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## The League of Nations Must Be Universal

### NEW IDEA FINANCE NEEDED FOR SAFETY

T. A. Crerar Says No Fairy Godmother To Pay Our Debts.

"If we continue adding close upon one hundred million dollars every year to the already large national debt, this country will be headed for national bankruptcy. That expenditure, in my opinion, must cease," was the warning note sounded by Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P., when addressing the members of the Canadian Club at the noon luncheon today.

"What we need is a new conception of public finance," the former leader of the Progressive Party declared, during the course of his speech. "Too many people have the notion that the country's finances are secured by a sort of fairy godmother—that there is a big reservoir some place and we can get anything we want in the way of public works, and the money will come from somewhere. Do not think I am a pessimist. I have unbounded faith in the resources of this great Dominion, but the country needs a stocktaking, and we must sit down and see how we can best develop these assets."

### FIRE SUFFERERS NEED MUCH HELP

Between \$600,000 and \$700,000 will be needed in the north country to help the people who suffered in the recent conflagration, through the winter, said Mr. Cecil Bethune, who in his capacity as first vice president of the Ottawa Board of Trade, was one of the party which has just returned from visiting the devastated area.

"In conference with the Central Relief Committee at Hallsbury," said Mr. Bethune, "we offered a suggestion as to how this money should be raised, which, I think, will be adopted. It was decided to have a survey made of the different municipalities all over the province of Ontario, when a rate per capita will be struck, based on the assessment, and the municipalities will be asked to voluntarily subscribe the amount named. Those municipalities which have already subscribed will deduct the amounts from the proposed levy. The delegates were unanimous in the opinion that there should not be any voluntary subscription campaign, tag days, etc. If our suggestion is followed, sufficient money can be raised—if all the municipalities respond—to tide the fire sufferers over the winter. We found a splendid spirit of optimism amongst those so cruelly visited by the fire; they do not want charity, but merely temporary assistance until they can get going again."

### THINK IT OVER MONEY TALKS

There has been much written and a great deal more preached about the value of the union label, card and button to the workers. But all the writing and all the preaching will accomplish very little until concerted action is displayed by every member of Organized Labor when spending money.

The sale of union labelled goods will never exceed that of non-union products until we, the organized workers, stop buying non-union products. Unless we make our own products popular they will never be popular. Belief in our own products will create belief in the buying public.

Remember you are boosting your own labor and that of your fellow trade unionists. Get this thought clearly in your mind and then talk the products of Organized Labor up and not down.

We should feel ashamed whenever we spend money for the products of those who are opposed to us. Each time you fail to patronize union labor is a loss to us and a gain for those opposed to us. Of course, this is a great disadvantage to us. If you have made that mistake in the past, realize that you will never be placed at a disadvantage by your own thoughtless action.

You will find that many of the buying public will change from non-union to union products when you set them the example. Most people like to help those who know enough to help themselves.

Remind yourself and those dependent upon you that if your employer should show a preference for the services of those not organized, your power of purchase would be curtailed. Give your fellow trade unionists a square deal by purchasing the products of his labor, so that his power of purchase will not be curtailed, and in turn will be in a position to purchase the products of your labor.

You know the old saying "Money Talks." Think it over. Let all the union earned money talk in the future and ask for the union label, card and button.

### REAL RULERS OF AMERICAN PEOPLE

In a recent public speech, Mr. William P. Clark, president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, took the courts to task for their antagonistic attitude toward labor unions. He pointed out the dangers, wastes and some of the injustice of the injunction. Speaking of the Supreme Court of the United States he said:

"Today, friends, the actual rulers of the American people are the judges who compose the Supreme Court of the United States.

The law is what they say it is and not what the people through Congress enact. The Constitution of the United States is what they say it is and not what those nine men say it should be.

Five of these men are actually our supreme rulers, for by a bare majority the court has overridden the will of the people as declared by their representatives in Congress, and has construed the Constitution to mean whatever suited their peculiar economic and political views.

The nine lawyers who constitute the Supreme Court are placed in positions of power for life, not by the votes of the people, but by presidential appointment. Ex-President Taft was made chief justice by President Harding.

This man was invested with the enormous power and influence of chief justice of the supreme court by presidential appointment who had been repudiated by the voters of the United States when he sought re-election to the position of president."

### CANADIAN WOMEN TO PREVENT FIRE

An earnest appeal is made to women to help in the fight against fire. It may occur to many women to ask, "What have we to do with such things as the burning of property and the payment of insurance money?" The facts in themselves provide an all-sufficient answer to this enquiry. The forty-five million dollars worth of property destroyed by fire last year, the sixty million dollars paid to insurance companies for indemnity, the twenty million dollars of taxation levied to support fire extinguishing agencies is collected through commercial channels and constitutes part of the price paid by the women of Canada for shelter, food and clothing. In addition, the destruction of industrial and mercantile buildings extensively affects upon women the burden of unemployment. It is estimated that more than 120,000 workers found themselves temporarily or permanently "out of a job" as the result of fires in industrial plants in the year 1921. Homes were broken up owing to men being under the necessity of moving to other localities to secure employment, the savings of years were dissipated and women and little children by hundreds suffered in the process.

Important to women's welfare as the prevention of fires in places of employment may be, the fact that almost seventy per cent. of all fires occurs in dwellings more vitally touches women's responsibility. The home, and everything within it, is generally considered to be peculiarly subject to some woman's dictates and desires. Certainly she can do more in correcting the things that are wrong in the home than can any one else, and her influence radiates far beyond her own hearth stone. By teaching her own children the elementary lessons of carelessness in respect to fire and by advocating the carrying on of a similar form of educational work in the public schools, other parents who have never given the subject a thought may be awakened to the danger and the need. In fire prevention as in many other matters affecting the public welfare, the children in our homes present the most promising channel through which to accomplish worthwhile reforms.

### WHEAT CROP BEST YET KNOWN IN SASK.

Report Says Grain Has Been Marketed Without Delay.

Saskatchewan has produced this year the largest wheat crop in her history, despite the drought which affected the district west of Saskatoon, says the crop report issued by the bureau of statistics. All grains have been of excellent quality, the bulk of the wheat grading number 1 northern.

The grain has been marketed rapidly, the report says. No great shortage of cars is reported, except at a few outlying points. Fall plowing shows an increase over last year. Livestock is in the best of condition, and there is plenty of feed on hand. Large shipments of cattle are reported, farmers being obliged to sell to meet their obligations.

Potato and root crops have produced abundantly, according to the report, and the quality is good. Corn is now becoming one of the staple grains, although a few years ago, its growth in this province was considered impracticable.

### WHERE RADICALISM RECEIVES SUPPORT

Radicalism amongst labor receives its strongest support when labor is unduly oppressed and refused proper remedy of just grievances. This was tersely expressed by President Tom Moore at the conclusion of the Montreal convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada when he declared, in answer to a query by the press, that it was the rebels amongst the employers and manufacturers who were keeping the labor movement supplied with too many radicals. In a Labor Day speech the president of the American Federation of Labor also made a similar declaration when he said: "High finance and big business are making radicalism more radical."

These sentiments were never more amply illustrated than at the time efforts were being made to break the strike of the railway shovemen of the United States by the use of injunctions, denying men, by that method, what has for years been recognized as ordinary legal trade union activities. It is not by the reaction of method of force or the usurpation of authority that industrial peace can be brought about either in the United States or any other country. If the growth of extreme radicalism, Red communism and similar views are to be checked it will need the co-operation of all right thinking employers, coupled with the exercise of tolerance for those engaged in the struggle against poverty, and for better conditions, in order that proof may be furnished that through the method of negotiation and conciliation—which is the policy of the established trade union movement—and by evolutionary efforts, will the desired object of a higher standard of living and a better citizenship be accomplished.—Canadian Congress Journal.

### NEGROES ASK THAT WHITES GIVE HELP

To Protect Them From Lynchings and Floggings.

Two hundred negroes and fifty white farmers of Oconee county held a mass meeting, according to reports published at Athens, Ga., after notices were posted on several negro churches and lodge rooms Sunday warning the negroes, to leave before the end of the year.

The negroes at the meeting adopted a resolution declaring confidence in the law abiding white citizens of our county, "and further that we will not be driven from among the white people whom we know to be our friends without first giving them an opportunity of protecting us."

Oconee county has been thrown into tumult on various occasions during the last year. State officers' attention has been called to the numerous cases of night riding by masked men in which reports say negroes were taken from their homes and flogged. The county grand jury recently returned indictments against white persons after the lynching of three negroes. No convictions were obtained.

### EDITOR OF 'AXE' IN SPOTLIGHT YET

John H. Roberts still occupies the centre of the stage in Quebec. He was the dominant figure in both the lower and upper houses this afternoon. The legislative assembly after a short session, adjourned to allow the members to assist at the debate in the legislative council on the suggested new legislation to send the editor of "The Axe" to jail on a charge of violating the honor and dignity of the assembly. The bill, which was given a second reading by the legislative council and will still be the subject of a further discussion tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock, was unanimously adopted by the assembly after Mr. Roberts had been found guilty of a serious breach of the privileges of the legislature.

When the assembly met this afternoon, Brigadier-General Smart, member for Westmont, presented a petition to allow Roberts to appear "on parole" before the Royal Commission which is investigating all the circumstances surrounding the murder of Blanche Garsen. Brigadier-General Smart in presenting the petition, explained his position in the following words:

"Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition addressed to the members of this house from Mr. John H. Roberts, now a prisoner in charge of the sergeant-at-arms, under an order of this house, asking that he be paroled during the sitting of the Royal Commission.

"In presenting this petition, I wish to make my position perfectly clear. I arrived in Quebec only last evening and this morning I learned that an article had appeared in a certain local newspaper to the effect that I was to present a petition from Mr. Roberts today, and when asked concerning the matter, I stated that I knew nothing whatever of the matter, which was perfectly true.

"On arrival at the house this morning I found the petition awaiting me with a request from Mr. Rivard, one of Mr. Roberts' counsel, that I present it to the House.

"I feel that I would be lacking in my public duty if I refused to comply with Mr. Rivard's request, because it is only through the medium of a member that petitions can be presented.

"I express as opinion whatever on the subject of the request made by Mr. Roberts. It is addressed to the Honorable House and I content myself with submitting it for their action as the House may see fit to take in connection with it."

### BRITISH WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION ACT

By the Expiring Laws Act of August last the Workman's Compensation (War Addition) Acts of 1917 and 1919, granting a maximum payment of 25s. per week in cases of total incapacity, will be continued until December 31, 1923. It is well known that under the Act of 1906, 20s. per week was laid down as the maximum compensation in case of total incapacity. In 1917, owing to changed conditions, a War Addition Act was introduced increasing the amount payable to 25s. per week. Again, under a second War Addition Act, in 1919, the maximum amount of compensation for total disablement was extended to 35s. A departmental committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Holman Gregory, K. C., M.P., was appointed by the Home Secretary in May, 1919, to inquire into the system of compensation for injuries to workmen. The committee's report, issued in July, 1920, recommended amongst other things, that for total incapacity there should be paid weekly compensation equal to two thirds of the injured workman's average weekly earnings, such weekly payment not to exceed 60s. As it has not been feasible to carry out the Holman Gregory report, the Labor party, in May last, demanded amending legislation of the principal Act. A committee was thereupon set up to consider provincial draft proposals put forward by the Home Office as a basis of discussion. The workers' representative, however, contended that full wages should be granted, and that a minimum, as well as a maximum, payment should be provided during incapacity. In the circumstances the committee has been unable to arrive at any definite agreement on the matter, and the subject has been submitted to both sides.

### WATCH YOUR WAD FOR BOGUS NOTES

Clever Forgeries of American \$5 and \$10 Bills Are Common in Montreal.

Montreal retailers, express companies and even banks are being victimized by what are claimed to be the cleverest forgeries of American \$5 and \$10 notes that have been used to defraud the unwary.

It is the practice of these distributors of forged bills to bury them in packages of genuine notes, making it almost impossible for tellers counting the money to "spot" the fake currency. One teller in a local bank passed one ten dollar bill and four fives in a single day. He was, therefore, liable for \$30, but he appealed to the president, who solved his dilemma by endeavoring, while counting a bundle of bills in which were the forgeries, to recognize them as such. He was unable to pick one correctly, so the teller's money was refunded.

### UNITED FARMERS WANT CREDIT PROBE

Western Men Also Want to Amend Bank Act.

Demand that the Federal Parliament at the next session institute a searching public inquiry into the basis, function and control of the financial credit system, and the relation of credit to production, were embodied in a resolution unanimously endorsed at the convention of east and west Calgary United Farmers of Alberta in Calgary.

The resolution further asked that whatever amendments were made to the Canada Bank Act, the act should be left open for further revision, as it was pointed out the bankers had engaged the most competent legal talent to present their views on the subject. That the inquiry proposed be held publicly was another demand.

"The plank of democracy is bearing the fruit of autocracy," said President H. W. Wood, in an address to the delegates. "You have democratic machinery at the bottom with autocratic tendencies at the top," he continued. "The result is a conflict in the U.F.A. movement, for you claim the inalienable right to carry on your own democracy while your elected representatives at the top are forming political machinery.

"This is formed a political party in the old sense, with all its accruing evils. It will be impossible for this to function and inevitably division means failure. This I believe is the crux of the whole situation upon which your whole organization depends.

"Are we going to stand on the rock foundation of organized democracy?" he asked, amid applause.

### A QUEEN'S STUDENT IS YEAR'S "RHODES" MAN

Calgary Provides Under Grad For English University.

A. D. Winceps, of Queen's, final year in arts, has been awarded a Rhodes scholarship which carries with it three years' training in English literature. The successful student's home is in Calgary, and during his course at Queen's University, he has specialized in classics. He is president of the university debating society. There were a number of applications for the award and the fact that it was given to Mr. Winceps is a great honor to Queen's.

Don't be a "take it or leave it" trade unionist. Refuse to take it if it does not bear the union label.

### ITS CHIEF HANDICAP IS THAT IT DOES NOT INCLUDE ALL COUNTRIES

So, considering the difficulties, it does not seem to me that the League has done so very badly in the two and a half years of its life. The League's great handicap is that it is not universal. Fifty nations belong to it now: Ten nations do not! and among the ten nations, unfortunately, the United States, Germany and Russia are outside. As far as the United States are concerned, I think I can say here that indications are that the United States are today showing a more friendly spirit toward the League of Nations than that which prevailed two or three years ago. I do not say by that that there is any evidence that the United States are going to ask for admission to the League; not at all; but what I do say is this, that as we tackle these questions one by one we always invite the United States to co-operate in the solution of the particular problem, and now and again they are beginning to help us in dealing with some of these problems, and when they are willing to help us with individual problems we may have reason to hope that the day may come when they will be willing to help us with all.

As to Germany.—Germany already co-operates to a very large extent with the League. Germany is an active member of the International Labor Office, and pays her full share as such. We had Germany's co-operation at Barcelona, at Brussels, and at Warsaw. In fact we had Soviet Russia's co-operation at Warsaw. So we made one step at least in that direction. And, as I told you in the early part of the evening, we had German co-operation when Germany and Poles agreed together over the Upper Silesia question. I think that when Germany asks to join the League she will be admitted. I believe that that is the next forward step. I hope it may be accomplished before the present year ends. Whether it will or not, I cannot say, but certainly that is the line indicated now toward universality: first, Germany; Russia when she can come; the United States when she will. And when the League is universal, then I think we shall come into the fullness of our opportunity and, having had many a hard experience, will probably have the wisdom to deal with the greater problems that then will be ours to solve.

### CANADIAN EXPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Half of Extra \$22,000,000 Went To United Kingdom.

An increase of \$22,723,665 in the total value of Canadian produce exported during the month of October, as compared with October, 1921, is shown by the statement issued last evening by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports of Canadian produce last month were to the total value of \$102,675,347, as compared with \$79,941,682 in October, 1921, and \$129,348,220 in October, 1920. Exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom last month were to the value of \$50,585,681, to the United States, \$32,878,533, and to other countries, \$19,211,132.

The total value of foreign goods imported into Canada also showed an increase last month over October a year ago. Imports for October, 1922 were to the value of \$66,875,201, as compared with \$59,518,248 in October, 1921, an increase of \$7,356,953. Imports from the United States greatly exceeded in value those of other countries, totalling \$42,954,905. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at \$13,108,657, and from other countries \$10,812,539.

Exports of foreign produce from Canada during October last were to the value of \$1,229,706, as compared with \$1,314,471 in October, 1921.

### CO-ORDINATION OF CHILD LABOR LAWS

With Special Emphasis on the Present Status of Child Labor Legislation in Canada, in Comparison with the Terms of the Draft Convention of the International Labor Conference.

By J. A. P. HAYDON.

The Treaty of Versailles contains, as is well known, a Labor Chapter. This Chapter has been referred to by one Canadian statesman as Labor's Magna Charta, but up to the present the high ideals upon which it was founded are not effective in Canada, although I am optimistic enough to believe that in our own day and generation these high ideals—complete social justice and humane conditions of labor—will prevail. The way may be long, the road rough and the task almost insurmountable, but never shall the bugle sound the retreat. We are on the march toward the goal to which we have set our faces and we shall not be content until we have reached the high uplands which will bring a new life and a new day for the great tolling masses.

The Labor Chapter wherein is recorded these high ideals, outlines what is considered essential in their establishment and declares in the preamble: "Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; "And whereas conditions of labor, exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures; "Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries; "The High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity, as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following: "To bring effect to these, international co-ordinated action is necessary and the Treaty of Versailles established an International Labor Organization which holds annual conferences where co-ordinated action is agreed upon, subject to ratification by the various countries represented therein. Furthermore, Part 23 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, declares:—"Members of the League will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children both in their own countries, and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations."

This makes it imperative on the part of Canada to take action to bring into effect complete social justice and humane conditions of labor, within the confines of this Dominion, without regard to progress in other countries.

Canada co-ordinated action between the Canadian Government and the various Provincial Governments is essential.

Canada has, from time to time, attempted co-ordinated action and some progress has been recorded.

Shortly after the conclusion of the world war the Canadian Government established a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations. This Commission which was presided over by Chief Justice Mathers, sat in most of the industrial centres of Canada, heard many witnesses and made a thorough investigation of industrial relations as they existed in Canada. In the majority report this Commission recommended:—"The enactment of any legislation necessary to give effect to our recommendations is not within the competence of the Parliament of Canada, we suggest that in order, if possible, to secure concerted action on the part of the different Provincial Legisla-

### CO-ORDINATION OF CHILD LABOR LAWS

tures, a conference should be held in the near future in the City of Ottawa. To this conference we suggest that the Premiers, or other members of the Governments of each Province, together with representative Labor men and representative employers, be invited for the purpose of considering the whole question, and, if possible, arriving at an unanimous decision. We believe it is in the interest of harmony that concerted action along this line should be taken and we know of no better means of bringing about unanimity. At such conference the question of unifying and co-ordinating the existing legislation bearing on the relations between employer and employees, now in force in the several Provinces and in the Dominion, might be carefully considered and reviewed."

The National Industrial Conference was subsequently held and many matters discussed. One of the recommendations provided for the calling together, by the federal government, of a Dominion-Provincial Conference on the Unification of the Labor Laws. This conference was also held and a number of recommendations were adopted which would tend towards the co-ordination of existing legislation so that there would be some equality in the various provinces. One of the matters discussed at this conference has a distinct and important bearing on the subject of child welfare, namely, workmen's compensation.

Three of the Provinces, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan have, at present, no compensation legislation based on compulsory state insurance. All of the other provinces have modern Workmen's Compensation Laws.

Many injustices and inequalities result from the lack of co-ordination in the matter of Workmen's Compensation legislation. Let us take one concrete incident. J. B. Booth, Limited, operates the largest industry in the City of Ottawa. The capital is a border city, and we find that many of the employes of the J. B. Booth Company are residents of the Province of Quebec. The Booth Company, as we have previously stated, operate in the Province of Ontario and are compelled under the law to pay certain specified sums of money into the State Accident Fund of that Province. However, should one of the employes of this firm, resident of the Province of Quebec, whilst at his work in the Province of Ontario, be killed, the widow and children under the law do not receive the compensation they would receive had they been residing in the Province of Ontario at the time of the death of the bread winner. With co-ordinated Workmen's Compensation in all of the Provinces of Canada there would be equality of treatment for all widows and children of workers killed in industry.

The Canadian Labor Movement, as represented by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has endeavored to get the desired co-ordination by representations to the various Provincial Governments but whilst we are hopeful, the desired results have not yet been attained.

To be Continued.

### HARINGTON WARNS KEMAL FOLLOWERS

Lieutenant General Harrington, commander of the Allied forces, has issued a stern warning to the Kemalists that any further encroachments upon Constantinople will be at their peril. Addressing a large gathering assembled to witness boxing bouts between British soldiers and sailors at the auditorium of the British headquarters he declared that the allied forces in Constantinople were a rock marked dangerous, upon which the Turks would wreck themselves if they persisted in trying the patience of the Allies.

"The Allies are very conciliatory, very patient," he said. "They have exercised great forbearance and restraint. Our ministers have gone to Lunanue with the same spirit of conciliation, justice and fairness. They are, however, human, and there is a limit to human nature. Those who try to exceed that limit play with fire; they would be well advised by the referee to break away."

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