR PARTY.

John MacDonald, vice-president of the Toronto Branches of the Independent Labor Party, definitely declared last week that he could no longer remain a member of that party. He declares that all class-conscious Socialists should organize themselves into Communist organizations and affiliate with the Third International at Moscow.

This is the man that the "Reds" of Toronto nominated for the presidency of the Toronto Trades Council. He was defeated for that office. If there has been a doubt in anyone's mind as to "Comrade" MacDonald's sympathies with Soviet Russia, that doubt should be dispelled by his most recent utterances.

SHOE WORKERS MUST SIT TIGHT

Because of the great flood of cancellations and returns, manufacturers and customers have new relations to establish. A new growth of confidence must be built up. On our side we must continue to be patient. We must sit tight and be strong in unionism, so that all that has been gained through years of effort shall not be lost either now or in the near future. Every shoe worker should be willing to sacrifice any amount to reduce wages and to use his utmost influence to restrain other shoe workers from submitting to such a proposal. Be strong in Union. In Union is Strength.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

HAMILTON IRON WORKERS ADJUST WAGE SCHEDULE.

Trouble has been averted between Hamilton local No. 186, International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and the Hamilton Iron Works Company as a result of negotiations. Outside structural iron workers will receive 80 cents per hour during the adverse industrial conditions. Recently the company had been offering 75 cents per hour. The city a number of card men, members of the international union, who had been working for the Hamilton Bridge Works company in Sault Ste. Marie, where the wage rate was 80 cents per hour. The rate here was 85 cents per hour. Rather than precipitate any stoppage of work, a committee from the union interviewed the company's management, following which everything was adjusted.

ANTI-STRIKE LEGISLATION DID NOT STOP STRIKES.

Anti-strike legislation in Australia and various states has not stopped strikes, according to figures made public by C. H. Noble, Commonwealth statistician.

In 1913 the number of strikes in the entire commonwealth totalled 298, involving 321 establishments. In 1914, 327 strikes in 329 establishments; in 1915, 253 strikes, in 443 establishments; in 1916, 468 strikes, in 1,336 establishments; in 1917, 444 strikes, in 1,541 establishments; in 1918, 298 strikes, in 1,134 establishments; and in 1919, 469 strikes, in 1,713 establishments. It is noted that for the first quarter of 1920 is 119 strikes, in 623 establishments. If the proportion prevails throughout the year, it would be recorded for the first quarter of 1920 is 119 strikes, in 623 establishments. If the proportion prevails throughout the year, it would be recorded for the first quarter of 1920 is 119 strikes, in 623 establishments.

HAMILTON CONTRACTORS ASK BUILDING TRADES UNIONS FOR WAGE

Respecting the request for a wage increase by the carpenters, Secretary E. B. Osborne, of the Hamilton Branch of the Association of Contractors and Building Industries, has notified Business Agent A. Dickson that pending the receipt of other building trades unions' new agreements, the general contractors will defer consideration of this request.

Mr. Osborne has also written to Business Agent J. H. Longfellow, Building Trades Council, president, urging that other building trades organizations submit their new agreements as early as convenient.

COL. MARTIN FOR T. & N. O. RY. COMMISSION.

Lieut.-Col. L. T. Martin, a well-known lumberman, in the operation of the Redway and Oshawa, it is understood, will be appointed by the Drury Government as one of the commissioners on the Board of Railway Commissioners, Ontario Railway Commission. Through its official body, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has for years demanded that the workers be given a place on this commission. However, the Ontario Government has decided otherwise. It is desired that the Labor form a part of the coalition.

STARTLING FIGURES CONCERNING SHOES

Average Wage Paid in 1919 Was \$864 Per Year.

More than nineteen million boots, shoes, moccasins, etc., with a sale value at the factory of approximately sixty-three million dollars, were manufactured in Canadian factories during 1919, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A preliminary report on the leather boot and shoe industry, covering the operations of 141 individual plants, has been prepared by the Bureau. The leather of the plants is as follows: Quebec, 51; Ontario, 54; New Brunswick, 5; Nova Scotia, 4; British Columbia, 5. The total capital invested in these plants, according to the report, was \$28,858,581. Male employes to the number of 9,755, and female to the number of 3,888, were engaged in the work of turning out boots and shoes, and were paid \$11,225,744, or an average of \$1,151.24 per week wages for the year. Of this number 812 were paid under \$5 per week wages, and approximately 1,246 were under \$6. The total value of the material used in manufacture, according to the report, was \$49,523,636.

UNION 66 CONTINUES DEMAND FOR BOARD

Board of Hearing is Not a White-Lie Council.

Following the meeting of the Associated Federal Employes of Ottawa, Federal Union No. 66, in St. George's Parish Hall Monday evening, a statement was issued by the publicity committee.

A resolution had been passed supporting the demand for an independent board to inquire into the charges made by the union against the Civil Service Commission's Board of Hearing, and the union adopted the executive's report which stated the Board of Hearing could not be regarded as a "white lie" council. It was explained the union was opposing only the board, and not the Civil Service Commission.

The executive had circulated 2,500 copies of the union's statement, asking support of their resolution to the Prime Minister, demanding an investigating board. It was planned to hold a public meeting after Parliament opens.

OTTAWA'S POPULATION IS NOW 110,738.

The total taxable assessment of Ottawa was advanced to \$5,164,904 in 1920 with a total of \$129,630,510 as against \$129,461,806 in 1919, according to the annual report of Assessment Commissioner F. H. Vail. The population was placed at 110,738.

SHOE WORKERS MUST SIT TIGHT

Because of the great flood of cancellations and returns, manufacturers and customers have new relations to establish. A new growth of confidence must be built up. On our side we must continue to be patient. We must sit tight and be strong in unionism, so that all that has been gained through years of effort shall not be lost either now or in the near future. Every shoe worker should be willing to sacrifice any amount to reduce wages and to use his utmost influence to restrain other shoe workers from submitting to such a proposal. Be strong in Union. In Union is Strength.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

MINERS' UNION NOW HAS 600,000 MEMBERS.

The United Mine Workers of America had on January 31, according to figures made public by William Green, international secretary-treasurer, 652,905 dues-paying members in good standing.

In addition, 50,000 members on strike and out of work are exempt from dues, making the total membership in excess of 600,000.

Starvation in Shoes About Reached Limit

Shoes were out. None of us shoe makers can remember ever seeing any shoes made that did not wear out. Millions of people are wearing shoes out. They have had their shoes repaired, but still they are wearing out.

Dealers have been buying shoes not holding any to take their place, until they have been wearing out. They are wearing out with us every line. The process of starvation in shoes has almost reached its limit. The kind new year with winter shoes stock-taking and revaluation in many shoe stores, to be followed by buying.

Meanwhile we have been watching to see if there were any barefooted people on the street and we have seen none. With us we have feet on the street, we shall believe that millions of people are going to buy shoes rather than go barefooted. We do not wish to go back to the time of the past, but we are not sorry to say good-bye to 1920. It started well but finished poorly. 1921 starts with us, we will steadily improve and finish well.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

SUN-UP TO SUN-DOWN A DAY'S WORK DECIDES FARMERS' MASS MEETING

Wage Schedule Provides For Maximum For Day Laborer to be \$1 a Day and Board—Women to Get \$10 a Month if no Washing.

These labor politicians who are so anxious to form an alliance with the Farmers' political movement will no doubt be increased in a recent policy of the organized farmers concerning wages and hours of toil. The farmer's policy calls for a day's work to be from sun-up to sun-down with the following compensation: The maximum wage for a month laborer to be \$25 a month, with board and keep for laborer's horse, or \$25 a month with board and keep for the horse.

The maximum wage for a day-laborer for regular farm-work to be \$1 a day and board.

The maximum wage for a woman's work in a farm house kitchen including washing, to be \$25 a month, or \$19 a month without washing.

Canadians Must Buy More and More at Home

Canadian people must realize that they have much of the solution of the unemployment problem in their own hands," said Hon. C. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, last week. "From Oct. 15 to Dec. 31 last about 22,000 men were laid off in Canada by 4,700 employes. Eliminating Sundays from that 2,000 men went to their homes with no job to go to the next day. And this is in face of the fact that during the last year Canadian purchases in the United States amounted to \$500,000,000 in round figures."

It is obviously the duty of Canadians to buy enough to keep things moving and to buy Canadian-made goods. If each individual does his or her part in this unemployment question will speedily be solved."

Collective Bargaining and Right to Organize Must Be Protected

Prof. MacMillan Urges Social Service Council to Press For Minimum Wage Laws, Health and Unemployment Insurance, Old Age Pensions and Other Reforms.

A feature of the report of the Committee on Industry and Co-operation, presented at the annual convention of the Social Service Council of Canada at London, Ont., last week, was the section dealt with by Prof. J. W. MacMillan, of Victoria, under the title "Standards of Wages." Prof. MacMillan's attitude toward the problem of the laboring man, his views on profit-sharing and unemployment insurance, and minimum wage laws, and his interest in the rights of the workers to free speech, organization, and their own representatives in legislative or elementary democratic bodies, were all highly commendable. He incorporated in a programme which the Social Service Council will use for immediate legislative attention.

The following is quoted from the Mac-Millan report:

"It is to be remembered that the wage system is not the only conceivable plan for carrying on the industrial order. Wages may be superseded. Perhaps they may be superseded.

"There are three elements in wages: amount, security and opportunity. Earnings are never the same as wage rates, even in the standard of job; and many trades, because of seasonal characteristics or the dependence on the fluctuating market, or because of their exhausting effect upon the worker, are peculiarly irregular. Moreover, all employment is subject to financial depressions and expansions. The opportunity is any calling, the chance of prize, is a great part of its attractiveness. So good teaching is less attractive than low, though the average teacher may not earn much less than the average lawyer. This is one of the handicaps of bargaining. For the big prizes are in the cities. The prize-winning man, it is said, and on the standard trades, and the policies of organized labor turn from consideration."

The Social Service Council should favor as matters of immediate legislative attention:

"1.—Minimum wage laws, first for women and girls; then for boys; later at least the unorganized men workers."

"2.—Legislative programme re unemployment, of which the leading features should be (a) a national employment service; (b) "buffer employment" in the cities; (c) unemployment insurance."

"3.—Health insurance."

"4.—Old age pensions."

"5.—The right of workers to free speech, free assembly, freedom to organize, and to send whom they will to represent them, must be protected. There are elementary democratic rights. Besides, the child-saints in wages are due to their own organizations."

Must Oppose Every Move to Reduce Wages

Throughout this year and perhaps for many years to come we shall need to be on the alert to defend our wages. Employers who are more shrewd than shrewd will seek every pretext to reduce wages. Every move of that kind must be opposed to the utmost. The real difficulty confronting honest manufacturers today is not labor cost but sales. It remains as usual.—Shoe Workers' Journal.