Labor News From Coast to Coast.

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ACTIVE WORK COMMENCED AGAINST SECESSIONISTS

Trades and Labor Congress Appoints Organizer—Former Vice-President Rigg Placed in Field—Western Area From Winnipeg to be Covered—A. F. of L. Organizer Varley Will Join for Team Work—One Big Union Advocates To Be Properly Classified.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. R. A. Rigg, ex-M.L.A. of Winnipeg, president Tom Moore of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress said:

"It indicates the beginning of a struggle by the legitimate trades union movement as a whole to rid themselves completely of the advocates and policies of the One Big Union, which are very similar to the I.W.W. If the employers of Western Canada assist us by establishing good working conditions, much can be done towards eliminating the anarchistic ideas incorporated in the One Big Union. All of the western unions, or most of them, have been misled.

"People have got into our organization who have ulterior motives, and it is necessary that if confidence is to be restored in legitimate trade unions, energetic measures should be taken to see that constituted trade union authority is observed. Many of the international trades union executives are arranging to send Canadian representatives to the western provinces, with the intention of cleansing the movement of those who advocate the policies of the O.B.U."

This work of necessity is being undertaken by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, through its executive, each of whom individually have declared against the One Big Union movement and that the cause of the workers is safe in the hands of the International trade union organizations. The American Federation of Labor is also co-operating with special organizers in the western field.

The opening campaign has already been launched in Winnipeg under the leadership of William Varley, Toronto, general organizer for the A. F. of L., and R. A. Rigg, former secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, and ex-member of the Manitoba Legislature.

Organized labor, not only in Winnipeg but throughout the west, is to be swept clean of radical leadership and revolutionary doctrines, if this campaign is successful. Every local union in the cities of western Canada will have to prove its loyalty to the principles of labor in the past, or show them for the future by complete reorganization.

The Trades and Labor Councils of Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver will be reorganized unless their members indicate that they have no use for the One Big Union. Such reorganization as is planned would mean the end of general or sympathetic strikes such as in Winnipeg.

The American Federation of Labor has already recalled their charter from the Vancouver Trades Council, and similar action by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada may be the logical sequence to any Trades Council that fails to carry out its function, or carries on vicious doctrines contrary to a trade union charter. It being readily agreed that some sections have utilized charter in an entirely illegal manner under superfuge.

The general strike in Winnipeg was engineered by a few "fanatics," stated Organizer Varley. "They were out to create chaos even at the expense of destroying their own organization, just as a drunken man starts in by breaking up his own furniture.

"The general strike is something that cannot be won more than once, and their own economics, however faulty they may be, prove it."

Owing to the fact that conditions surrounding the cause and condition of strike are still in many cases clouded, Varley said that a thorough investigation of the attitude of every labor organization in the city would have to be made before the final steps were taken.

Both Varley and Rigg were emphatic in their statements that big federations were out to smash radicalism and One Big Union.

"The attitude of the Trades and Labor Congress is definitel opposed to the One Big Union and to the secession movement which would lead to severance of relations and affiliations existing between Canadian and American trade unionists," Rigg said. "It is the determination of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to maintain those affiliations intact and to prevent the threatened disastrous division in the ranks of trades unionism."

Meetings with various locals and their representative bodies are to be held from day to day, in order to determine what standing they will be allowed with federations.

Varley said that men who had been swept into the radical movement against their will, or had changed views as a result of the development of the situation, would be given an opportunity to repudiate their actions and come back into the fold.

"Our position is somewhat delicate," he said. "It is still difficult to tell just what the facts are. We intend, however, to find out exactly what they are and then to act." Following the clean-up of organized labor in Winnipeg the campaign will be carried on in other parts of the west, particularly Calgary and Vancouver.

Decision to retain affiliation with international trades unionism was the outcome of a general meeting of the Electrical Workers' Union at Winnipeg on Tuesday, which was addressed by R. A. Rigg, agent of the Dominion Trades Congress in western Canada.

Mr. Rigg said it would be unnecessary to take drastic action such as cancellation of charters of trades and labor councils. "That would be a most regrettable necessity, and I do not anticipate any such contingency anywhere in western Canada," he stated. "I believe that the lessons learned in the recent strike have been sufficient."

R. A. REGG

Appointed Western Organizer of Dominion Trades Congress.

TORONTO TRADES COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

At the last regular meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council nominations for the various offices were received.

They were as follows:

President: John Munro, Arthur E. O'Leary, J. Higgins, and R. C. Brown.

Vice-President: James Scott.

Recording Secretary: W. J. Hevey, A. W. Mance, and F. C. Cribben.

Financial Secretary: Jas. Ralph and John Cottam.

Treasurer: W. J. Storey, Alex. Newell, and James Birkes.

Executive Board: John Macdonald, James Simpson, John Young, A. Sullivan, W. J. McPherson, and R. H. Cox.

Trustees: C. J. Mitchell, Walter Brown, J. Simpson, A. Conn and Ernest Webb.

Delegates to Dominion Trades Congress: Charles O'Donnell, James T. Gunn, Herbert Lewis, J. Macdonald, J. Simpson, James Birkes, Harry Pauline, Reeve and F. Shay.

Organization Committee: H. Lewis, Roush Braithwaite, J. Corcoran, T. Mellalieu, A. Cheeseman, E. R. Bales, J. T. Gunn, and C. O'Donnell.

Education Committee: T. Mellalieu, J. Marley, Stroud, Miss Connors, T. Richards, Miss Derry, H. Pauline, and Miss Tanten.

Legislative Committee: J. Stephenson, J. Macdonald, L. Braithwaite, J. Birkes, A. W. Mance, Jas. Connors, W. J. MacPherson, W. P. Covert.

Municipal Committee: J. Hopkins, C. J. Mitchell, W. J. MacPherson, W. C. Hagen and F. J. Carney.

Label Committee: W. P. Covert, T. McGreavey and A. O'Leary.

CAPE BRETON MINERS' EXECUTIVE MEETS.

That Cape Breton miners disapprove of the provision of the recent amendments to the Immigration Act, and are not entirely in accord with Government pronouncements on the subject of the right of the workers of the country to organize to suit themselves, is indicated by action taken at a meeting of the executive of the U. M. W. District No. 26, at Glace Bay headquarters, on Tuesday. Those present included International Board Member Silbey Barrett, Robt. Baxter, president of the Nova Scotia District, and J. B. McLachlin, the secretary-treasurer, as well as a number of other prominent workers in the cause of labor.

Briefly stated, the principal actions taken consisted of a formal [illegible] for a repeal of the obnoxious clauses of the Immigration Act; the forwarding of $500 to Winnipeg to assist with the defence of the labor leaders arrested under the provisions of that act; the serving of notice on the Premier that the U.M.W. holds itself as perfectly entitled to organize to suit itself.

LONDON STREET RAILWAY MEN WIN.

The strike of the London street railway employes was a short one and in accepting the settlement the men secure a big victory.

The settlement accepted by the men, so far as wages are concerned, includes motormen, conductors, trackmen, linemen and barnmen—in fact, all employes of the company who are members of the union. The schedule is as follows: First year, 39 cents an hour; second year, 42 cents; after two years, 44 cents.

Previous to the strike the men were receiving 32 cents an hour.

INDUSTRIES ACTIVE, FALLING-OFF SLIGHT

Industrial activity in the province has not fallen off very greatly, notwithstanding the stoppage of war-time activities. This is what the figures of the Workmen's Compensation Board show.

The total number of accidents reported during the first half of 1919 was 19,811, as compared with 22,702 during the first half of 1918. The amount of compensation awarded was $1,676,049.88 as against $1,672,362.84, and the amount of medical and hospital bills $170,459.23 as against $183,429.92 during the first half of 1918.

The number of accidents reported each month were: January, 3,471; February, 3,164; March, 3,343; April, 3,113; May, 3,201, and June, 3,520.

Of the total 19,811 accidents 215 were fatal.

TORONTO METAL TRADES STILL OUT.

As the Toronto metal trades dispute enters its eleventh week, the deadlock between the men and the employers is unchanged. About 40 small shops have gone back under the agreement in wages, collective bargaining and the eight-hour day, but none of the big shops are open as yet. About 5,000 men are still out on strike of the 7,000 who came out at first.

NO MORE GENERAL STRIKES FOR SEATTLE MEN

The Seattle Central Labor Council announced on Friday its members voted 76 to 67 against calling a general strike, on behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, now confined in a California prison following his conviction on the charge of murder in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb explosion in San Francisco in 1916.

Organized labor in Spokane also refused to go out on a sympathetic strike on behalf of Mooney.

MOUNT DENNIS HAS NEW UNION.

Mount Dennis Local 2291, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was organized in Marshall's Hall, Mount Dennis, last week and starts out with forty charter members.

The meeting was attended by John Doggett and John Gillanders, business agents of the Council, John Cottam, Secretary, Charles Mowatt and W. Cardwell, president and financial secretary, respectively, of Local 27. The officers of the new local will be installed at the next meeting on Friday evening, July 11.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS START FIVE DAY WEEK, AUG. 2ND.

That the proposed five-day working week will be inaugurated beginning August 2 was the decision arrived at by the United Mine Workers' executive, in session at Glace Bay. Another decision of considerable public interest was the voting of the sum of $500 to assist the arrested Winnipeg Labor leaders with the cost of their defence.

WINNIPEG STRIKE TO BE PROBED BY ROBSON.

Hon. H. A. Robson, K.C., has been appointed by the Norris Government as commissioner to enquire into the causes and effects of the Winnipeg strike.

The strikers returned to work in Winnipeg following the announcement of the Norris Government to probe the strike.

THE DESTRUCTIVE VERMIN.

Hard-working Beaver—Here! quit trying to tear my work down, or I'll attend to you. —Montreal Star.

ANNUAL CONVENTION DOMINION TRADES CONGRESS.

The annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will be held in the Royal Connaught Hotel Auditorium, Hamilton, commencing on Monday, Sept. 22. Convention call will be issued on July 19.

SYDNEY WORKERS ASK GOV'T TO KEEP PLANTS WORKING.

Plans are being made for a joint meeting of the steel workers of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the miners of the companies to discuss the advisability of asking the Government to keep these plants running. Things have come to the point where immediate action is necessary and work is getting slacker every day. At Sydney Mines the miners are only working two days of the week.

ESSAY CONTEST FOR PROMOTING TRADE UNIONISM.

To develop a knowledge of trade unionism among high school and eight-grade students the Sheridan county, Wyoming, Trades and Labor Council promoted an essay contest. The first prize in both cases was won by a girl. The eighth grade winner declared that one of the principles of Organized Labor is discipline. "When that has been established," she said, "it is not difficult to accomplish their other aims."

"Poor wages make people dissatisfied and dissatisfied people can be led to do very nearly anything," was the philosophic comment of this school girl, who would make a good advertiser to certain employers.

FROM COAST TO COAST

WINNIPEG BRICKLAYERS WITHDRAW FROM COUNCIL.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union has broken away from the Winnipeg Building Trades Council, and will stand by its international. The bricklayers will not support in any way the One Big Union scheme. The bricklayers' local is the oldest union in Winnipeg.

MONTREAL ELECTRICIANS EFFECT SETTLEMENT.

Striking electricians at Montreal on Friday announced that the Canadian Comstock Company, Ltd., one of the largest contracting firms in the country, had signed their contract compromising upon 70 cents per hour for skilled electricians, and 50 cents per hour for helpers. They further stated that this firm had withdrawn from the Builders Exchange by reason of the attitude of some of the members of that body toward organized labor.

KINGSTON RETAIL CLERKS ORGANIZE.

The retail clerks of Kingston have formed a union to be known as the Kingston Retail Clerks' Protective Association. The association, although only in its infancy, has already a membership of forty and is growing rapidly. The association is affiliated with the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

Among the declared principles of the association are the following: "To work unceasingly to remedy the system of slavery perpetrated upon our fellow clerks by being compelled to labor 14 hours to 16 hours daily to accomplish that which could be done in eight," to secure a reasonable compensation for services rendered with equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, to abolish child labor in the retail stores and work shops, to abolish the desecration of the Sabbath by unscrupulous employers, who compel their clerks to work on that day, to urge the use of comfortable chairs behind the sales counters by all firms employing women, and to establish a benefit fund for the sick, aged and indigent members, to bury the dead and to give members such other protection as may be possible.

The following officers have been appointed: President, W. H. Hall; 1st vice-president, I. Wiley; 2nd vice-president, Fred Somerville; corresponding financial secretary, J. M. Anderson; corresponding secretary, Miss Jennie Baxter; treasurer, Miss M. Mitchell.

TORONTO BAKERY DRIVERS NEGOTIATING NEW SCALE.

A conference of the Master Bakers and the Bakery Drivers' Union of Toronto is to be held in the office of Dominion Fair Wage Officer Compton on Friday, with a view to making a new agreement.

The men are asking for a minimum wage of $25 a week, 11 per cent. commission on retail sales and eight per cent. on wholesale sales. So far the best offer they have received is $22 per week and ten and [illegible]

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYES' BIG VICTORY.

The employes of the Toronto Street Railway won a big victory on Thursday night last when their demands for 55 cents an hour with an eight hour day were met. The men went on strike following the company's refusal to accede to their demands and were out for twelve days. Shortly after the strike started the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board took over the control of the street railway and City Works Commissioner R. C. Harris was appointed temporary manager. Mr. Harris made two offers of 48 cents an hour to the men during the time the men were out, but both offers were refused. A Board of Conciliation was appointed and it made an interim award, pending a report by experts upon the ability of the Toronto Railway Company to pay the increased wages demanded by the employes. The award was accepted by the men and the Ontario Railway Board. It was with the understanding, however, that the schedule of wages will be permanent that the men returned to work on Friday morning.

The wage schedule under the Board of Conciliation award and the hours are:

Fifty cents an hour first three months; 52 1-2 cents an hour for nine months; 55 cents an hour thereafter; eight hours day (with extra half hour for completion of run); time and a half overtime after 8 1-2 hours; time and a quarter for Sunday; time and a half on holidays.

The old scale was 32 1-2 cents an hour first six months; 35 cents an hour second six months; 37 cents an hour second year; 39 cents an hour after second year. Average day of about 10 hours; time and an eighth on Sundays.

The men demanded 55 cents an hour with an eight-hour day and all of these demands have been met, which is a signal victory for the street railway employes, members of Local 105, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

EDMONTON FIREMEN HAVE DOUBLE PLATOON SYSTEM.

The two-platoon system went into effect in Edmonton's fire brigade on Tuesday. Although it was a month later than at first intended, this was unavoidable owing to the delays in getting necessary equipment and other contributory causes.

This system will materially better the efficiency of the brigade and adds thirteen men to the strength of the forces, which now numbers 92 fire-fighters.

The force has been divided into two shifts. Those on the day shift will work ten hours, while members of the night crew remain on duty 14 hours. Once a week the crews reverse their periods of duty, the night men becoming day fire-fighters and the day men going on night duty. Night crews go to work at six o'clock in the evening and remain in the halls until eight in the morning. The day men take over control from eight a. m. to six p.m.

These same conditions exist at Ottawa.

EDMONTON PLUMBERS MAKE AGREEMENT.

No. 488, Local Union of Plumbers and Steamfitters of Edmonton have signed an agreement with the Master Plumbers' Association of that city. The agreement includes a five cent per hour increase on the prevailing rate of wages until September 1, 1919, and afterwards, another five per cent. increase until, April 30, 1920.

COBALT MINERS RECEIVE $1.50 BONUS PER DAY.

During the month of June the quotations for commercial bar silver at Cobalt averaged a fraction of a cent above $1.10 per ounce. As a consequence the 2,300 mine workers of the Cobalt camp are to receive an additional bonus of 25 cents per day, which brings the total bonus now paid up to $1.50 a day in addition to the regular wage.

The bonus system, or profit-sharing plan as adopted at Cobalt in 1917 calls for the payment of 25 cents per day as a bonus when silver averages at or over 60 cents an ounce for any one month. It further includes the payment of an additional 25 cents per day for each ten pounds above 60 cents an ounce, up to as high as $1 an ounce. Thus during the first five months of the year the men received a bonus of $1.25 a day, the price of silver having averaged about $1.01 for each of the first four months, and $1.07 in May.

TORONTO TEAMSTERS ON STRIKE.

On Tuesday some 400 teamsters went on strike in Toronto following the refusal of the employers to sign a new agreement with the men calling for improved conditions and an advance in wages.

The chief provisions of the new agreement are:

Drivers of heavy double teams to receive a minimum of $26 per week; single horse teamsters, $25; heavy truck drivers, three tons and over, $28 a week; under three tons, $26 a week, with double pay for Sundays and holidays. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of double time. Overtime to commence from the regular quitting time.

A working week of 44 hours for all teamsters to finish at 12 noon on Saturdays.

Should any member of the organization be suspended or expelled for good cause from the organization, the employers agree to discharge such person within thirty days after receiving due notice from the officials of the organization.

All men employed after signing this agreement shall at the expiration of one year's service be entitled to one week's holiday with pay.

No employe shall be asked to make any written or verbal contract that will in any way conflict with this agreement.

Should any controversy arise not provided for in the agreement, it shall be submitted to a committee of five for arbitration, two to be selected by the company, two by the union, and a fifth one by the four.

PORCUPINE MINERS TO HAVE C. OF L. REDUCED.

A development in the economic situation as affecting labor is that wherein the leading gold mines of the north, by concerted co-operation propose to reduce the cost of living of their employes to a point from 18 to 25 per cent. below that which has prevailed during the past few months.

In the Porcupine district the mine managers are doing everything in their power to reduce the cost of living by opening company stores. The Dome Mines has already reduced the cost of living of its employes some 18 per cent. below what it was. Hollinger is confident of being able to even beat this record and possibly bring about a reduction of close to 25 per cent. The plans outlined appear to offer a practical solution to the problem.

OTTAWA STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

SALIENT FEATURES.

Local No. 279, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, comprising some 600 members, are on strike and are firm in their demand for 60 cents an hour.

The Ottawa Street Railway Company have attempted a service, but so far have been unsuccessful and only a limited number of cars are running.

Following the suggestion of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council the Ottawa City Council through the Board of Control attempted a settlement, but the company refused to grant the men's demand.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen employed on the G. T. R. offered to mediate. The men accepted, but the company refused.

The general public have walked miles and miles and paid dollars and dollars to jitney drivers—with a smile. That smile betokened that Public Opinion is with the men—and backed by Public Opinion the men are bound to win.

VANCOUVER UNION WANTS TRADES COUNCIL'S CHARTER REVOKED.

Vancouver Local No. 348 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Machine Operators have petitioned the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the American Federation of Labor to revoke the charter of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. The Stage Employes also ask that new Central Labor Councils be formed in centres in Western Canada where the Trade Councils have adopted O.B.U. principles and declared sympathetic strikes.

WINNIPEG LABOR TO SEEK REPRESENTATION.

A definite plan has been launched by Winnipeg labor officials for elections to the various public offices. Campaign meetings in the interest of Labor candidates for civic election will be inaugurated immediately and continued right up to the date of elections in November. The plans took concrete shape at a meeting recently in the Labor Temple, when a resolution was passed providing for the commencement of "a continuous campaign with the object, firstly of electing a Labor majority to the City Council; secondly, of securing large representation in the Provincial House; and thirdly to elect working class representatives to the Dominion Parliament."

BRANDON STREET RY. STRIKE OVER.

Brandon's street railway strike is over. The men signed a new agreement with the city and after five weeks the cars are again running. By the new agreement the men win recognition of their union and all strikers were taken back without discrimination. By a clause inserted in the agreement the men will not participate in sympathetic strikes in the future.

Mr. Peter Baker, of the Civic Employes' Union headed the delegation which waited on the City Council and brought about a settlement of the five-weeks' strike.

"Sympathetic strikes are a thing of the past. You could not persuade any of our men to go out on another sympathetic strike at $5 a day," said Mr. Baker. He stated that the Civic Employes were quite willing that the clause for the non-participation in sympathetic strikes should be included in the agreement. His Worship, Mayor McDiarmid told Mr. Baker that the Council would be glad to see the Civic Employes organize, that the city had no objection whatever to the union, but what they did object to was to have that union affiliated with another union which could call them out on strike at a moment's notice, even suppose the civic employes themselves were against a strike. Mayor McDiarmid pointed out that further than assisting in every way for the formation of a Civic Employes' Union, the Council would suggest that a Conciliation Board, appointed by the Province, could sit and hear the grievances of the employes each year if so desired.

During the negotiations it was announced by the union's representatives that the Brandon Trades and Labor Council had broken away from the Brandon Trades and Labor Council.

VICTORIA LABOR BUREAU REPORT.

The Government Labor Bureau at Victoria, B. C., Saturday announced that although applications have been received for seamen and firemen, no men have yet been obtained through the bureau for strike-breaking purposes.

According to the regulations of the Labor Bureau, men applying for work that is available through a strike being on must be told that fact, and furthermore must be given a statement by both parties to the controversy explaining the two sides of the strike question. Complying with these regulations the bureau officials showed to the applicants for longshoring a statement from the longshoremen's union and also one from a stevedoring company. After reading these statements none of the applicants decided to go to work.

URGES RESPONSIBLE BODY TO TAKE OVER OTTAWA ST. RY.

Ottawa Trades' Council Gives Moral Support to Striking Street Railwaymen and Barbers—Continues Support to Machinists —Other Important Matters Dealt With.

"This Trades Council has no right to dictate to any of the fifty organizations comprising this body, as to the terms it may seek to make with the employers. The individual units exercise a home rule policy, and as best qualified to judge of the circumstances, are entitled to the support of this organization. Your executive is determined that the functions of this Council shall not be perverted, but at all times will recommend to give all possible aid towards the local unions securing what they decree as their rights by agreement.

"The situation as it appears to them is that the local Division of Street Railway Men has decided upon a certain standard; it is not our duty to consider cause of the situation or their manner of conducting the controversy; the difference is on and they are entitled to any support we are enabled to give them.

"We desire to place the association through your offices at the disposal of the street railway men, to be utilized in any manner they may deem fit towards bringing this unfortunate situation to a satisfactory conclusion.

"We again reiterate our regrets at the continuance of the public paying a penalty for which they are in no wise responsible, and recommend that continued efforts be made to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, with the further expression that the moral support of the trade unionists and public can be relied upon to secure the street railway men a just wage rate and fair conditions.

"That we further recommend that a responsible, fully qualified body, such as the City Council, Ontario Municipal and Railway Board or the Dominion Railway Commission at once take hold of the service with a view to an early resumption of this public service with a fair wage to employes guaranteed, with a financial investigation to follow."

The foregoing is the recommendation of the executive of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council with regard to the street railway strike, made at the last regular meeting on Friday last. The recommendation carried unanimously. Before the motion was put, Delegate J. V. McCaffrey, president of the Street Railway Employes' Union, gave a short summary of the events leading up to the strike and subsequent happenings.

He pointed out that his union had shown the Department of Labor that the awards made to the Hull Electric Railway had been so unfair that even the C. P. R., which owned the road, had granted the men two cents an hour more than the award of the conciliation board. And yet the department had allowed Mr. D'Arcy Scott to be chairman of the second board, with the same representative for the company.

"The department canvassed every prominent labor man in the city to represent the men, including President Tom Moore, of the Dominion Congress, who, to his everlasting credit, refused. They got a man named Rooney to represent us. I never met him, I know nothing of him, and I care nothing. It was 4 o'clock Monday when the board concluded hearing evidence, and our mass meeting was at midnight. All we wanted was a wage clause—the matter of working conditions we had settled—all we wanted was a sheet of paper with five words on it. Mr. Scott wanted ten days—well, we know he was getting $20 a day. I have been advertised as a fighter, but I was the only neutral in the affair until today, when I issued the statement published in the papers about the employment of returned soldiers.

"But I wish to go on record now and here as condemning the Minister of Labor or the Deputy Minister, for appointing Mr. D'Arcy Scott on the conciliation board. That famous Lemieux Act and the Department of Labor were instituted to prevent strikes—but they cause strikes and are used by the Government and the capitalist class as strike breaking institutions.

"Certain influences have been brought to bear on us to call off the strike until the city or the railway board has the goodness to settle. We have nothing moving. Everything is tied up—and it's going to remain tied up until we have a standard living wage, until we have enough to educate our children, clothe them, and feed them as they should be educated, clothed and fed, and not to bring them up as half of labor in this country is doing today—to populate and fill the penitentiaries, asylums and houses of prostitution."

Full details regarding the Journeymen Barbers' strike were given by Business Agent Aubray and President Joband of the Barbers' Union, and the council pledged its moral support.

Delegates were asked to remind [illegible] were still on strike and the moral and financial support of all local unions should continue if the men were to be victorious.

The executive drew the attention of the council to the fact that no labor man was represented on the recently appointed hospital comission, and this action was strongly condemned.

Two hundred copies of the Western Labor News were distributed, and a telegram was read announcing the success of the Toronto street railwaymen in securing their award.

The Industrial Relations Commission report will be dealt with at a later meeting, but, the executive announced, comment on the report will be of a laudatory nature.

The report of the Labor Day Committee was read by Delegate McDowell.

A telegram was received from Ald. J. F. McKinley, dated Winnipeg, June 19, to this effect. "It indeed makes me proud of the Labor leaders of Ottawa when I see how Labor has been used for furtherance of Bolshevism throughout our western cities. Ottawa Labor is setting an example to the whole of the Dominion."

Derisive laughter mingled with applause greeted a motion to have the telegram "framed."

Delegate Leckie, of the Painters' Union, reported that at the time of the painters' strike recently, Mr. E. R. Fisher had brought painters and decorators from Eaton's, Toronto, to work on his house, while he sent a letter to the local Painters' Union apologizing for his action. Delegate Leckie didn't think this action showed a desire to patronize Ottawa industry, as the painters' strike only lasted three days.

Delegate Kavanagh opened up the old question whether organized Labor should sanction the candidature of Labor delegates contesting public office when he introduced a resolution requesting the unions to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Independent Labor party in putting candidates in the field in the next municipal election.

In introducing the resolution Delegate Kavanagh remarked that he bitterly would regret if he was called upon at the next election to vote for Liberal or Conservative. "If," said the delegate, "they began by putting Labor men in the city government, they could go on with the Provincial and federal Governments. Labor representation was the solution of Labor's troubles—strikes brought wages up but the high cost of living went up either immediately after, or even immediately before." He called for a conference of the heads of the different locals, an idea which was finally approved by the council, without being taken up definitely.

Delegate McCaffery expressed himself as violently opposed to political organization of the Trades and Labor Council—a move which had been disapproved by President Tom Moore, of the Dominion organization. He said that a political organization already existed—the Independent Labor Party—and that the issues of economic welfare and of politics could not be dealt with by the allied trades, which existed purely for the material benefit of its members.

In a cogent speech replete with happy allusions and biblical quotations, Delegate Cameron said that the worker would never accomplish his economic salvation until he accomplished his political salvation. Working class representation was needed in the House of Commons, but it required organization and education to overcome the inertia of the workers. Incidentally, he told of the solid work being done by the Housing Commission in order to help the workers.

Delegate Leckie emphatically declared that the political field could not be separated from the economic field. The capitalists with power controlled the political power, and exploited the workers. Labor was a commodity like butter. Until political action was taken, the worker would never be better off.

Delegate McDowell, of the Independent Labor Party, pointed out that while that body was the established political organization of labor in Ottawa, it looked to local unions for support and suggestions.

Delegate Williams defined political action, which he advocated for labor as "the weapon by which the capitalist class subject labor in a damnable servility."

"And then," he said, "they wave that glorious old flag in front of you, and you forget your misery and vote for your master once more." Had labor been organized politically it was pointed out, they would have had a fair arbitration board and award in the street railway strike, and would not have had to use their economic power to tie up traffic.

Organizer John Henley, who is at present organizing the culinary workers of Ottawa, told of conditions in that trade in Ottawa and progress being made in the organization work. He paid a high tribute to the Minister of Labor and the Department of Labor, who at all times have been willing to co-operate in the work.

VANCOUVER FIRM WILL NOT RECOGNIZE O. B. U.

Participants in the recent sympathetic strike at Vancouver who applied for their old jobs at the Coughlan Ship Yards on Saturday, were required to show their union cards, and that all bearing membership receipts from the One Big Union were refused employment.

DECISIONS REACHED BY C. L. COMMITTEE

In the report of the special committee on the cost of living, presented to the House of Commons on Saturday, the following statements were made:—

That the margin between the actual cost of production and what the consumer pays for [illegible] row, in the main. (The committee did not presume to say there were no cases of undue inflation.)

That no material reductions in prices can be expected, except by increasing the volume or by lowering the cost of distribution.

That fixing the price of farm products or placing an embargo on their export would "result in most disastrous effects."

That the present price of wheat is a notable factor in the high cost of living.

That the abattoirs, packing houses and milling concerns have been making lots of money in the aggregate through the efficiency of their methods.

That the present price levels are not fixed. There will be changes, but whether up or down the committee cannot say.

That the solution of the whole problem lies in the willingness of the Canadian people to seize and make use of the splendid opportunities before them.