The Canadian Labor Press Editorial Page of







The Canadian Labor Press 389 COOPER ST. OTTAWA

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

RENEWED UNION LABEL AGITATION ESSENTIAL

What is material to the Bakery and Confectionery Worker organization is just as pertinent to the other branches of the trade union movement, and it is advice in season when they say that during the past few years there has been noticeable quite some laxity in the agitation concerning the use of our union label as well as in the patronage of such bakery goods bearing the same. For He said the main meal of the toilers consisted of beer, black of label as an aiding factor was largely under-estimated, if not entirely sidetracked

In the meantime the opponents of organized labor were busily at work centralizing their efforts for a concentrated uttack in order to advance aggressively at the proper time against anything and everything which they considered as a bulwark in the activity of organized labor.

One of the strongest bulwarks in this connection was the union label.

As far as the activity of our own organization is concerned the union label is one of the fundamental conditions in the maintenance and preservation of wage and working conditions, which represents the achievements of the organization and which can only ation. This should demonstrate to every local union of our inter- today. national organization the urgent necessity of again resuming with

In the union label our organization possesses its sharpest and most effective weapon against the final monopolization of the bread market and seab bakery goods. This fact finds a corroborating illustration in the desperate efforts on the part of the Chicago Bakers' Club, a conglomeration of union-hating fanatics, to prevent as much as possible the sale of union made bread.

If the fight against the union label is of such tremendous importance to our worst enemies the agitation FOR it with all means. available should be of still greater importance to ourselves. And the more firmly we act, the closer we draw the lines against any and all goods that do not bear the union label the more effective and telling the results will be in the immediate future.

It is essential and absolutely necessary that the unrestrained activity on the part of these would-be union destroyers be counteracted by means of a propaganda in favor of union made products and this propaganda should be carried on by organized labor throughout the length and breadth of the country. Whatever has been neglected in this direction during the past few years must not only be made up for. Our efforts must be redoubled and the agitation carried on in a much greater effort than ever before.

The principal cause of the present evils in the struggle for existence on the part of the organized workers against the united power of organized capital lies in the disgusting lack of solidarity among the union people, often prompted by a selfishness which ignores completely all principles of trade unionism thereby dangerously undermining the strength of the movement. Renewed incessant agitation devoted to our union label-as one of our foremost weapons-will insure further progress of our organization.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TELLS OF OPINIONS

"Geneva today is the arsenal of peace, from whence is coming the message of brotherhood, that there may be understanding between the nations, and the elimination of war. In this little city, somewhat isolated from the rest of the world, we have in its geographical and physical surroundings practically the reflex of the work which is being carried on there.

President Moore said the name labor applied to the conference was somewhat of a misnomer, as only one fourth of it was representative of labor, while the representatives of the governments, signaturies to the League of Nations, were 50 per cent. and the employers 25 per cent.

He regretted some governments seeking economy had endeavored to exercise it in connection with the conference by not sending labor representatives, which had created an unfavorable impression amongst the great mass of the toilers. If this policy was continued it might lead to the repudiation of the conference by the labor body and a consequent disruption of its usefulness.

The important questions at the conference had been those of the universal eight-hour day, the one day's rest in seven, and the inclusion with other labor of agricultural workers, who, in France, were more nearly beasts of hurden—including women. He said, dard weight, of good color,

were more nearly beasts of hurden-including women. He said dard weight, of good color, that when, at the Treaty of Paris, the world was rocking on its with plenty of rich, red foundations from the shock of the sacrifices of the war, the people were living in the time of hero worship, and the hero they were worshipping was the common man. His sacrifices were recognized in the Treaty of Peace, from which had sprung the League of Nations and the conference of which he spoke.

Labor was then promised full recognition and its place in the councils of the different nations. This could not be brought about by a return to normaley, for that had not been "a world fit for heroes to live in "-(applause)-as stated by ex-President Wilson. The Washington conference had been the first move, but there had been a feeling of uncertainty for monarchies had fallen, bolshevism was travelling eastward, and there was anxious expectation as to what was to be visited upon the world. At the Washington conference only two of the thirty representatives of governments present voted against the eight-hour day, viz., Canada and Sdewen. The others voted to bring about conditions which would eliminate the barter of labor as an article of commerce. The first real victory of the forces of reaction had been gained when the United States had rejected the Peace Treaty. The Canadian employers had opposed the eight-hour day on the grounds they would wait until it was in effect in the United States. The Cana-

dian toilers, while they had their opinions in 1914, did not wait for the U.S. to enter the war.

President Moore said in reference to the efforts of the confernce to secure a day's rest in seven for the workers, that if this was obtained it would have a far-reaching effect.

Mr. Moore expressed pride at the part which Canada had taken n the past two conferences, and congratulated the existing government with following on with the policy nsttuted by the old The ery had been raised that it was costing the Dominion something like \$200,000 for these conferences and that it was time to economize. He would point out that it cost Canada \$14,000,000 to prepare for war, but in any event it was not a question of dollars. It was rather one of Canada taking her place in the world not as a follower but as a leader n the movement from which the onferences had been formed -the establishment of peace by ne-

He gave some brief impressions of a trip he made through veral important German cities, after the conference, and said that the published information about this country was entirely false a time conditions were such that the efforts to improve working rye, bread with sansage, and that a box of chocolates cost fifty conditions met with but little opposition and the value of the union marks, or the price of the rental of a three-roomed flat for a month. Cottons and weallens were at a premium and destitution and unemployment rife owing to the absence of gold. Singularly enough on the Swiss side of the border there was a condition of stagnation also, but it was due to the fact that too much gold was hoarded there.

cotiation and the spreading of fraternity and goodwill amongst

the toilers and their employers.

"I am not a financier," said President Moore, "but when such onditions can be brought about amongst the workers by a metalgold-I say it is time that some others beside those who manipulate it should be brought into conference when industrial issues are to the fore. (Applause.)

Most of the streets except in Berlin were dark, due to lack of oal, owing to the demands of the reparations committee, which had almost destroyed the purchasing power of sixty millions of people, he maintained and controlled through the strength of the organiz- which he believed was the reason for the unemployment situation

In the state factories there was evidence of the destruction increased energy the agitation for our union label thereby prevent. of supposed war machinery by the Allies, and it was the opinion ing any further possibility of additional expansion in the sale of of those who were actually conversant with conditions, that Gerthe non-union seab bakery goods produced under the open shop sys- many could not get ready for another war without eight months open preparations.

> It was curious to note in the big factories like Krupps', where international capital was invested, that big boring machines formerly used for war purposes, but now employed in peaceful pursuits, had not been destroyed as had machinery in the state-owned factories

"The military occupation of Germany, in so far as the French zone is concerned," said the speaker, "gives the inference that decisions are made more for the purpose of benefiting French industrial concerns and eliminating German competitive efforts, than from actual military necessity. I say this with full realization of the importance of the statement. He stated that no German worked over eight hours a day, and also took part in the direction of both the state-owned and private concerns. The general cost of living in Germany had increased over the wages since 1914 to the extent of eleven per cent. for manual laborers, seven per cent. for clerical, and two per cent. for investors, which illustrated how the purchas ing power of the population had been curtailed.

"It is certainly necessary to impress upon Germany the enor mity of the crime she has committed and perhaps to exact repara tions, but is it advisable to use a method which is creating suffering for our own people.

"In my opinion the only way in which to relieve the unemploy ment situation is to restore the purchasing value of the workers wages in all countries." (Applause).

The speaker was extended a vote of thanks by the chairman, G. J. Desbarats, who spoke of President Moore's position in the labor world, and his intimate knowledge of economics, and said that if the agreements reached at the conference had material benefit, they would create a moral feeling and underlying sentiment amongst the peoples of the world.

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are allowing the distance which separates us from them to make ONTARIO PHYSICIANS

TO HAVE QUESTIONNAIRE ing to send out a questionnaire to compare to the unsatisfactory situe every practitioner in Ontario, and

sioners.

The questionnaire, upon the answer to which the association will determine its stand, contains eleve queries. This includes question as to how far the doctor is from the nearest drug store and the nearest vendor, whether the present quart bottle containing 40 ounces of fiquor should be reduced in size, the doctar peng asked whether a maximum package of 25. 8 or 6 ounces would meet the needs of his practise.

OTTAWA RECEIVES FIRST LADY MEMBER

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ELECTRICITY

Dear Sir, On behalf of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council permit us to say ONTARIO TO BECOME RATIONAL

that the declarations you have made to the House concerning the Quebec Typos strike have astonished not only the delegates of this Council, but all the members of the International Unions in the Province of Quebec.

I is not our intention to discuss the merits of this strike, the members of the Quebec Typographical Union being the only judges in the question as they are the only ones to assume the responsibilities of same; whatever policy they though best to follow, we do not think that their action justifies in any way the altacks you made against the International Unions in general. We resent the attacks so much more ke nly because nothing in your past attitude—which has always been the most condial—could make us expect such an animosity.

The members of the International Unions in the Province of Quebec have always rigidly obeyed the laws governing the country; they have proven in many circamstances that they were living up to the letter of the contracts entered into between them selves and thieir employers; but, on the other hand, they claim the right to fix for themselves the them to fix for themselves the contracts of the public resource of prohibition. I make the province with the legitimate sale of beer and wine recognized by law in Canada, said tiseough the Unions in the Province of Quebec half the provinces which provinces which provinces which provinces which provinces which provinces which provinces and their combination and the restricted sale of whiskey, are doing better in every way than those which prohibition has increased every the provinces which provinces which provinces which provinces which provinces and their canadian manager of the Vaited Hotel Company of America, in an interview at Quebec with the Legitimate sale of beer and wine recipies the public sale of beer and wine recipies to the public sale of beer and wine recipies to the public sale of beer and wine recipies to the public sale of beer and wine recipies to the Povelle by law in Canada, "Unions in the Province of Quebec hall yel

fix for themselves hteir labor con-tions and wages without being influditions and wages without being influ-enced by anyone else and they will further continue to take advantage of the inaliciable rights conferred by the constitution of this country, permit-ting any man to belong to the organ-ization—labor or otherwise—that he may see fit without regard to any legislation that may be adopted by any government to try to prevent the organization from functioning nor-mally.

Mally.

Although we regret much the attitude you have seen fit to take on the
occasion of a difference between employees and employers, in which your
government was not even directly congovernment was not even directly con-cerned, we express the wish that the cordial relations that have always ex-isted between you and the Trades Council will continue in the future for the best interests of all. For the rades and Labor Council,

J. T. FOSTER,

ALPH. MATHIEU, Secretary Replying in the provincial legisla are assembly to a letter addressed to are assembly to a letter addressed to im by the secretary of a Montrea orkmen's club strongly denouncing a attitude on the matter of inter his attitude on the matter of inter-national unions in connection with the recent printers' strike in Quebec. Hon. L. A. Taschercan, premier of Quebec, said in part: "do not need to protest. But I find my revenge in one phrase of this letter which says that when I made the statement in this house all the members except one applicated my words. Let whoever wrote this phrase learn it by heart and let him know that in the province of Quebec, whenever an attempt is made from outside to direct our work-ing men in a course other than dictat ing men in a course other than dictat ed by purely Canadian sentiments we

shall be opposed to this guidance, and all the deputies of the province of Quebec will applaud."

The letter stated that the premier had made a violent attack on the in-ternational workmen with the object

FREE "HOOTCH"

MONTREAL TRADES
COUNCIL'S REPLY
Montreal, February 25, 1922.
To the Honorable L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister of Quebec.
Dear Sir.

Dear Sir.

On boddle of the Montreal Trades

prevalence of prohibition. I make the confident prediction that Outario will be wet along specified lines with will in a year.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINERS

RETURNING TO WORK
The South African striking miners
are returning to work in increasing
numbers, Reuter's Johannesburg correspondent states. Over 1,000 strik
ers have gone back to work so that,
with the officials and others, there are calm continues. There is more peace talk now than there has been since the beginning of the strike.

DISCUSSING RAILROADERS

Chardges that the railroad generally had not held proper conferences with their employes before bringing redests for wage reductions to the

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UNITED MINE WORKERS TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE

The formal call for a referendum vote by the United Mine Workers of America to determine whether there will be a nation wide coal strike of April 1. was sent out last week, it was announced by John L. Lewis, international president o the union.

The joint executives of the trial Federation of Trad United South Africa have called a sympathetic strike in support coal miners, to begin March 7, Reuter cable from Johannesbu

which is now steadily expandi started on Wednesday.

A short indictment of the roads, delivered by E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, wound up a day's session of roll calls which disclosed that 205 railroad systems and 25 labor organizations are on the board's docket to fight out the ease.

Mr. Manion's statement was taken to be but a forecast of further charges of the same nature made by other labor leaders.

Which is now steadily expandically all for disbursements this y \$1,400,000. This is twice the which the Board spont last year that the scheme went into active them. There are now \$3,075 and \$9,500 children under the signs of the act. As far as st are available, it works out it widow and family in every the is being aided under the terms Mothers' Pension Legislation.

GENERAL STRIKE

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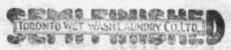
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