

## Trades and Labor Coastal Bulletin

On September 1918, an Order-in-Council was passed making it illegal to hold meetings of any kind, or to publish any newspaper, or to disseminate any literature, or to hold any strike, or to do any act which might be construed as an attempt to obstruct the war effort. This Order-in-Council was passed in the name of the King, and it was signed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Borden. It was a very sweeping and arbitrary measure, and it was widely regarded as a violation of the principles of democracy and of the rights of free speech and of free assembly. It was also regarded as a violation of the principles of the Canadian Bill of Rights, which were contained in the British North America Act of 1867. The Order-in-Council was passed in the name of the King, and it was signed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Borden. It was a very sweeping and arbitrary measure, and it was widely regarded as a violation of the principles of democracy and of the rights of free speech and of free assembly. It was also regarded as a violation of the principles of the Canadian Bill of Rights, which were contained in the British North America Act of 1867.

fall upon the representatives of the Congress. Mr. T. A. resident Toronto Typographer, and Secretary of the International Typographical Union, was appointed Assistant Director of the Department of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Commission. In this connection he now occupied the whole of his time.

Many Private Employment Agencies still exist, and much stronger agitation will be needed before the several Provincial Legislatures take action to entirely close these agencies, in accordance with Quebec Convention Resolution. The Government has made arrangements with the railway companies to send to out-of-town points shall receive special rates on the railroad, where the fare is in excess of \$4.00—the rate for ordinary travel until the fare reaches \$4.00—decreasing in amount until the rate has reached 1 cent per mile, which is the rate for short distances from 134 to 400 miles, the ticket will be \$4.00, and for all in excess of that 1 cent per mile. This applies only to the rate for ordinary travel from Government-Owned Employment Agencies.

In harmony with the demands placed before the Government at the Annual Interview in November, 1918, the following legislation is being closely watched, and where possible and necessary, amendments secured to meet with the declarations of our membership. A Bill making provision for compensation to Federal Employees by the Federal Government depositing funds, with Provincial Compensation Boards, thus avoiding delay in payment to the injured worker, has been passed this session. Bill creating a Federal Health Department which will take into account the many resolutions passed at our Congress, relative to insurance, Old Age Pensions, and other matters, has passed the House of Commons and is now before the Senate and is closely carried by the Government. Protection, through registration of the Union Labels and Shop Cards, to be secured, by a Bill which the Government have promised to bring down, but have not yet introduced. A Bill, restricting the immediate use of the Dominion of a large number of Trades Councils through the Dominion, amendments making stringent provisions for the protection of life and property, through Fire Insurance legislation, have been passed and are now law.

On the 14th of December, 1918, an Order-in-Council No. 2354, was passed providing for approximately twenty-five millions to be lent through the Provincial Government for the purpose of building homes. Representations were made to the Acting Premier and Minister of Finance, and other members of the Government, that the money should be placed directly in the hands of the workers by the Federal Government through chartered banks, so that immediate use could be made of it by assisting to alleviate unemployment during the early Spring. No cognizance was taken of this suggestion, and the money is not yet in use and much unemployment that would otherwise have been avoided still exists in the country. The return of business has been short of homes in practically all the large centres which has resulted in increases in rent to the worker.

On the 14th of January, Order-in-Council No. 43 was passed, providing that the return of business registered out between November 15th, 1917, and November 15th, 1918, shall have the right of return to Canada, and that six months after proclamation that war no longer exists.

## WELDING THEM TOGETHER.



## FROM COAST TO COAST

### FAIRVILLE, N. B., PULP, PAPER AND SULPHITE LOCAL.

At a meeting at Fairville, N.B., of the Pulp, Paper and Sulphite Workers' Union, it was decided to accept the terms offered by the Nashwaak Pulp Co., and go back to work this week. The company agreed to the eight-hour system, provided there is more efficient water supply. The company's offer, accepted, was: "Two-four men, formerly working 11 and 13 hours, to be placed on three-four basis of eight hours each (7 a.m. to 3 p.m. to 11 p.m., 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.). Same rate of wages per hour as applied on November 30, 1918, plus 10 per cent. No extra pay for overtime. Day men working nine hours will be paid at the same rate per hour as on November 30, 1918, for nine hours work, and time off for the night shift. Overtime work performed on Sunday and holidays."

### MONTREAL STRIKE SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

Unionists working for the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company had their strike satisfactorily settled. They have obtained recognition of the union, the eight-hour day and a committee, was appointed to meet a committee of the company to adjust working hours and wages, etc.

### LONDON, ONT., BAKERY WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Bakery and confectionery workers of London, have been drawn into the net of the international organization. One application for office work was received from a woman, one was placed as a housekeeper, and four vacancies for weavers were filled.

### MONTREAL WINDOW CLEANERS ORGANIZE.

One of the latest additions to the organized rank in the metropolis is a local of Window Cleaners No. 1584. A. P. of L. The Window Cleaners' Protective Union is the full name of the union, and the body is one of the most important in its own way in the industrial fabric. The president is Mr. S. Jusienko, and secretary, D. Kurica.

### KINGSTON FAVOR RETURNED MEN FOR JOB.

The Civic Health Committee of Kingston had it all arranged to place ex-Aid William Carson in the position of sanitary and garbage inspector, made vacant by the resignation of Nicholas Timmerman, but the appointment was blocked by some of the Aldermen who wanted returned soldier to get the position. The matter has been sent back to the committee for another report.

### EDMONTON SCHOOL TEACHERS WITHHOLD AFFILIATION.

Edmonton Trades Council official organ, the Free Press, states that the Public School Teachers' Alliance has under consideration affiliation with the Trades Council. This would probably have been effected by now had the Calgary Labor Conference attended to the business for which it was called and refrained from showing Bolshevik tendencies. Immediately after reading reports of the Calgary Conference, the teachers called a halt pending such time as the attitude of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council and Edmonton organized labor generally is determined. Now that the Trades and Labor Council and Edmonton organized labor generally is determined, the teachers will affiliate shortly. High school teachers by a narrow vote have already decided to affiliate.

### TORONTO'S ELECTRICAL WORKERS TO DEMAND HIGH RATES.

From an unquestioned source the Canadian Labor Press learns that within a few days the members of Local No. 353, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will request a wage increase of the Toronto electrical contractors from 47 1/2 cents to 55 cents per hour. It is exceptionally good in the Queen City, and the journeymen are optimistic regarding securing an amicable adjustment. Toronto's electricians are practically 100 per cent organized.

### HULL, P. Q., FIRM GIVES 8 HOUR DAY.

The employees of the E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, P.Q., received word from April 21, the plant will adopt eight hour shifts. It will affect a large number of men and women in the plant, some of whom have been working 10 hours and others have been working 12.

### INTERNATIONAL FIRE FIGHTERS WARNING.

"The Fire Bug" the bulletin of the International Fire Fighters, issues the following warning: "The officers of each Local will carefully note all circulars relative to the movement of 'One Big Union' because of this movement to destroy your good Local, formed for the good of your own craft."

### HALIFAX GRANITE CUTTERS STRIKE.

Fourteen men in the employ of the firm of Thomson and Theakston, as stone cutters, and work on the Cook building, at Halifax, which recently changed hands and is being remodelled, have gone on strike, the men wanting \$4 a day, and a day of 8 hours. The men are the only ones in the city affected, and are members of the International. The stone cutters have no organization locally.

### NOVA SCOTIA MINERS JOIN INTERNATIONAL.

The organization of the miners of Nova Scotia as a district of the United Mine Workers of America will commence on June first, according to an announcement by J. B. MacLellan, secretary of the A. M. W. On that date the A. M. W. goes out of existence and the election of officers and other business of the A. M. W. will be arranged for. The amalgamation of the A. M. W. and the U. M. W. was decided upon by the miners of this province a year or more ago, and the consent of the operators was obtained at the joint meeting held in February.

## Labor Official's Letter To Railway Carmen

Mr. Frank McKenna, official of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, through the Journal, gives the following letter to the Canadian membership: North Vancouver, B.C.

To the Officers and Members Within the Dominion. Brothers Greeting—We are passing through the aftermath of the war. Privation and want stalk gaunt throughout a large portion of Europe, and work there are being done that they never thought before, in an effort to break the yoke that held them in varying forms of bondage, and in the further effort to provide themselves with the immediate necessities of life. Men and women who are really alive to their true condition are determined that never again will humanity be outraged. It has in the past, and are further determined that those conditions which make internecine war possible shall cease to exist. This mighty European movement is reflected on this side of the Atlantic in varying ways. Men differ with each other as to the methods to be adopted in order that we may not be numbered among the slackers of the earth.

In the city of Calgary Alta., a convention was recently held at which we decided that it was proper and the time opportune for the organized workers to cancel their affiliation with international bodies and to form a new union. One of our big unions, in the hope that we shall be able to control industry and perform our part in an international revolutionary movement.

Hysterics we can expect in days like these, in the body politic as well as in the body physical. Such conditions arising from the trying times we have been passing through. Since the dawn of time nothing yet has proven perfect. Hence there are none who would foolishly claim that the American Labor movement of our times is without fault. For a hundred years or more the workers on this continent have known and recognized labor organizations of various kinds, and at times men have tried to speed things up, by crowding the toilers into one common body, with at the best a doubtful success. Our such efforts the American Federation of Labor grew into being, which in turn was divided into industrial departments. Many students of the labor movement are of the opinion that the time is not far distant when such departments will become the only labor organizations recognized by the State. They feel that in old prejudices which are a large measure responsible for the ultimate failure of such bodies as the Knights of Labor are gradually dying away and a new era is opening because of the educational influence of the said departments. We may depend upon it that the military spirit of the past is being learned by the workers, and during the past four or five years, as have the few enlightened leaders in the Canadian West, and that as a result of the war, it will be kept abreast of the times.

Much has been said about the international forbidding strikes. If after the States, such action was approved by the majority of the membership, else how comes it that the membership of these bodies was increased by hundreds of thousands during the war period and, for that matter, is still being increased? In this country the Railway Department never refuses their sanction to a strike. On one historic occasion the Department temporarily withheld strike sanction, pending the publication of a certain award. This award when made known a few days later proved acceptable to the majority of the men concerned. Thus it was proved that the Department instances on the exercise of a little more patience was well grounded. In spite of what may have been said in the Calgary gathering about the so-called gas house of the country; in other words, the Legislative chambers of the Provinces and Dominion, the fact is self-evident that if the workers will man such institutions with their own representatives, they can sympathize the profiteers and their friends just as ably as the worker may have been apathetic as well as ignorant.

Keep these few facts well in mind, and remember that before discarding anything of proven value for something of a doubtful quality, it is well to give your full reasoning power to bear on any issue that may be involved. Don't let impassioned speech war—do your own thinking and speaking for yourself. Think your own thoughts, and over the results may be, you cannot go far astray.

The H. R. C. of A. needs no apologies in the form of organization has been of an industrial character for thirty years or more, demonstrating by its success in protecting those who for many years have been regarded as the "outsiders" and "outsiders" of the industry, the great possibilities for good that lay in a greater field of federation, a field that today contains well nigh the whole of the economic and clerical workers on the railroads of the North American Continent, numbering all told, with three-quarters of a million men and women. An old adage says that "the proof of the pudding lies in the eating thereof." Hence let the Division and Department successes of the past twelve months be your guide as to their usefulness and utility in the future.

Take the big and broad view. Keep within your vision the fact being waged by the millions on the Continent on which we live; the millions who are past and parcel of the F. of L. Take your part therein, rendering your aid in the great struggle for working class liberation. Avoid sectional movements. Present a solid front to any who would disrupt you, especially to any such movement as the "One Big Union," which was conceived in the minds of an overambitious and egotistical minority, who grumbled because they could not have their own way during the last Trades and Labor Congress convention. Such sectionalism is the sure way of losing what gains we have made, and should be spurned, lest in a little while we be compelled to start all over again, as our fathers began in an earlier day.

As for workers in many other industries, the way is open by which they can line up along department lines, with one Trades Council providing a means by which all can aid all in their legitimate field, until such time as an awakened proletariat in the legislative halls of the country.

## Co-Operative Spirit to Reconstruction is Evident

Throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion daily evidence is being shown that former strong selfish tendencies between the two vitals of our welfare labor and capital is being rapidly eradicated. To the organized worker is credited the initiative in the thoughts and actions to banish ill. Away down by the eastern sea, a few days ago Congress vice-president, Robert Baxter and J. E. MacLellan, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the A. M. W. of Nova Scotia were in Springfield conferring with miners there in regard to the miners taking over and operating the Fenwick Coal Mine in Cumberland County, co-operatively, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, and every province is furnishing similar evidence. Within the past few days, more than fifty contractors and dealers in supplies met at Ottawa and organized as a branch of the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and the main question outlined in the meeting, which were unanimously endorsed were in favor of co-operation among the contracting fraternity, the standard form of contract, and proposals to stimulate building as the vital reconstruction problem throughout the Dominion. Preliminary steps were taken by the contractors to cope with any trouble that may arise with the building unions by coming together in the latter \$150.00 and \$155.00 was agreed upon. In the case of the low scheduled rates, not much trouble was experienced in reaching a solution.

Peterboro Machinists Make Presentation. A. M. Murray was presented with a club bag on the occasion of his leaving for Scotland, by the members of the Machinists' Union of Peterboro at meeting held in the Trades and Labor Hall. Mr. Fred Smith presented the gift to A. M. Murray, and Mr. Peter Murray, president of the union, spoke of the sterling qualities of A. M. Murray, a man whom he had known for the last 30 years.

## ONTARIO CARPENTERS ORGANIZER REPORTS MUCH PROGRESS.

Organizer James March of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has been busy engaged placing new locals in the Ontario, the last of these being at Perth, where this branch is organized for the first time. Visiting in Ottawa on departmental and other business, he stated that the four furniture factories at Stratford have signed up agreements with his organization. The firms affected are the Crown Furniture, The Canadian Office and School, Pease's Furniture Company, and the Canadian Buffalo Sled. Under the terms of the agreement, which is retroactive to April 1st, the furniture and woodworkers, only recently organized, secure a 10 per cent. increase in wages, and reduction in hours of labor to 8 1/2 per week. The firms have also signed their willingness to negotiate during the month of September for a readjustment of conditions dating from October 1st.