



Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. A. H. BLACKBURN, Circulation Mgr.

OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA. ENDORSED BY Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council. Hamilton Building Trades Council. Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labor Council. Associated Federal Employes (Every member a subscriber.)

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES Of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

- 1. Free compulsory education. 2. Legal working day of six hours, and six days to a week. 3. Government inspection of all industries. 4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works. 5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions. 6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, water-works, lighting, etc. 7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values. 8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate. 9. Exclusion of all Asiatics. 10. The Union Label to be placed on all manufactured goods, where practicable, and all Government and municipal supplies. 11. Abolition of child labor for children under sixteen years, and the establishing of equal pay for equal work for men and women. 12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices. 13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes. 14. Compulsory vote and proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards. 15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum. 16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor. 17. Equal suffrage for men and women over 21 years of age.

WHAT HAVE THE UNIONS DONE?

Now and then you hear some man say: "Why should I join the union? What has the union ever done?" When a man asks those questions he displays his ignorance. He demonstrates plainly that he has not even attempted to inform himself as to the accomplishments of the labor movement. As a general rule such a man is one who pays more attention to what the boss says than to anything else and feels that he is pleasing his employer by berating the union, if he would but spend a little time in looking into the subject he would find that the union has done everything for him and that if it were not for the union he would still be working under the same old system of industrial oppression that prevailed until the union came along and made his condition better.

From Many Sources.

"We have grown beyond the swaddling clothes of democracy; we know how to depose monarchs and elect prime ministers, but we are still outside the government and silent to it. It has made labor respected by the public. Labor, today, occupies a higher place in the mind of the American people than it ever did before. Labor keeps the world moving. It fights the battles for humanity. It feeds the millions. Without labor there would be nothing to eat. It protects the weak against the strong. And yet you will hear some man say: "Why should I join the union? What has the union ever done?"

The Associated Federal Employes of Ottawa.

Federal Union No. 66.

A week of excellent progress may be reported. Organization has rapidly gotten on a systematic basis. The membership is increasing satisfactorily and the optimism and determination shown augur well for the future of the Civil Service of Ottawa. The traditional Civil Service attitude towards affiliation with Labor, that "it really isn't done, you know," having been laid emphatically to rest by the fact that "it really has been done," the growth of the union, its membership and confidence, has been so great that problems and difficulties which it was hoped might be strong enough to meet six months from now have been met and overcome without a jar and are now among the things that have passed.

This success in attracting members and inspiring confidence has been due, in large measure, to the determination of the "personal" factor. We have certain principles and aims to fight for. We see clearly the only possible path to success. An organization working on this high plane has neither time nor inclination to indulge in cheap sarcasms. As a result, new members come in with a feeling of supporting certain common principles and objects, without malice to those they leave behind and sure to welcome from their fellow members.

Progress of the Week. Two general meetings were held last week, on August 23, in the afternoon of which was given, in the last issue, and the second, an adjourned meeting of the former, on Sept. 2. Committees were named on 'Whitley Councils, Salaries, Reorganization, Superannuation, Group Insurance and Publicity.

A definite statement as to the date of election of representatives to the General Council seemed desirable and the following resolution was passed: Whereas, it is so obvious as to admit of no argument that the highest authority in any organization is its membership at large, and that hence the most democratic method of conducting its affairs is for the executive to receive its instructions directly from the membership at large;

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Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brethren in the Motherland Are Doing.

OUR WEEKLY BRITISH LETTER. LONDON, England (Saturday). The miners' threatened strike may yield under the spirit of compromise now in the air, or, being supported by the railway workers and transport workers on the triple alliance, may flame up into anything along the lines of socialization of industries, accompanied by strike action.

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THE FARMER'S DAIRY

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Keep the Machinery Going

The factory would stand still if the belts that turn the wheels were to fail. Belts that make the longest run with the least wear and adjustment, are the woman's best friend. No factory machinery will take a little longer to secure what the value of these two city blocks that can command a bare land value rental of \$750,000 a year, estimated on any reasonable interest return basis, he will get a pretty clear idea of what is meant by land values, and where the great bulk of land values is to be found.

ONCE

"I'm awfully sorry, Mrs. Blunt," drawled the fat woman's youth, "but I forgot your party last Friday night." "Oh," remarked Mrs. Blunt indignantly, "my party's not here!" Pittsburgh Sun.

NOW IN EUROPE. SOVIET IGNORES RIGHTS OF LABOR

Iron Military Discipline and Overtime Imposed.

Russian soviet officials have put human labor under an iron military discipline and declared it to be the property of the State, according to a study by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. A digest of the study, material for which was gathered by a commission appointed for that purpose, was made public last week. According to the report the original labor programme of the Bolsheviks when they nationalized industries was liberal, providing for the eight-hour day, a living wage, strict regulations regarding women and children workers and other reforms. Nationalization, the report said, was followed by a decrease in production, causing living costs to rise faster than wages. Workers began to leave the cities for the country where food was more plentiful.

EDDY O'DELL, Canadian General Organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union,

who is attending the Portsmouth Convention of the British Trade Union Congress as fraternal delegate from Canada. It was announced on Tuesday that Eddy O'Dell would also attend the next meeting of the International Labor Office, as the Canadian workers' representative, when that body meets in Geneva, Switzerland, next month.

greatly altered for the worse since 1914. The output at the collieries has been allowed to deteriorate, both underground and on the surface, and the distance of the coal face from the pit shaft has on the whole steadily increased, meaning additional working time and more difficulty in getting the coal to the surface. The mines would not work, as they have intimidated the Government, a full inquiry into the conditions by which the output is at present maintained.

Attitude of Government.

Robert Smillie, after the statement was read, said with regard to the miners being paid by results, that probably for over eight-tenths of the British coal fields payment by results was universal, except where men were working in abnormal places.

O. B. U. OFFICIAL BARRED.

According to the Manitoba Free Press, Victor R. Midgley, general secretary of the One Big Union for Canada, has been refused admission to the United States by the Department of Immigration, Washington. This information was made available at O. B. U. headquarters at Winnipeg on Tuesday. Admission was refused on the grounds that Midgley was alleged to be an agitator. An appeal for reconsideration of the decision was not granted.

NO MORE GUARANTEES FOR U. S. RAILWAYS.

Starting with September 1 the United States Government ended its policy of meeting the deficits of the railroads by reaching into the treasury of the United States. Under the Cummins-Esch bill the railroads were given this guarantee for six months after the passage of the act. Under this system Union Sam fought the bill for the recent out-laws railroad strike. It is believed that some of the railroad managers lost little sleep over this outbreak, because the Government would meet all charges and they believed the outlaws might possibly succeed in permanently dividing the railroad labor organizations.

Door Open to Miners.

Sir Robert is strongly of the opinion that there are effective means of settling the dispute, but he does not think it is too much to say that it is a considerable increase and one must keep in mind that he is getting that wage for a shorter day. The working day has been reduced from eight to seven hours. He works, on an average, 4.3 shifts per week. My impression is that if he were feeling the inadequacy of his wage to meet his needs he could add to that. There is considerable absenteeism at the pits and a very striking fact is that increases of wages have generally been followed by decreases in output.

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SILVER Over 20,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal "must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal. Pre-war price of silver was 45 cents per ounce; the last price recorded in \$1.55 with premium. You can make no mistake. Buy QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION stock at 50 cents a share. A very limited amount will be sold before a considerable advance in price is announced. Fill in without delay the following application form. Remember that the amount of stock now offered is limited to 100,000 shares. Make sure that your application reaches our office before the amount of stock we offer you in this special offer is over subscribed. Cut this application form when properly filled and send it with your check or bank order to the following address: QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION, NORTH TEMISKAMING, P. Q. Having first read over the prospectus of Quebec Mining Corporation, I hereby subscribe for \_\_\_\_\_ Shares of "QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION," at par value \$1.00 fully paid and non-assessable (50 Cents per share) amounting in all to \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, for which I enclose you herewith my check in full payment. Please issue my Share Certificate, and send it to my name and address. WE ACCEPT VICTORY BONDS AT VALUE IN PAYMENT OF OUR SHARES.



INTER-CHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT REPORT ON STEEL STRIKE VERY CONSTRUCTIVE

The Present and Future Will Tell the Story of the Continued Growth of the Workers in the Steel Industry into a Powerful Organization Which Shall Wipe Out of That Industry the Evils Described so Vividly in the Report.

Not the least significant feature of the interchurch world movement report on the steel strike is Section 7, called "organizing for a conference" and dealing in great detail with the organization of the steel workers as a trade union.

The commission of inquiry concluded that the organization campaign and the strike were for the purpose of forcing a conference in an industry where no means of conference existed; that this specific conference was designed to set up a trade union collective bargaining machinery to establish the 12-hour day and arbitrary methods of handling employees; that no interpretation of the movement as a plot or conspiracy for the sake of that it was a mass movement in which leadership became of secondary importance.

It is this section of the report that has caused the most controversy. Those whose deductions are drawn on the pages of publications not infrequently state that the whole report is an attempt to show that although it is a movement in which leadership became of secondary importance, that the strike failed in its object, and that part of the failure was due to defects in the labor movement.

The committee, since of this kind can only make a report. I notice also another section of the report points out that not only the corporation, but also organized labor failed to do their proper duty. The report is true in this respect. Organized labor as a whole does not provide itself with proper and sufficiently clear and searching statistics. But the big point in connection with the steel strike is the result of the organizing campaign which shows that the success of organizing work is not dependent on the possession of statistics. The human conditions were, therefore, as the report itself ably shows. Not only were the physical and mental conditions of the workers generally known, but their inherent desire for organization was a fact available to anybody with a little common sense.

It is not so much that this report believes some of the labor tactics to have been wrong, or that the report is inaccurate, but that these are things of the past. The present and the future, regardless of the mistakes committed either by labor organizers or by the steel industry, will tell the story of the continued growth of the workers in the steel industry into a powerful organization which shall wipe out of that industry the evils described so vividly in the report.

Now, first of all, the term "craft" as used here and throughout the report is not the proper term. The proper term is "trade." Second, I have never heard anywhere else this definition of an industrial union. My understanding is that a shop or plant union is not an industrial union, but that a union of all the men in a trade, regardless of where in an industrial union, this seems to have been a careless slip on the part of the committee.

The guild president, Mrs. Williams, is a co-operator of long and wide experience who not only sees the operation to be the hope and salvation of the world. Addressing the congress, Mrs. Williams said, in part: "Reviewing the last year, we feel encouraged at the results; we are going forward gaining numbers. We must press forward our claims as citizens and prove by our trade, the value of any other action. We are members of a great organization, and its principles are such, when put into operation, as will solve the difficult problems from which we are suffering today."

"Looking back on the past and comparing it with today we have made great strides. Only a few years ago women were not supposed to take part in outside affairs; it was not a woman's function. Today it is realized that it requires the brains of men and women to do the world's work."

"We have a duty to perform, and we must do all in our power by our fact, influence, sympathy and love to help to rebuild our country. Home we know there is untold suffering in the starving countries. We in our moment are determined to do all in our power to change this vicious system. It is not always an easy thing to make people think, but when we are inspired by ideals we must not hide our light under a bushel, but must let it shine throughout the land. This great movement of ours embraces everything that is good; it is based on a grand principle; and the very foundation of Christianity."

"Under the capitalist system a few get rich, and the large number just get by. On the other hand, there is extreme wealth, on the other extreme poverty; but there is a change taking place. Women are thinking, they are coming into the open; the old order, of which we are getting sick, is giving place to the new. We are learning wisdom by our experience. Our movement we have women who have a sound practical knowledge of life, which has been acquired in the school of experience."

"Co-operation is civilization. The natural resources of the earth, which I believe God meant to be the possession of every one, will in the near future be in the hands of the many instead of the few. No one should suffer hunger or want; nature provides for all our needs. Therefore we must get together in our work, never missing opportunities of proclaiming the gospel of co-operation."

"We are democratic body, and we must agitate, educate and organize; we must get all trade unions to become co-operators; we must be the great force in so bringing into being the great co-operative commonwealth. To bring about this change we must use all the means at our disposal; the possession of the vote stringing our hands. Our guilds are keenly alive, and in our branches subjects of great importance are discussed, viz., local matters, national and international affairs. One of the most important matters taken up is our strong opposition to militarism. It is a burning question, we see the results and havoc of war, and we are determined to do all in our power to rouse public opinion against it. Sound opinions are all that is needed to settle the affairs of each nation—selfishness and greed are the cause of all wars."

"We are a pioneering body, and the result of our work is to be seen throughout the country. The schemes in operation today are mainly the proposals and suggestions of our guilds, such as the home problems; and on all important questions we are sought after. We need more women on our councils and in Parliament, and also on the great committees of our co-operative movement."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Welcome Canadian Labor Press—Metal Trades Council to be Formed

New Glasgow, N.S., August 30, 1920. The Canadian Labor Press: May I be permitted the use of your columns for a brief review of labor conditions as they exist in this part of the country?

In the beginning let me state that it is with pleasure we welcome your valuable paper. The Canadian Labor Press in this Nova Scotia of ours and particularly in the county of Pictou.

Does it not bear on its pages the industrial worker's emblem of freedom, liberty and righteousness? Where is the workman who could refuse such a small sacrifice for a whole year subscription? And yet many there are who prefer to give that amount to papers that have sought but contempt for industrial workers.

We welcome your paper as a great educational factor in the labor movement, both industrially and politically. A paper worthy the attention and consideration of every individual who earns a living whether by trade or by profession. The Canadian Labor Press can be regarded as food for thought, strictly in accord with the grand ideal of the trade union movement.

He is no more, and his action since his landing from that Peace Treaty indeed was entirely centred in his fingers and tongue. If the old saying is true, that the pen is mightier than the sword, he was not rendered this weapon, to his everlasting shame. We now have a new Prime Minister, and we are glad to see that he is regular in the head of a real party. We will have to omit the name of that party for fear of taking too much space. Canada today, as far as old party politics are concerned, is pretty well hitched. A Prime Minister without a Labor policy, and an Opposition Leader known in the United States as the strike-breaker, are across the line. With men of such calibre it must be impossible for the masses to move progressively along. Like Moses of old, this political Moses will fall to land his people in their promised land. It will require a Joshua, and you can only find such an individual from among the ranks of those who actually by practice and experience know the real wants and aspirations of the masses.

But I am drifting away from labor conditions, and ask your indulgence for using so much space. The coal mines are working on the eight-hour day system, with a week of pay, and the prospect of unity or action of any Government (although the Liberals gobbled up the Countess of Warwick is the parliamentary Labor candidate for the Walthamstow division of Essex, and the election will take place in about two months time) of those who actually by practice and experience know the real wants and aspirations of the masses.

LABOR CONFIDENT OF STRENGTH AT BALLOT

Workers Will Attain Their Ends By Political Evolution.

That the London Labor party is opposed to direct action, and confident of attaining its ends by the evolution of political strength through the ballot box, was the message given to a mass meeting of Edmonton Labor men recently by T. E. Naylor, Labor's representative with the British Government.

Mr. Naylor is secretary of the Labor (England) Society of Printers, and is chairman of the London party. He spoke of the disapproval of the present British Government, which had prompted Labor's representative to make a brief statement to the Cabinet, and said that with its five million membership the party regarded victory at the polls as only a matter of time.

LABOR DAY MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MONTREAL TRADES COUNCIL

The Labor Day message which was issued to the workers of Montreal by John T. Foster, president of the Trades and Labor Council, is as follows: On this another Labor Day, let me greet you, fellow workers, with cheer and hope and steadfast advancement as our creed. The past year has been one of achievement for Labor everywhere and in our own family in Montreal everything has gone well. The darkened, dreary brain of the slave that marked the days gone by is no longer in even heard about. The sacred social right to stay on earth is no longer questioned. The old toil blind the workers was to be better and brighter opportunities and these are being let into the homes of toilers the golden sunshine of better conditions of life. The darkness of ignorance is fading before the army of light, and in that army

INCREASE TO C. P. R. MEN TO BE \$1 A DAY

This Average Decided Upon For Eastern Division.

Negotiations were concluded on Friday between a committee representing the Canadian Pacific Railway and a series of committees representing the different employees of the company, with regard to wages.

The general conclusion arrived at was for an increase averaging \$1.80 per month for the eastern division. The increase to be retroactive from May 1st last, when the negotiations started.

This will mean millions of dollars of increased expenditure to the company, which will be included in the pending demand for an increase in freight rates by 20 per cent. George Hodge, assistant to the vice-president of the C. P. R., stated that the arrangement arrived at included every branch of the service except the engineers, firemen and telegraphers, with whom negotiations are still in progress. The total additional expenditure involved would probably amount to \$60,000,000 annually.

C. N. R. WILL PAY NEW WAGE INCREASES

It is announced that the Canadian National Railway has agreed to grant a 10 per cent increase in wages, express and station employees on their staff the increased wages granted to this class of employees by the United States Labor Board award, allowing back time from May 1. This increase has already been agreed to by the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R., so that all the Canadian railways are now on an equal footing in this respect.

The acting president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks had an interview with the Minister of Labor in Ottawa last week, and it is understood that details of the award will be completed in time to allow of employees receiving the increase on their cheque for September 20.

TENDERS FOR LEAD PIPE, ETC.

Tenders for a supply of Lead Pipe, Service Pipe, Cast Iron Pipe, etc., as per specifications to be had at the Registrar's Office, City Hall, will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Control up to 3 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 14th. Tenders must be addressed to the Chairman and Members of the Board of Control, and be endorsed "Tenders for Lead Pipe, etc."

THE HAMILTON BRIDGE WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT. DEBENTURE BYLAWS. Notice is hereby given that the following bylaws of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa were passed by the said Council on the 2nd day of August, 1920, and that the same were registered in the Registry Office of the said City on the 9th day of the said month.

Bylaw No. 497—To amend Bylaw No. 422 with respect to the issue of debentures to the amount of \$50,000 for the purpose of a Municipal Garage Collection System. Bylaw No. 497—To amend Bylaw No. 422 with respect to the issue of debentures to the amount of \$125,000 for the purpose of erecting St. Patrick Street Bridge.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Board of Control, and endorsed "Tender for Ottawa," will be received by its secretary up to 11 a.m. of Tuesday, September 14th, 1920, for painting the walls to be done at the Ottawa East Town Hall.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Board of Control, and endorsed "Tender for Isolation Hospital," will be received by its secretary up to 11 a.m. of Tuesday, the 14th of September, instant, for certain additions and alterations at the Isolation Hospital. Bulk tenders only will be considered. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen in the office of W. E. Norfolk, Reg.-Architect, 42 Centre Street, Ottawa. An accepted bank check for 5% of the amount of tender to accompany same.

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Saturday, September 11, 1920.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH ADVANCED SOCIAL AND LABOR LEGISLATION DURING YEAR

Mothers' Allowance, Minimum Wage Law, Abolition of Property Qualifications for Municipal Office, Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, Amongst the Bills Enacted By Progressive Body.

Since Labor Day 1919 the workers of Ontario have been successful in electing a quota of progressive members to the Legislature...

to unorganized districts made under the Public Health Act.

An Act to Provide For Payment of Allowances in Certain Cases to the Mothers of Dependents.

The purpose of this bill which is to come into force October 1, 1920, is to provide for mothers with children who have been left either through the death or total disability of the father...

To participate in the benefits of this act a woman must be a widow or the wife of an inmate of hospital for the insane in Ontario or of a man who is permanently disabled and incapable of contributing to the support of his family...

An Act to Provide for a Minimum Wage Board with Power to Regulate Wages of Women and Girls.

This act provides for the fixing of a minimum wage by a Wage Board for all women and girls engaged in any trade or occupation for which they receive wages with the exception of domestic servants and farm help.

An Act to Amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Provision is made in this amendment for the prohibition of hoists or elevators constructed upon the principle of an endless-belt or similar contrivance in any factory for carrying passengers, goods or freight...

An Act to Amend the Public Utilities Act.

This amendment provides for the list of things such as cleaning wad cloth, kites, etc., which are prohibited within any body of water...

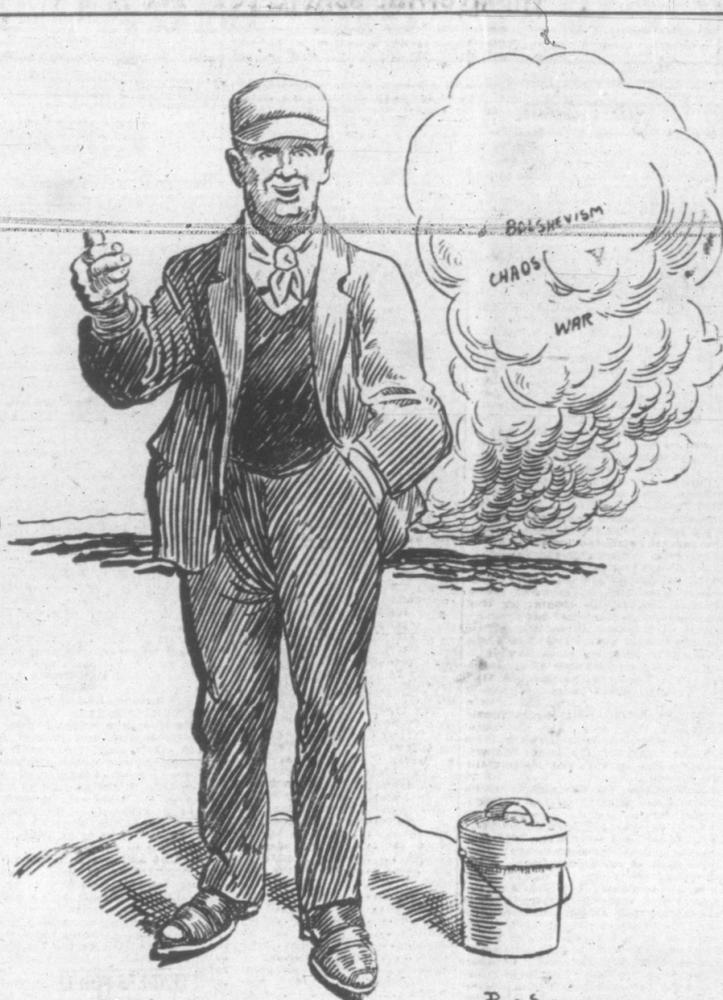
An Act to Amend the General Diseases Prevention Act.

Through this amendment the responsibility in the case of children under 14 years for carrying out the directions and orders of the General Diseases Prevention Act or regulations made thereunder...

An Act to Amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Section 34, subsection 3, of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which permits municipalities to pass a bylaw whereby any class or classes of shops shall be closed between the hours of 7 p.m. and 3 a.m. is amended by providing that all such bylaws shall be repealed in so far as they apply to the sale of fruit...

NOT HIS IDEAL



Canadian Labor: "That may be some fellows' idea of Eternal Happiness, but I'm satisfied with a fair wage for a fair day's work."—Drawn exclusively for the Canadian Labor Press by our own cartoonist.

Labor Delegates To Russo-Polish Peace Confab At Riga

In connection with the trade union meeting at London, the Council of Action met on Saturday and decided to send William Adams and A. Purcell as the council's delegates to Riga to attend the Russo-Polish conference.

Where wages have been guaranteed, and the regular sittings of the court are not being held, the debtor or creditor, upon two days' notice to the other party, may apply to the judge for a summary decision...

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The report of the British Labor delegates, who recently visited Russia to study the economic conditions prevailing in that country, has now been officially issued by the British Labor Party.

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ONE BIG UNION DELEGATES GET GOLD SHOULDER

Fail to Produce Credentials and British Workers Refuse Privileges.

Notwithstanding the misrepresentation of J. Kavanagh, et al, the self appointed champions of the Canadian workers, who visited Great Britain during the past year in the interests of the "right" group of Canadian Labor and more especially the Winnipeg Defence Committee...

As a matter of fact the only group of British Labor that the Winnipeg Defence Committee's representatives and also the One Big Union delegates had the privilege of addressing was the Shop Stewards' meeting...

EVIDENCE STORK HAD TRAVELLED

Julia had been over to see her neighbor's new baby, and upon her return was asked how she liked it, to which she replied: "Well, mother, it is all right, only the stork must have been a long time on the way with it, for it certainly is awfully tanned."

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Advertisement for James Robinson Ltd. Wholesale Shoes, Montreal - P. Q.

Advertisement for Warden King, Limited, Montreal, founded 1852, incorporated 1901.

Advertisement for Canadian Shoes for Canadian People, featuring 'The Price of Shoes vs. The Price of Other Things' and 'It has been said that "comparisons are odious." I And so they are—as a rule.'



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## International Labor Organization.

By Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The vital issue of the Peace Conference so far as the ordinary workers are concerned, is unquestionably the permanent labor organization of the League of Nations, which was instituted in accordance with provisions of Article 23 of the Treaty of Versailles, and the Treaty of St. Germain on the motion of the International Labor Legislation Commission of this conference (of which Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was chairman), and in which all the states, who are members of the League of Nations, will eventually participate. This organization has already given proof of its vitality by the decisions reached at its first meeting of the International Labor Conference, held in Washington, D. C., and later at the meetings of its governing council which were held in Paris, Jan. 25-28, 1920; London, March 20-25, 1920, and Geneva, June 8-11, 1920, and the second general conference on Seamen's Conditions held in Geneva, commencing June 17, 1920.

This organization has every appearance of being destined to have a wide development and to exercise a beneficent and effectual influence on the social movements of the world always on the condition that it succeeds in maintaining the support and favor of the employers and workers.

2. That it does not develop into a bureaucratic organism confined to investigation, but that it should be before everything a medium of vital action in direct and immediate contact with the social life of the peoples in each of the adherent states.

The permanent organization of labor is divided into six parts of which the last three are complementary to the first three.

The first three are:

- The International Labor Conference.
- The Governing Body.
- The International Labor Office.

The three complementary parts of the organization are:

- The Commissions of Enquiry.
- The Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
- The Permanent Court of International Justice.

1. The International Labor Conference.

The International Labor Conference comprises delegates nominated by the Governments of the adherent states. Each government nominates four, of which two must be chosen in agreement with the most important organization of workers and employees respectively in the country. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is recognized by the Canadian Government as the proper body to name the representative of the workers and their advisers for the Dominion of Canada. The conference has the right to exclude the class delegates (whether workers or employers) if they have been nominated without the approval of the most important of the respective organizations. In the event of the class delegates being excluded, the other class delegate is "ipso facto" deprived of the right to vote. The same thing occurs if the Government only nominates one class delegate. Thus the conference consists, half of solely government delegates, a quarter of employers' delegates, and the rest of workers' delegates. All the delegates vote individually and not by state or group.

The conference must meet at least once a year, normally in the town forming the seat of the League of Nations. Each delegate has the right to be accompanied to meetings by technical advisers, of whom the number is limited to two for each item on the agenda. The technical advisers have the right to vote only if the delegate they accompany has given them special authority in writing. In the course of the Washington meeting (the first session of the Conference) the principle was laid down that technical advisers could be heard before commissions on which their States were not represented.

At the sessions of the Conference only items down on the agenda can be considered.

The Conference considers:

- International draft conventions.
- Recommendations.
- Resolutions.

For the draft conventions and recommendations to be adopted they must obtain a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present. Resolutions are adopted on a simple majority.

The government of the adherent States are bound to submit to the consideration of the competent authorities the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the conference. This obligation must be fulfilled within a year, or in exceptional cases only, within eighteen months of the closing of the conference under penalty of having the matter referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

When a draft-convention has been approved by the competent authorities the state concerned is bound to

carry out its provisions. If it neglects to do so it is liable to be dealt with according to the measures provided by the Peace Treaty.

The adherent states are not bound to carry out a recommendation, even when it has been approved by the competent authorities. Nevertheless they must inform the secretary-general of the League of Nations of the decision arrived at by the competent authorities regarding the recommendations submitted to them.

In the case of a federal state where the power to legislate in labor matters belongs to each individual state and not to the Federal Government, this state may consider draft conventions simply as recommendations. The decision of the Canadian Government that the matters dealt with at the Washington Conference are subjects that the Provincial Legislatures only have power to deal with, places Canada in this class.

2. The Governing Body.

The governing body consists of 24 persons, eight of whom are nominated by the adherent states of the organization which are of the greatest industrial importance. It is elected by the delegates at the conference. Of these last, four are nominated by the group of government delegates of the states of lesser importance, six by the group of employers' delegates, and six by the group of workers' delegates. Any dispute arising out of the classification of the adherent states according to their relative industrial importance, are to be determined by the Council of the League of Nations.

The functions of the governing body are:

- To exercise control over the administration of the International Labor Office of which it nominates the director.
- To draw up the agenda and convene the meeting of the annual conference.
- To consider any complaints put forward by an Association of Employers and Workers as to the non-fulfillment of an international convention.
- To consider complaints concerning the non-fulfillment of a convention put forward either by the Government of an adherent state or by a delegate at the conference. In such a case the governing body has the right to ask the secretary of the League of Nations for the nomination of a Commission of Enquiry.

3. International Labor Office.

The International Labor Office is formed for investigation and for action to collect and distribute information on any subject relating to the international regulations of the conditions of industrial life and labor. It will publish a periodical report on industrial and labor problems in such a manner as to have all such powers and functions as the conference may assign to it.

The director is responsible for the working of the office and all functions assigned to him by the governing body.

4. Commissions of Enquiry.

The Commissions of Enquiry are nominated by request of the governing body by the General Secretary of the League of Nations whenever the Government of an adherent state or a delegate at the conference accuses another state of having failed to carry out a convention.

Each commission is composed of three members, an impartial representative of the League of Nations, the Secretary of the League of Nations nominates the president of the commission. At the end of the inquiry on the accused state the commission presents the Secretary of the League of Nations with its report, in which it proposes, if any, the measures to be taken to bring the state in question into conformity with the convention.

5. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations is Secretary, Recorder and Registrar of the organization.

6. The Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations pronounces finally, without allowing appeal, on the claims that may be put forward by States which the Commissions of Enquiry have found "guilty" of non-fulfillment of international Conventions. It also gives a pronouncement of the different sections and of the power embodied in the permanent organizations of labor it is clear that its object is the stimulation of fresh labor legislation and the consolidation of that already in existence in the various countries by means of international conventions and recommendations. All coun-

tries are kept permanently interested in social progress by the annual meetings of the conference, the frequent sessions of the council and the systematic action of the International Labor Office. The organization relies almost exclusively on the employers' associations and trade unions, which not only send their representatives direct to the meetings of the conference but also have the right to correspond direct with the governing body, "either to submit suggestions for inclusions in the agenda, the non-attendance of the conference or should the contingency arise to "accuse" those Governments who have not carried out the conventions they ratified. By the implication in such provision the Peace Treaty has officially recognized the existence of associations and trade unions calling upon them for direct co-operation in the framing as well as in the carrying out of the laws for the protection of labor.

If trade unions look on this organization with distrust and are over critical and antagonistic this organization will be doomed to go no further than report an investigation. If on the contrary trade unions show confidence in its powers for effectual action and give evidence of their willingness to try to understand its unavoidably complex character, because of the ever-varying conditions today in evidence in different parts of the world) and if they co-operate in an endeavor to render it, with such alterations as experience shall devise, better and better qualified to attain the end it has in view, the League of Nations Permanent Organization of Labor will become genuinely the most important international factor for the improvement of social conditions throughout the civilized world.

At the present time about thirty-six nations have become members of the League of Nations and concurrently of the International Labor Organization. The following table shows the composition of the Governing Body as it was constituted at Washington for a period of three years:

States	Representatives
Belgium	1
France	1
England	1
Italy	1
Japan	1
Germany	1
Switzerland	1
Spain	1
Canada	1
Poland	1
Denmark	1
Soviet-Russia	1
Holland	1
Sweden	1

The Labor representative from Canada is P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, with Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, acting as alternate.

The work of the first International Conference held at Washington can be summarized as follows:

Draft conventions limiting the hours of work in industry and undertakings to eight in the day and 48 in the week.

Draft convention concerning unemployment.

Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

Draft convention concerning the employment of women before and after child-birth.

Draft convention concerning employment of women during the night.

Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government health services.

Draft-convention fixing the minimum wage for admission of children to industrial employment.

Draft convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches.

Details as to these conventions and recommendations have been placed before Parliament, and undoubtedly will be issued by the Dominion Government in due course, or may be obtained direct from the International Labor Office, 7 Seamore Place, Curzon Street, London, W. I.

## UNREST CAUSED BY PROPAGANDA

### Hunger Drove Thousands Unwillingly Into Soviet Ranks.

That labor unrest throughout the world is largely due to the Bolshevik propaganda, is the opinion of S. Littner, of this city. Mr. Littner speaks with some authority, for he was forced to leave Russia in consequence of the establishment of Soviet government.

A mining engineer by profession, he was managing director of the Neolansky Mining Industry Co. and several mining enterprises financed with British capital. When all industries were nationalized by the Soviets, Mr. Littner was superseded by Bolshevik appointees. He did not leave Russia immediately, for order seemed always about to emerge from chaos. The premises, however, was never fulfilled, and ultimately he and his family were compelled to flee in haste from their home in Petrograd. The immediate cause of this precipitate departure was the search of his house by Bolshevik agents.

Mr. Littner's son is a Russian cavalry officer of some distinction, and was at this time, in the fall of 1918, in command of a unit operating against Petliura, in the Ukraine. The domiciliary search was made in the hopes of obtaining information among the son's papers.

The peasants in Russia hate the Soviet rule in their hearts and would have welcomed the re-establishment of a settled Government, even though a military one. But with the continued success of the Red armies, and the steady depreciation of the rouble, hunger and the ever-present horror of starvation induced the peasant to lend his ear to the Bolshevik propagandist. Sovietism became triumphant.

"What is the result?" said Mr. Littner. "Russia is destroyed, has ceased to be an entity. The Allies talk of offering terms of peace to Soviet Russia. They do not know what they are proposing to do. They might as well treat with a phantom. A nightmare, which can exist only so long as hunger and war and bloodshed exist in the country, is not a state. These conditions, upon which Sovietism fattens, continue to exist in Russia, the country cannot fulfill the obligations which it undertakes to perform. Production in the country is less than 20 per cent of pre-war production. Nor will industrial activity be resumed until these conditions are removed. And with the removal of these conditions, Sovietism will disappear. How, therefore, can you offer peace to a state whose very negation of peace? It is absurd. Sovietism, national bankruptcy, and war are mutually dependent."

### THE RIGHT KIND OF STUFF.

The test of man is the fight he makes.

The grit that he daily shows; The way he stands on his feet and takes Fate's numerous bumps and blows.

A coward can smile when there's naught to frown in the count; But it takes a man to stand up and cheer While the other fellow stars.

It isn't the victory after all, But the fight that a brother makes The man who, driven against the wall, Still stands up erect and takes the blows of fate with his head held high.

Is the man who'll win in the by-and-by, For he isn't afraid to fall.

It's the bumps you get, and the jolts you get, And the shocks that your courage stands, The hours of sorrow and vain regret, The prize that escapes your hands, That tests your mettle and proves your worth.

It isn't the blows you deal, But the blows that you take on the good old earth That shows that your stuff is real.

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