Labor Items of Interest From the Capital City

BUTCHERS' UNION.

The Ottawa Local Butchers Union held a special general meeting in St. Anne's Hall, this week, for the purpose of discussing the new schedule which has been presented to the master butchers. The demand made by the butchers calls for an increase in pay and for the betterment of working conditions.

The schedule of wages and working hours was placed before the "bosses" on Monday, and was dated to go into effect Wednesday but owing to Monday being a holiday, one [illegible] reply to be received.

Organizer M. E. Alarie of the American Federation of Labor, is in Ottawa to direct the local here, members of which stated last night that a "walk-out" would follow the refusal of the bosses to meet the demands made by the men.

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O. E. R. NEW OFFICERS.

The Ottawa Electric Railway waiting list is dwindling. It numbered over 100 recently, but a considerable number of these have since secured other employment. This week there has been an exodus to Toronto and Detroit, where the wages are 55 cents and 62 cents an hour respectively.

The Street Railway Employes' Union has elected new officers. As a result of the outcome of the recent strike, pressure was brought to bear on a number of the officers, and their resignation followed. A new negotiating committee was also elected. Mr. J. V. McCaffrey, resigned from the presidency of the union. He is succeeded by Mr. J. F. McRae. The other officers are: Mr. Herman Bradley, vice-president; Geo. Jardine, financial secretary; E. O'Connor, recording secretary; E. Earle, treasurer; negotiating committee, Fred Page, James Telford and Albert Bertrand.

The union is as strong as ever, according to the new officers. No effort has been made on the part of the old employes to use their influence against the new men. There are about 115 still on the job. In due time it is expected they will join the union too.

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PRESSMEN'S UNION NO. 5.

Following several conferences with the Master Printers at which little progress was made towards making a new agreement for the ensuing year the local union wired international headquarters for permission to take a strike vote. However, the international officials believe the matter can be settled without a strike and wired the local union and the Master Printers as follows:

"The board of directors consider the demands of the union proper and just. Employers leave opportunity for further conciliation. Would urge that union make further efforts with employers to adjust differences. We feel confident the employers will grant the demands of the union by conciliation. If this fails you are authorized on behalf of the board of directors to take such action as you may decide to be for the best interests of the union.

(Sgd.) "G. L. Berry."

Another conference was held on Wednesday and, as before, no progress towards settlement was made. The Master Printers want the matter arbitrated before a conciliation board and take the telegram from the international to mean this course. The pressmen's committee will bring the matter before the local at an early date when final action will be decided.

The old agreement expired on July 1st.

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NEW AGREEMENT OF O. E. R. EMPLOYES.

The new agreement regarding wages and working conditions between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employes has been signed by all parties. It confirms the new wage scale as announced some time ago, which ranges from 39 to 45 cents an hour for motormen and conductors. On behalf of the company, the agreement is signed by Messrs. T. Ahearn and W. Y. Soper, and for the men by Messrs. J. V. McCaffrey, J. McGregor and W. P. Jennings. The signatures of G. D. Kelley, for the company, and J. C. Rooney, for the men, members of the conciliation board, are also appended.

The agreement is not a majority report of the conciliation board, but is the agreement reached between the company and its men on July 25th, without the aid of the board of arbitration. There will be no report from the Conciliation Board, its functions having ceased when an agreement was reached between the two parties. The Conciliation Board has reported to the Minister of Labor that its services are no longer necessary, and award will be made. A copy of the new agreement has been received by the Labor Department. It is as follows:

The following rates of wages and working conditions have been mutually agreed to by the directors of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, two members of the Board of Conciliation and the committee representing the employes:

The rates of wages to be paid conductors and motormen from August 1, 1919, will be as follows:

First year	39c.
Second year	41c.
Third year	43c.
Fourth year and thereafter	45c.

On Sundays and the following legal holidays: New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day ten cents per hour extra over regular rates will be paid.

The rate for overtime shall be time and one-half on all days at the regular rate. This will not include Sundays and the legal holidays mentioned above.

An allowance of one hour will be made to spare men who show up at 6 a.m., noon relief and 6 p.m., who do not get work.

An allowance of ten minutes will be made for crews taking out or putting cars in barns.

The overtime rate and Sundays and legal holiday rate mentioned above will apply to all departments and to all employes working on an hourly basis.

The following rates per hour will be paid for shop and shed men:

Air brake and fare box repairer, machinist, carpenter, and armature winder	50c.
Painter, pitmen, car changers	45c.
Glazier, armature winder's assistant, electrical trouble and bench workers, pit helpers, oilers, and greasers	42c.
Car Cleaners	35c.
Car inspectors	40c.

Apprentices, at rates arranged for on employment, with 5c. per hour increase every six months.

Linemen	45c.
Groundmen	39c.
Chauffeurs	40c.
Trackmen	40c.
Laborers	37c.
Switchmen	35c.

Dynamo tenders, 1st class (main power plant), 50c. per hour, 8-hour day.

Dynamo tenders, 2nd class (substations), 42c. per hour, 9 hour day.

It is understood by all parties that the new men, or those taken into the service between July 1st and July 18th, 1919, will be booked at the bottom of the list of conductors and motormen who are guaranteed nine hours per day, and will remain so until such time as all the men who are at present working spare or are on the waiting list have been absorbed into the positions senior to those occupied by the new men today.

It is also understood that the company, through its superintendent, will do everything possible to adjust matters in the future so as [illegible] the positions they occupied prior to July 1st, 1919.

The committee representing the employes who are members of the employes' union also agrees that their members will do nothing, when either on or off duty, to force the men who are known as new employes to leave the service. All parties accept these new men as permanent employes, and with full rights as such, with the one exception mentioned above, that until the old employes have been placed in their old positions they will remain stationary at the bottom of the list of those men booked on nine hours.

Those men who have been unable to return to the other departments than the car service are considered as on a waiting list, and will be given the first available chance to return to their former positions as vacancies occur.

The company guarantees that no discrimination will be used against any man in its employ because of his belonging to an association or union of employes.

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NEW AGREEMENT.

The following agreement has been made between the Ottawa Branch of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries and Bricklayers' Union No. 7 and Stone Masons' Union No. 14 of Ottawa:

WAGES AND WORKING HOURS.

ARTICLE 1.

Section 1. That the wages of Bricklayers and Masons shall be seventy-five (75c) cents per hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work, five days of the week, four hours on Saturday, from May 1st, 1919, to April 30th, 1920. The working hours to be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. for five days and 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

Section 2. Except in cases of emergency where life or property is at stake no work shall be done between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. from May 1st, 1919, to April 30th, 1920. The shop-steward and employer to decide what constitutes emergency work. All emergency work to be paid for at the rate of double time.

Section 3. All work done on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day to be paid for at the rate of double time, no work to be done on Labor Day.

Section 4. Pay day. All wages to be paid weekly before quitting time, employers to be allowed two days to make up pay rolls—all waiting time to be paid for at the rate of double time.

Section 5. When any member of Unions No. 7 or No. 14 is discharged they shall be paid at once. Any violation of this rule entitles said member to waiting time at the regular rate of wages for all the time he has to wait for his money—providing he waits at the job and leaves as soon as paid. On demand of the shop-steward the employer to give valid reason for such discharge.

ARTICLE 2.

Section 1. The Bricklayers and Masons of No. 7 and No. 14 as a whole shall not order any strike against any member or members of the Contractors' Association nor shall any member or members of Unions No. 7 or No. 14 leave the work before the matter in dispute is brought before the Joint Industrial Council, providing the same is called to meet within forty-eight hours; after a full investigation the decision of said Industrial Council to be final.

Section 2. It is also distinctly understood and is agreed that during the term of this agreement, no member or members of Unions No. 7 and No. 14 shall either individually or collectively leave their work to take part in any sympathetic strike that may occur except under the direct authority of the Executive Board of the B. M. and P. I. U. or the Building Trades Council of Ottawa.

Section 3. Contractors employing members of Unions No. 7 and No. 14 on work outside the city shall pay all travelling expenses.

Section 4. When there is a dispute between a contractor and an owner no member of No. 7 or No. 14, when officially notified, shall continue to work on the job in dispute unless instructed to do so by order of the Joint Industrial Council.

Section 5. That the Business Agent of No. 7 or No. 14 be allowed to go upon the work to examine working cards, and that no shop-steward shall be discriminated against for carrying out his duties.

ARTICLE 3.

Section 1. Members of the Contractors' Association agree in the employment of bricklayers and masons to give preference to members of Unions No. 7 and No. 14 and members of said unions shall not work for any contractor who does not recognize the terms of this agreement.

Section 2. When a firm of contractors is comprised of more than two members it is agreed that not more than two members of said firm shall work at the trade.

Section 3. That any firm having been established in Ottawa for two years or more and employing two or more bricklayers or masons during the whole of the second season may have an apprentice. If established four years and employing five or more bricklayers or masons they may have two apprentices who must serve four (4) years indentures.

ARTICLE 4.

Section 1. That Unions No. 7 and No. 14 agree that no members be allowed to contract or sub-contract any work.

Section 2. That any member of Unions No. 7 or No. 14 taking out a withdrawal card to start contracting shall be entitled to membership again by paying full initiation fee.

ARTICLE 5.

Section 1. The members of Unions of No. 7 and No. 14 agree to charge ten (10) cents per hour extra for all job work done by owners. This shall not apply to mills or factories or government or city work.

Section 2. That the members of Unions No. 7 and No. 14 agree to at all times pay strict attention to contemplative builders and use every means and influence they may have to have the same constructed by contractors who recognize the terms of this agreement.

Section 3. No member of Union No. 7 shall be allowed to lay brick for any person or contractor or company who employs non-union stone masons and no member of Union No. 14 shall be allowed to lay or dress stone for any person or contractor or company who employs non-union bricklayers.

Section 4. That the working code between Unions No. 7 and No. 14 shall be strictly enforced.

Section 5. Masonry: Bricklaying masonry shall consist of the laying of bricks in, under or upon any structure or form of work where bricks are used, whether in the ground or over its surface, or beneath the water; in commercial buildings, rolling mills, iron works, blast or smelter furnaces, lime or brick kilns, in mines or fortifications, and in all underground work, such as sewers, telegraph, electric and telephone conduits, and all pointing, cleaning and cutting of brick walls, fireproofing, block-arching, terra cotta cutting and setting, the laying and cutting of all tile, plaster, mineral-wool and cork blocks or any substitute for above material, the cutting, rubbing and grinding of all kinds of brick and the setting of all cut stone trimmings in brick buildings, is bricklayers' work.

2. Stonemasonry: Shall consist of laying all rubble work, with or without hammers, [illegible] marble, slate or stone work (meaning as to stone, any work manufactured from such foreign or domestic products as are specified and used in the interior or on the exterior of buildings by architects, and customarily called "stone" in the trade.)

Cutting all shoddies, broken ashlar or random ashlar that is roughly dressed upon the beds and joints, and range ashlar not over ten inches in height; the dressing of all jambs, corners and ringstones that are roughly dressed upon the beds, joints or reveals and the cutting of a draft upon same for plumbing purposes only; and the cleaning and pointing of stone work.

This is to apply to all work on buildings, sewers, bridges, railroads or other public works, and to all kinds of stone, particularly to the product of the locality where the work is being done, and the same shall be considered stonemasonry.

And the stonemasons shall have the right to use all tools which they consider necessary in the performance of their work.

3. Artificial Masonry: The cutting, setting and pointing of cement blocks or artificial stone, and all cement that is used for backing up external walls, the building of party walls, columns, girders, beams floors, walls, arches and plaster block partitions, where substituted for clay or natural stone product, shall be done by members of the B. M. and P. I. U. for which the highest rate of wages paid shall be demanded.

ARTICLE 6.

Section 1. That where Bricklayers or stonemasons are employed all foremen shall be competent bricklayers or masons respectively and they shall receive not less than ten (10) cents per hour oper the regular rate of wages paid.

ARTICLE 7.

Section 1. It is hereby agreed and understood that any and all parties to this agreement shall report to their respective bodies any known violation of any of the provisions of this agreement.

Signed on behalf of the Contractors' Association:

G. A. CRAIN.
ALEX. ROBERTSON.
W. DORAN.
A. I. GARVOCK.
T. C. JAMES.

Signed on behalf of Unions No. 7 and 14:

GEO. SAUNDERS, Cor. Sec. No. 7.
J. CAMERON, No. 14.
D. MILLER, Pres. No. 14.
JAMES SANDEMAN.
N. W. BEAVEN, No. 7.
J. A. COPELAND, Pres. No. 7.

LIBERAL PARTY STAND ON LABOR QUESTIONS

The platform of the Liberal party in regard to labor was approved by the convention this week in a resolution moved by Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, seconded by Mr. Roebuck. After declaring that the committee recommends that the National Liberal Convention accept in their entirety as a party of the Liberal platform, in the spirit in which it has been framed and in so far as the special circumstances of the country will permit, the terms of the labor convention and general principles associated with the League of Nations and incorporated in the conditions of peace, the resolution proceeds:

1. That the introduction into the government of industry of principles of representation whereby labor and the community, as well as capital, may be represented in industrial control and their interests safeguarded and promoted in the shaping of industrial policies.

2. That, in so far as may be practicable, having regard for Canada's financial position, an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence in old age, and other disability, which would include old age pensions, widow pensions, and maternity benefits, should be instituted by the Federal Government in conjunction with the Governments of the several provinces; and that, on matters pertaining to industrial and social legislation, an effort should be made to overcome any question of jurisdiction between the Dominion and the provinces by effective co-operation between the several governments.

3. The representation of labor on federal commissions pertaining to labor matters.

4. Effective legislation for conservation of human life and health.

5. The representation of labor on the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways.

6. That the system of re-training soldiers unfitted for their past work because of physical injuries be extended to disabled workers in industry.

7. More effective restrictions of Chinese immigration.

8. Federal incorporation of co-operative associations.

9. The acceptance of the principle of proportional representation.

10. Immediate and drastic action by the Government with respect to the high cost of living and profiteering.

11. Restoration of the control of the executive by Parliament and of Parliament by the people through a discontinuance of government by order-in-council and a just franchise and its exercise under free conditions.

PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

Tom Moore, president Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, speaking at the fifth annual meeting of the Ontario Safety League, said: "The interest of Labor is not in the reward which can be obtained after accidents have happened, though that is important; the real interest of labor lies in preventing accidents."

It was a long railway journey, and the day was a hot and thirsty one.

The train hall just reached Carlisle, when a man poked his head into the carriage.

"Is there is Scotsman in this compartment?" he asked.

"Hoots, mon!" exclaimed a "Jock" who was sitting in the corner seat. "I'm a Scotsman mysel'!"

"Good!" returned the inquirer. "Then lend me your corkscrew!"

HERE'S TO WOMAN.

Once Our Superior Now Our Equal.

GARMENT WORKERS PLEASED.

The garment workers of Toronto who are on strike are greatly pleased over the action of the International Union in deciding to double the amount of strike benefit that each of the men and women now out will receive from this time on, and they take it for an evidence of the fact that the International intends to see the strike through to a finish.

ATTENDED WOMEN'S TRADE UNION CONVENTION.

It is not generally known that Miss Rose Pelletier, secretary of the United Textile Workers' Local in Kingston, was the only Canadian delegate at the recent National Women's Trade Union Convention in Philadelphia, Pa. Amongst the notable speakers who attended the convention were Miss Mary McArthur, organizer of the British Women's Trade Union League; Miss Margaret Bondfield (Shop Assistants), and Rose Schneidermann, who presented the report of her special mission to the Peace Conference.

THE UNEMPLOYED MERE MAN.

There was a man who loafed around
For work, most any place;
But any place he looked he found
A woman in the case.
A woman took the street car fare;
A woman ran the lift;
A woman took the cash with care
For cigarettes he whiffed;
A woman sold him hats or hose,
Or pies or cakes or tea,
A woman at the movie shows
The tickets sold with glee;
When to an agency he came
For work to meet expense,
A woman clerk wrote down his name,
And read his reference.
"The proverb old, I find, is true,"
He said with gloomy face,
"And all life's worriments are due
To women in the case."

CONSUMERS' LEAGUES AS A REMEDY.

There is no reason for the high price of eggs, and the wastage at storage plants is a scandal. This opinion was expressed recently by Mrs. J. Campbell MacIvor, editor of the Women's Century, official organ of the National Council of Women.

Mrs. MacIvor and Mrs. W. R. Jackson are on their way home to Toronto from seven weeks' tour of the West.

"The Government is the institution that can deal with the matter," Mrs. MacIvor continued. "We ought to have Government storage plants. But prices will never be reasonable until Consumers' Leagues are formed all over the Dominion. Consumers are the only body of people not organized. We cannot deal effectively with organized trade until we are organized ourselves. The National Council of Women have taken the matter up and Mrs. Newhall, of Calgary, is endeavoring to get the consumers organized."

NO MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND.

Mary MacArthur, the British woman who came to America to attend the Women's Trade Union League convention, made her first address in Chicago on the happy occasion of the house warming of the new quarters of the Chicago branch in the Garrick Theatre building.

"We have all heard in England that beautiful phrase, 'The woman's place is the home,'" she said. "I can see that the words are not unfamiliar to you here. Now, I am an old-fashioned woman. In my ideal world no woman would be driven by economic necessity to leave her home. But we have found that it's not the home they mean when that phrase is used. They mean woman's place is in the kitchen."

"And these girls in industry in England are there because they have to be to live. There are no marriages now in England. There are no young men left, and so the girls remain in the factories because there are no homes for them."

Point after point the valuable information on the labor situation in England was brought out by the speaker. The British Labor party, to which she belongs, is all that keeps England from red anarchy, she said.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES.

The Minimum Wage Board fixed a weekly minimum wage under authority of the Minimum Wage for Women Act passed at last year's session of the B. C. Legislature, but female employes in shops of Victoria, B.C., are preparing to petition the board for an increase in that figure.

That particular class of female employes was the first to be granted a minimum wage, the sum of $12.75 per week being fixed some months ago. Subsequently the board dealt with other classes, the minimum being fixed as follows: Females employed in laundries, dye-cleaning establishments etc., $12.75 per week; those engaged in what is known as public housekeeping, that is, waitresses, chamber maids, cooks, employes in ice cream and candy stores, etc., $14 per week; females engaged in office occupations, $15 per week; those in manufacturing establishments, $14 per week, and those employed in personal service, that is, manicurists, hair dressers, barbers, theatre attendants, etc., $14.25 per week.

The shop employes hold that $12.75 is not enough in view of the high cost of living. A petition is now being circulated and will shortly be presented to the board.

DEATH OF MRS. STUDHOLME.

Mrs. Priscilla Studholme passed away at her residence, 3 Reginald street, Hamilton, Ont., last Sunday at 4 p.m. She only survived her beloved husband's burial four days. The end was expected, for she had been ill for many months. She had been unconscious for several days, and her passage to the Great Beyond was peaceful. The deepest sympathy is felt for the surviving three sons and only daughter, Mrs. Earl Morrow, in their double bereavement. The funeral took place last Wednesday. Controller Halford, Controller Halcrow, Ald. Aitchison, Ald. O'Heir, W. R. Rollo and Harry Bourne, who officiated at Mr. Studholme's burial, were the pallbearers.

Mrs. Studholme, who was honorary president of the Hamilton Women's Labor party, was in her 68th year. She was born on January 24, 1852, in Rochester, N.Y. Her parents, who predeceased her, were Mr. and Mrs. Stearne. When she was a baby the family removed to Dundas, near Hamilton. Mrs. Studholme resided there until her marriage, in April, 1874. One of Gold's noblewomen, Mrs. Studholme was beloved by all who came in contact with her, and her death will be long mourned. She manifested every interest in the Women's Labor party from its inception. Mrs. Studholme attended Charlton Avenue Methodist Church.

AUSTRALIAN PROBLEM.

Mr. Justice Higgins, of Melbourne, Australia, delivering judgment in the Federal Arbitration Court on the basic rates and hours in the clothing trade, fixed the rate for men at 65s a week and women at 35s. At the same time he gave an interesting analysis of the cost of living for women employed in the clothing trade.

His problem was to find what was necessary to satisfy the needs of an average adult female employe who had to support herself and meet the reasonably necessary requirements of a woman living in a civilized community.

Seven women, members of the union, he said, had estimated their average expenditure at £1 12s 1 1-2d a week. It was significant that any little indulgence of vanity in dress was at the sacrifice of other things. For example, one girl who spent on dress and adornment £23 18s 2d a year more than her wages seemed to justify, allowed nothing for amusement, lodge, toilet requisites and church. From the evidence it appeared that most of the girls shared a room with other girls, as they could not afford to pay £1 2s 6d a week for board and lodging without laundry. It was also their general practice to make their own dresses. If the girls would have their finery at the expense of other things more necessary, that was their business, but probably it was not fair to force employers to pay for all that a girl might fancy as being necessary for human requirements. At the same time they must not forget the important social function of girls' dress as a bulwark of self-respect, and it was for women who could afford it to show the way of simplicity and good taste.

SERVICE BUTTON WORKERS.

Notes of Particular Interest to Returned Soldier and Sailor Trade Unionists.

WALKERVILLE "VETS" SENTIMENTS.

"Ban the Detroit Free Press forever from Canada.

"Back the Liberty League to the finish in its fight to give the citizens their liberties.

"Demand that the Dominion Government live up to its promise to give the returned men the preference in filling Government positions."

These were the sentiments of the members of the Walkerville and Ford branch of the Great War Veterans' Association, as expressed in resolutions adopted during its executive session Wednesday night.

* * *

PENSIONS TO BE INCREASED.

Sir Worthington Evans, introducing the pensions estimate in the Commons, said that on the present scale pensions would amount to $90,000,000 annually. Dealing with the positions of British pensioners who were residents in one of the British dominions or the United States at the outbreak of the war, he said that many thousands of these men had rushed forward and joined the Imperial forces, and many of them had returned to the country of their adoption.

At present a man might return to Canada with a pension granted at the British scale, which was lower than the Canadian scale. This he would appeal to have altered because he had joined the Imperial forces. Widows of men who were killed were at a greater disadvantage, because the British pension rates were much below the rates payable to Canadian widows and insufficient to enable widows to live in Canada. He thought it would be a reproach to Britain if this disparity were allowed to continue.

He was glad to say that the British Government was negotiating with the Canadian Government and if, as he hoped, these negotiations were carried through successfully, pre-war British residents in Canada and the United States, who enlisted with the Imperial forces, or reservists who joined from those countries, would be given the option of taking pensions and allowances, medical treatment and training and other privileges at the rates and upon the same terms as provided by the Canadian orders-in-council instead of the rates of pension accorded under royal warrants.

This would add to the expense. Britain would have to refund to the Dominion the cost of such pensions; but it would [illegible] might be a great scandal, harmful to the best interests of the Empire.

The Government was prepared to accept changes involving increases of all the way from seven shillings to 17 shillings and six pence weekly, and a minimum pension for totally disabled men of 40 shilling a week.

* * *

BACK TO THE FATHERLAND.

Close on a thousand Germans who have been interned in Canada during the war, will be deported by the Canadian authorities this week. They are to be shipped to Rotterdam and from there forwarded to their native land. The cost of repatriation is borne by the Germans.

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HAMILTON SERVICE BUTTON LADS WANT BEER.

The East Hamilton veterans, members of the G.W.V.A., spoke unmistakably at their last regular meeting when they passed the following resolution unanimously:

Be it resolved, "that as we never complained regarding any war measures being passed to help win the war, neither did we complain about enduring what privations which we endured, but now that the war is over and peace is declared, we demand that the wartime measures prohibiting the sale of liquor, beer and wines be rescinded at once, and we would like to point out to the Government that we made all these sacrifices for democracy, and in our opinion we did not receive as much show in this direction as the Germans got in Germany before the war; we therefore demand that these war measures be rescinded immediately."

Copies of this resolution were sent to the provincial command and to the Hamilton members of Parliament.

Recording their decided opposition against prohibition fairly staggered Hamilton's prohibitionists. For some time past there's been very much growling among the bulk of the returned warriors, because of their inability—by lawful methods, of course—to obtain their glass of ale. The 2 1-2 per cent. stuff didn't appeal to their palates. They wanted the real "cheer," the kind they were accustomed to having when they donned khaki to go "over there" to help whip the Hun.

When President William Jordan, D.C.M., read out the resolution calling for the repeal of all war prohibition measures, every one of the several hundred present rose instantaneously to his feet to vote for the motion. And for several minutes pandemonium was let loose. The ex-khaki clads demonstrated how they stood regarding prohibition. There's no questioning the fact, and the Canadian Labor Press stated so some weeks ago, that a "Beerless" Canada is precipitating much of the industrial unrest pervading the Dominion today.

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AUGUST 8th, 1918.

Just one year ago General Foch conducted his first great offensive in front of Amiens. This task was carried out by the III., Australian and Canadian Corps in conjunction with the 1st French Corps.

In the order of the day, issued August 8th, 1918, by Gen. Sir N. S. Rawlinson, commanding the 4th Army, to which the Canadians were attached, the following appeared:

On this date the Canadian Corps—to which was attached the 3rd and the 5th Squadron R.A.F.—attacked on a front of 7,500 yards. After a penetration of 22,000 yards the line tonight rests on a 10,000 yard frontage. Sixteen German Divisions have been identified, of which four have been completely routed. Nearly 150 guns have been captured, while over one thousand machine guns have fallen into our hands. Ten thousand prisoners have passed through our cages and casualty clearing stations, a number greatly in excess of our total casualties. Twenty-five towns and villages have been rescued from the clutch of the invaders, the Paris-Amiens railway has been freed from interferences, and the danger of dividing the French and British Army has been dissipated.

Canada has always placed the most implicit confidence in her Army. How nobly has that confidence been justified; and with what pride has the story of your gallant success been read in the home land! This magnificent victory has been won because your training was good, your discipline was good, your leadership was good. Given these three, success must always come.

From the depths of a very full heart I wish to thank all staffs and service—the Infantry, the Artillery, the Cavalry, the Engineers, the Machine Gunners, the Independent Force, consisting of the Motor Machine Gun Brigades and the Cyclists, the Tank Battalions, the R.A.F., the Medical Services, the Army Service Corps, the Ordnance Corps, the Veterinary Services, the Chaplain Services—for their splendid support and co-operation, and to congratulate you all on the wonderful success achieved.

Let us remember our gallant dead whose spirit shall ever be with us, inspiring us to nobler effort, and when the call again comes, be it soon or otherwise, I know the same measure of success will be yours.

* * *

THE FIRST CONTINGENT BOYS.

In 1917 the editor was presented with a book of poems, written by Lieut. C. R. Lennan, D.C.M., who went to France in 1915 as machine gun sergeant of the 14th Bn., R. M. R. We will give you some of these from time to time.

The following is from the book, entitled "Reflections of a Tommy:"

Oh, we're the first contingent boys
To leave our native shore.
We've pot-lucked with the devil some,
And still we're asking more.

Altho' we never signed the pledge,
We never tasted booze.
But drank our tot of ginger pop
A-blessing Sir Sam Hughes.

We've been in every bloody plight
An army yet was found,
From camping on the ocean blue,
To living under ground.

We fought the dirt, the wet, the mud,
On plains where all was juicy,
The only music we ever heard
Was C-sub cursing Lucy.

But when we struck old London town
We won ourselves a name;
A-lapping up the booze so free
And leading lives of shame.

We spent our money fast and free;
We spent our lives the same,
Our name is known in London's hell
And in the halls of fame.

We've had our share of good and bad,
Of rough stuff and of fun.
We didn't come as shining lights
But just to smash the Hun.

We showed the world what we could do
At Ypres. When all seemed lost
We held the line; we saved the day;
But, God, at what a cost!

So we can stand some credit, boys,
We've sure stood lots of blame;
Our critics all would be out there,
If, like us, they were game.

We're still the first contingent boys
To leave our native shore.
We've gone through Hell, we'll go again
If ever there be war.

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NEW PENSION COMMISSIONERS.

Two appointments have been made to the Board of Pension Commissioners. Col. John Thompson will be chairman and Major J. W. Margeson is appointed a member of the board. Col. Thompson succeeds Commander J. K. L. Ross. The board will now consist of Col. Thompson (chairman), Major Margeson and Major Coristine.

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SOLDIERS ACQUIRE LAND.

Final negotiations between the Soldier Settlement Board and the Indian department of the Dominion Government have been settled, and according to an announcement by Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the board, made at Regina, the Soldiers' Settlement Board acquires by purchase 81,120 acres of good farm land of which 72,620 acres are in Saskatchewan, in the Piapot, Ochapowace, Big River, Misatawasis, Wood Mountain, and Poorman's reserves. In Manitoba 2,500 acres were secured, and in Alberta 6,000 acres. The lands have been bought at a low price and the soldier settlers will get the advantage of this. Surveyors will be at work in a few days on the Ochapowace, Big River and Misatawasis reserves.

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LIEUT. SAM LANDERS REFUSED LUCRATIVE GOVERNMENT JOB

Lieut. Samuel L. Landers, former proprietor and editor of the Hamilton Labor News has turned down the offer of Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor to become fair wage officer for Nova Scotia at a salary to start of $2,000 per year. Mr. Landers, who is one of the best known labor men in Canada recently returned from overseas. He joined the colors as a private and won his commission for meritorious service and devotion to duty. To a C.L.P. correspondent "Sam" stated now that he had resumed civilian life he desired to be a free lance. He didn't want to be tied down to any Government job. It is his intention to render the best within him to Canada's repatriated khakiclads; those who are maimed and wounded and soldiers' dependents. Lieut. Landers' course of action is much to be admired. As a platform speaker, he is very eloquent, logical and possessed of rare executive ability. His services will be needed in the "sweet by and by."

Labor News From the Busy City of Hamilton

Last Wednesday afternoon all that remained mortal of Allan Studholme, M.L.A., for East Hamilton in the Ontario Legislature, was laid to rest in Hamilton cemetery. The funeral of Labor's "Grand Old Man" was memorably impressive. The veneration for the lone labor parliamentarian, who sat in the Provincial House, representing the East Hamilton constituency consecutively since elected in 1906, [illegible] was manifested in the long and mournful cortege which marched in procession, preceding the hearse from the church, following the service, to the cemetery. Mourners in every walk of life, of all political stripe, paid their last respects to the venerable deceased. Every labor organization in Hamilton was represented. Representatives of organized labor from all over Ontario attended the graveside. Mayor Hoeker and the members of the City Council were also present. George C. Coppley, represented the C.M.A. John Allan, M.L.A., West Hamilton, represented the Ontario Cabinet. Hartley Dewart, K.C., Leader-elect of the Provincial Liberal Legislative members, attended personally. Telegrams of regret, expressing inability to attend, were received from Premier Sir William Hearst and Sir Adam Beck.

The funeral service was celebrated with marked ceremony in Charlton Avenue Methodist Church, where the body laid in state from Tuesday 7 p.m. The casket was draped with the Union Jack. A guard of honor, appointed by the Independent Labor Party, watched over the remains overnight. The floral tributes were many and exquisite, beautifully expressive of the love and sublime reverence in which the departed was held by his faithful following. The pallbearers were: Controller George G. Halcrow, Controller Harry J. Halford, Ald. Charles I. Aitchison, School Trustee Walter R. Rollo, Ald. Thomas O'Heir, Trades and Labor Council President and Harry Bourne, President Independent Labor Party, Central Branch. The ushers, members of the I.L.P., who officiated at the church were: Ald. E. O. Book, Ald. A. Burten, Edward J. Madden, James Roberts, A. F. Hurst, E. Elms, H. M. Shaw and J. W. Musgrove.

The death of Allan Studholme occasioned universal sympathy. The editorial tributes, paid by Ontario newspapers, were innumerable and profoundly sincere. The honest member for East Hamilton was honored in life, and referred at death. Though gone, long will he remain unforgotten. What he accomplished, will go down to posterity.

Until about three weeks ago, Mr. Studholme enjoyed his usual good health. Despite a chill, which caused uneasiness among his most intimate acquaintances, as was his most characteristic wont, he refused to give in. On Peace Day he attended a soccer football match and cheered the I.L.P. team to victory against Niagara. But the strain proved too much. His bosom friend, Walter Rollo assisted him to an auto after the game, for Mr. Studholme was "all in." On Sunday night he suffered two slight strokes. Gradually he became weaker until finally lapsing into unconsciousness the following Sunday. He died the next morning at 7 o'clock.

An Englishman, Mr. Studholme was born in Drake's Cross, near Birmingham, on December 8, 1848. When young he evinced marked interest in political matters and, at twelve years old, he listened to speakers engaging in oratory nightly on the village green; their themes exhorting better conditions for the toilers. Necessity compelled an early entrance into factory life. When quite a young man, the desire to migrate to Canada predominated. The fulsome language, employed in promiscuously distributed and beautiful pictorial immigration folders, had captivated. He sailed for Canada to make his fortune.

After disembarking at New York, his rendezvous was Dundas, near Hamilton. There he secured work in the foundry. Employment becoming scarce, he moved to Hamilton. In the interim he wooed and won in matrimony, Miss Priscilla Stearn, a Dundas girl. The marriage took place on April 27, 1874. There were four children; three sons, Foster, who is mayor of Olean, N.Y., Gordon of the same place, and Edward, of Smethport, Pa., and one daughter, Mrs. Earl Morrow, who resided at home.

While in Hamilton, Mr. Studholme became identified with the Knights of Labor at its inception and figured as one of the organization's most zealous workers and stalwarts. He became the first manager of a co-operative store started by the K. of L. and "carried on" until he sustained an injury, which necessitated his giving up. To recuperate, he migrated to Australia in 1887 and stayed in the Antipodes for four years. Upon returning to Hamilton he resumed his work as a stove mounter and became most prominent in his local Union. About this time the workingmen of Hamilton had consolidated forces. They aimed to secure representation in parliament. The I.L.P. was formed. In 1906 the street railway strike started. While Walter R. Rollo was attending a Dominion Trades Congress Convention in Vancouver, B. C., Henry Carscallen, sitting member for East Hamilton in the Ontario Legislature died suddenly. Mr. Rollo, after a consultation with H. J. (now Controller) Halford, wired Hamilton to contest the election. An I.L.P. convention was called and Mr. Studholme got the nomination. His task was considered hopeless. But "Studdy," who had won over many friends by virtue of his manifested ability as an arbitrator for the striking street railwaymen, headed the polls, his majority being 814 over his Liberal and Conservative opponent, John J. Scott, K.C. In three following elections he again triumphed by overwhelming majorities. His candidature in East Hamilton was invincible.

Having his long parliamentary tours in the Provincial House, he won the esteem and respect from both Conservatives and Liberals. His clear-cut, frank and open utterances and stand on matters before parliament, acquired him a host of admirers. From his inception to parliament, he advocated Women's Suffrage and thank God he lived to see legislation to that end, enacted on Ontario's statute books. Mr. Studholme figured exponent of temperance. From the war's onset, Mr. Studholme figured prominently as a member of the Hamilton Recruiting League. Little children found a warm spot in the heart of the labor campaigns. Would he lift up the tots onto the platform, sometimes an old wagon, so that the youngsters wouldn't need to strain their little necks to see what was going on.

Mr. Studholme's work in connection with labor was beyond reproach. There never lived a more straight forward and honest man. He was ever absolutely fair and a good fighter. His place will, assuredly be hard to fill. He had no use for the revolutionary fellow, always believing the ballot box was the place to secure reforms. The late Mr. Studholme was a real and true friend, and his demise will be a distinct loss not only to those with whom he was directly in touch, but one that will be felt generally all over Canada. He set a standard of morality and square dealings that the members of labor will do well to try and follow.

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VOTE OF CONDOLENCE IN MEMORY OF ALLAN STUDHOLME.

One of the biggest attendances of delegates seen at the Building Trades Council in a long time assembled in the Labor Hall last Monday, Guy Potter, presiding. As a token of esteem for the memory of the late Allan Studholme, M.L.A., the delegates stood in silence with heads bowed for one minute. Secretary Robert Towler was commissioned to forward a letter of condolence to the bereaved family.

Relative to the repeated infraction of the Civic Building by-laws, a committee was appointed to work in conjunction with the Trades and Labor Council. The B.T.C. is assisting in having a Labor Sunday. So far efforts to induce the T. and L. Council to "go ahead" has failed. At the next council meeting, the delegates were instructed to introduce the matter again before the Central Labor Union. It was reported that shortly an international organizer from the Hod Carriers' and Laborers' Union would reach the city. Every assistance will be afforded him in his organizing efforts. Several delegates stated that there were men operating steam engines in the city without licenses. The attention of the proper authorities will be directed to this unsatisfactory and dangerous condition.

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TREASURER TRENNUM, MOULDERS' UNION BREAKS HIS LEG.

Several days ago, while alighting from a street car, Harold Trennum, treasurer Hamilton Local No. 26, Iron Molders' Union, had the misfortune to slip and break his leg. Although he is improving satisfactorily Bro. Trennum will be unable to leave his home at 300 North Catharine street for, at least two months. Mr. Trennum's services will be greatly missed in the interim. He was paymaster of the Molders' Strike Committee and one of Hamilton's most assiduous and conscientious labor workers. He is married and the father of a family.

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MOULDERS' STRIKE REMAINS UNSETTLED.

Another conference between the founders and striking molders and coremakers, held several days ago in the Royal Connaught Hotel, was fut