

MACHINISTS OPEN CANADIAN OFFICE

Arrived at By Convention of I. A. of M. of A.

Perhaps the most important feature of the recent convention of the International Association of Machinists, held at Washington, was the action of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in placing a Canadian department of the Metal Trades. In this connection a convention is expected to be called in Toronto in the near future.

The Machinists' Association is also establishing a Canadian office in Montreal and all business on this side of the line will be conducted from the Montreal office.

The Canadian delegates to the Washington convention report that the labor situation in the United States is a discouraging one. The general feeling is that it is ordinarily at low ebb.

The Machinists' Convention formulated plans to visit districts where conditions were bad and the scale of wages was low.

It was found upon investigation that certain dual organizations, such as the I.W.W. and the O.B.U., were being used as a cover for the dissemination of propaganda.

The investigation department of the union had discovered that the most ardent advocates of the dual organizations were detectives and spies employed by the government.

The general strike vote being taken at the present time by the American machinists, which is a political strike against anti-labor laws, is occupying the time of the Canadian membership.

RAND FILE TO DE CIB C. FEDERA-TION'S ACTION.

Although the British Columbia Federation of Labor has not been active since the withdrawal of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, it has not been dead.

This was made clear by President Tom Moore at the meeting of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council.

Telegrams were sent out to the 4,000 locals of the union by international officials of the mine workers.

Miners and Government officials alike were highly gratified over the settlement and all work immediately.

Mr. Lewis' statement declared that the action of the general committee was taken with consciousness of the responsibility of the nation during this acute industrial crisis.

He stated that the international convention of the miners would be held in Indianapolis and a supplemental convention in Toronto.

The Conciliation Board appointed by the Department of Labor met at Sydney Mines this week.

With the growth of the movement, Mr. Moore expressed the hope that institutions will be able to operate their own manufacturing and wholesale branches and be independent of the present system.

REASON TOGETHER ONLY SOLUTION

Minister of Labor Tells of Accomplishments of Int. Labor Conference.

Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, speaking at the International Labor Conference in Knox Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, Sunday.

He explained that the war was the result of a final solution of all troubles. If, on the other hand, another policy is followed, good results will not follow.

Continuing, he stated that he had an honest and great fear of what will be the result if the spirit of cooperation and respect for each other is not observed.

He stated that the whole question resolved itself into the observance of the Golden Rule. If, for commercial or financial reasons, the employer and employe differ, and that great principle is not followed, there will be trouble ahead.

He also referred to the impression gained by the delegates to the conference who had visited the U.S. Senate when that body was discussing the peace treaty.

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U. S. COAL MINERS' STRIKE AT END

Miners Receive 14 Per Cent. Increase Pending Decision of Commission.

The United States coal miners' strike is ended. With but one dissenting vote, the general committee of the United Mine Workers of America, in session at Indianapolis on Wednesday afternoon, voted to accept President Wilson's proposal for immediate return to work.

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BRITISH LABOR SITUATION GOOD

War Responsible For Better Understanding Between Capital and Labor.

"The situation in England today as respects labor is better than it has been at any time in the past five or twenty years," declared Gladstone, a labor leader from England, in his address last week at the luncheon of the Montreal Canadian Club.

Referring to his experience at the Labor Conference at Washington, he said that in the past few weeks he has seen the whole country in the world, and he is convinced that the war has done more to bring about a better understanding between labor and capital than ever before.

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When you buy those cigars this Christmas, don't forget to look for the union blue label, which means that the "smoker" have been manufactured under fair and equitable conditions.

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"REDS" GET SEVERE TRouncing FROM MOORE AND DRAPER

Lively Scene At Ottawa Trades Council When Delegates To Trades Congress Present Report—Some Straight Talk To Extremists Who Seek To Destroy The International

The last regular meeting of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council, held in Pythian Hall, Friday evening, December 5, was a more or less stormy one.

Delegate Leckie found occasion to express the opinion that the report was "rotten" in that it was unaccompanied by any discussion of important questions which the Hamilton Congress neglected to consider.

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SEEK LEGISLATION ON CO-OPERATIVE STORES

When the officials of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada met the members of the Government in their annual interview this year they will present a request that the Government provide legislation to make easy the growth of the co-operative system of dealing.

It is expected that the U.F.O. Government of Ontario will encourage the proposed and that legislation may be brought in providing similar facilities as at present enjoyed in Manitoba where an seven persons have banded together for the purpose of trading among themselves.



JOHN L. LEWIS, Acting President United Mine Workers of America.

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CIVIC ELECTION CAMPAIGN NEAR

Labor Candidates Should Get Unanimous Support of Workers.

With the Ottawa civic election drawing closer and closer there is more and more work for the members of the Independent Labor Party and its adherents if it is to be successful at the polls.

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NO GENERAL INCREASE FOR RY. EMPLOYEES.

There is to be no general wage increase to employes of Canadian railways, according to a statement made by the Canadian Railway Workers' Association of Canada.

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Weakness of Socialist Movement Cannot be Made Good by Revolution.

Great Britain's Independent Labor party's emphatic disapproval of Bolshevism in its memorandum to send to the International Socialist Conference at Geneva, was a steady advance on the Socialist labor party's position in the past.

O. B. U. FAILS ON HOME GROUND.

In its first showdown, and right on its own ground, the One Big Union failed miserably in its attempt to organize the workers of the Empire.

British Soap Manufacturer's Broad Sympathies With the Workingmen

Happier and More Contented Relationship Will Follow System of Co-Partnership Of Labor and Capital.

HONEST MEN TO REPLACE POLITICIANS.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, predicts similar results throughout Canada during the next year.

THE REDS MUST GO.

It is now war to the death against the One Big Union, the I.W.W., the Union of Russian Workers, extreme socialists, and all other advocates of anarchy or near anarchy.

CARPENTERS MAKING RAPID STRIDES.

According to James Marsh, general organizer of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Union, that organization is making rapid progress in Canada.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

LET'S PAY TRIBUTE

MORE than twenty years ago a new-comer to the Organized Labor movement, Mr. P. M. Draper, stepped into office as the secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, entering, after competition, an executive position in what was at that time rightfully named a moribund organization, with finances on the debit side, and its only asset a small crowd of Trades Unionists, enthusiastic and eager to place Canada on her rightful plane.

Direction was needed to give the movement the necessary stimulus, and this was found in the person of the new secretary-treasurer. The standing of the Trades and Labor Congress today, as compared with the days when it consisted of a handful of representatives, chiefly from local eastern centres, may be gauged by the fact that more than nine hundred delegates, representing every section of the Dominion, attended the Hamilton Congress.

From the moment of Draper's entry into office progress was in evidence. Although presidents have come and gone, the same remark applying to other executive officers, the secretary-treasurer is still acclaimed as master of the helm in emphatic manner, testifying to his executive ability, which can best be judged by his long tenure of an elective office.

To no member of the workers' movement have more honors been accorded, both from his own particular union and from the great mass of Organized Labor throughout the Dominion. Secretary-Treasurer Draper was the first representative from this country to the British Trades and Labor Congress, being the unanimous choice of the Guelph Convention. No occasion more than this one shows the true appreciation of his worth, particularly when one realizes that the honor was conferred on him in his absence, the news of his appointment being conveyed to him while he was lying on a bed of sickness, at his home in Ottawa.

Honors to Draper have been continuous, and he has ever been mindful of the sacred responsibility and trust that he first assumed. His latest, and perhaps greatest, honor was his appointment as one of six Labor representatives on the governing body of the International Labor Office recently established at Washington.

It is far more fitting to pay him a tribute today, when he can appreciate it, than to sing his praises in an obituary when he is dead—the tribute in which even his deadly enemies, the "Reds," must concur—that to no man more than Draper can be ascribed the success and high standing the Labor movement has attained in the country of his birth.

What Gompers is to American Labor, Draper is to Canadian, and it is not an idle dream to think of him in years to come presiding over the International Body.

WORKERS MUST AWAKEN.

THIS is a critical time in the lives of the workers. Labor must awaken and act at once, in order to protect its industrial welfare, in order that it may have the continued well-paid work which it had during the past four years, in order that it may continue to enjoy the comforts which good pay, good hours, and constantly-improving working conditions have enabled it to enjoy, in order that it may continue to hold the high place in the community which it has attained. All of the great progress which it has made is in danger, owing to the actions of unscrupulous, Red-Minded, Black-Hearted, Yellow-Streaked Agitators—would-be imitators of Lenin and Trotsky.

We are not under the impression for a moment that you intend to break away from the policy of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which has safely and sanely guided Canadian labor during the stressing period of reconstruction, but in some quarters the Straight Trade Unionists have taken things for granted, and, failing to attend the meetings of their unions, the "Reds" have been constantly working and agitating and in some cases been successful in transferring the support to the Red Flag. How long are you going to stand for this sort of thing? It is the duty of every Canadian workman to attend his trade union meetings, and see to it that the every radical move is defeated. Stand by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the American Federation of Labor, and thus will improvements continue, and the already high position of labor in Canada be maintained.

RAPID EDUCATION.

REPORT is given that the Russian world enlightenment form of government is calling on all subjects to become educated within six months. Although claiming opposition to all form of regal government, they must have found a royal road to learning, as in this country that is considered about a legitimate time for playing hockey. And still we have the isolated finger pointing to this Soviet Utopia.

Employees Will Have Voice in Administration of Canadian Ry.

Premier Borden Makes Important Announcement at Session of Legislative Board of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Statements of national importance were made by Sir Robert Borden, Hon. N. W. Rowell, and Hon. G. D. Robertson in their addresses of welcome to the members of the Canadian Legislative Board of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers who opened their annual convention at Ottawa on Monday. Sir Robert Borden told the delegates that the future of state ownership in America would be affected by the success or failure of the administration of the state owned railways in Canada during the next half dozen or dozen years. He believed that the railway employees should have a voice in the administration of the state owned roads and assured the delegates that such a proposal had his deep and sympathetic consideration.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, in referring to the recent international industrial conference in Washington said he was impressed with the practicality of the plan of having world-wide conventions on industrial subjects, and expressed the belief that the success of the first convention of the kind had pointed the way to a similar handling of such problems in the future.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, made the interesting and important statement that reports to the Labor Department showed that the present time 'instead of there being a great surplus of labor and much unemployment in Canada there really was more work than men to do in Victoria, B.C. had a serious labor surplus, but in other Canadian centers the demand for workers exceeded the supply. He also stated that while the unemployment situation was serious this time last year during the period from March to November 22, 1919, there were 258,000 men and women had been placed in employment of whom 33 per cent. were returned soldiers.

Mr. W. L. Best, general chairman of the organization, presided, and introduced the speakers. In his introductory remarks he pointed out that the gathering represented 200,000 firemen and engine men in Canada and a total membership of 120,000 in the United States. The organization in Canada was shown by the fact that it had invested in Canadian banks \$150,000, in Canadian Victoria banks \$100,000, in Canadian provincial and municipal bonds \$675,000. This was sufficient to insure that the organization desired the prosperity of the country, industry and of every province and municipality in Canada, as such prosperity had a direct effect upon the prosperity of the organization itself. He then introduced Sir Robert Borden, Hon. N. W. Rowell, and Hon. G. D. Robertson, who were warmly welcomed.

Sir Robert Borden, Minister of the Government, in his address of welcome to Ottawa, and to the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, said that the gathering was a very important one, and that the success of the organization established by the various railroad brotherhoods, and ever since I have been impressed with the thoroughness of their system and with the fairness of their procedure for dealing with controversial questions. The organizations must necessarily exercise great power and influence in the policy which they pursue and in the parties which they undertake. Such power and influence carry with them a corresponding responsibility. I believe that in the exercise of this responsibility has been fulfilled justly and conscientiously, having regard to the national interests as a whole. His lengthy speech was listened to with great attention, and every great word has been followed by some period of unrest and disturbance among the peoples of the belligerent nations. Such an event seems inevitable, and one is not surprised that such conditions prevail today to a greater or less extent among all the nations which had taken part in the tremendous and world-wide conflict through which we have passed. While Canada has not been wholly free from these tendencies, there is reason to believe that no country in the world has suffered less from them than our Dominion. I am confident that the strong, sound, common sense of the Canadian people will support all authorities, whether federal or municipal, in maintaining public order, in the just enforcement of the law and in upholding institutions and traditions founded on the ideals of ordered liberty and progress.

"In any country, but especially in a country of vast area and scattered communities, the problem of transportation is all important. The efficiency of transportation in Canada is an essential factor in the national life. Railways, waterways and highways all have their part. From conditions which have gradually developed during many years has arisen the result that about one-half the total railway mileage of Canada is, or shortly will be, in the ownership of the state. It is my conviction, and I hope you will agree, that this condition emphasizes the importance of devising some means by which this great responsibility may be discharged that not be interrupted or prejudiced by disputes between employers and employees. Even as between a private corporation operating a public utility and its employees there should be some more reasonable method than the imposition upon the general public of the inconvenience, the loss and the suffering which are occasioned by strikes. It, between jealous and sometimes antagonistic nations, the principle of settling international disputes by peaceful means has been acknowledged and adopted, surely disputes between employers and employees can be investigated and adjusted by means other than those which bring upon the whole people distress and suffering comparable to that entailed by war. So far as railways in the ownership of the state are concerned, there is one additional consideration of which you should not lose sight. Those responsible for the administration of state railways are not actuated or influenced therein by any motive of private interest. Their duty is on the one hand to the pub-

lic whom they serve, and on the other hand to the employees who also are actuated by no private interest. They are to be employed alike serve the people as a whole. The problem of administering the state owned railways is one of exceptional moment and difficulty. Upon its successful solution probably depends the success of state ownership not only in Canada but upon the whole North American continent. We must give earnest attention to some means by which the operation and management of this great system, I have given to this question some thought, and I am confident that you will be assured that such a proposal will command my entire sympathy."

Chairman Best, following the Premier, said the railway men in all their organizations were heartily in accord with the principle of state ownership. Twice had they passed resolutions in its favor and he knew that it was the earnest wish of all railway men that the state owned railways should prove 100 per cent. efficient as any other public utility in Canada. He did not see why there should be any more competition in the operation of railways than there is in the operation of other public utilities. He then introduced Mayor Fisher, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the City of Ottawa.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, who followed Mayor Fisher, referred in opening to the importance of the statements made by Sir Robert Borden with regard to the state owned railway of Canada. Sir Robert's view that the whole success of state ownership on the American continent would be largely affected by the success of the administration of the state owned railways in Canada, he specially commended to the serious consideration of his hearers.

Referring particularly to the great international industrial conference in Washington, which he had attended as one of the representatives of the Canadian Government, Hon. Mr. Rowell said he returned with the most favorable and outstanding impressions. The first was that of the forty nations represented there, including, in addition to the United States, the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany, there were men of diverse views, but they were all united in showing a great unanimity when discussing matters affecting the welfare of the toiler and the development of the world. As a result of this he was impressed with the practicality of bringing together the men from all nations in the world to discuss industrial problems, for it was granted that what affected the worker in one country had a direct effect upon the worker in another. The late war had taught the lesson that in addition to the national spirit there was a world spirit, and that the nations should work together, and all should work internationally upon all problems affecting the workman.

Mr. Rowell's address was that the first international industrial conference had pointed the way and would mark the opening of a new era in the world. He then introduced Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, who was introduced to the gathering as "Brother Old Robertson," and who, in his address, said that the gathering was a very important one, and that the success of the organization established by the various railroad brotherhoods, and ever since I have been impressed with the thoroughness of their system and with the fairness of their procedure for dealing with controversial questions. The organizations must necessarily exercise great power and influence in the policy which they pursue and in the parties which they undertake. Such power and influence carry with them a corresponding responsibility. I believe that in the exercise of this responsibility has been fulfilled justly and conscientiously, having regard to the national interests as a whole. His lengthy speech was listened to with great attention, and every great word has been followed by some period of unrest and disturbance among the peoples of the belligerent nations. Such an event seems inevitable, and one is not surprised that such conditions prevail today to a greater or less extent among all the nations which had taken part in the tremendous and world-wide conflict through which we have passed. While Canada has not been wholly free from these tendencies, there is reason to believe that no country in the world has suffered less from them than our Dominion. I am confident that the strong, sound, common sense of the Canadian people will support all authorities, whether federal or municipal, in maintaining public order, in the just enforcement of the law and in upholding institutions and traditions founded on the ideals of ordered liberty and progress.

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son, Moncton, N.S., and J. R. Stewart, New Glasgow, Ontario, George E. Crowhurst, Toronto; P. E. I. P. A. Smith, Charlottetown; Quebec, Arthur Germain, Lachine; Darius Grace; Saskatchewan, G. A. Hall, Moose Jaw. The directors of the organization are: W. J. Dowell, of Brockville, T. M. Spooner and H. H. Lynch, Winnipeg.

I. L. P. NAMES COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH FARMERS

Some weeks ago a conference of the United Farmers of Eastern Ontario and representatives of the Independent Labor party was held at Ottawa. The net result of the conference was that a committee of six was appointed to consider the best way of bringing the two parties closer together. The Farmers appointed their representatives at the meeting and the Labor men were asked to appoint their own. On Sunday last at a regular meeting of the Independent Labor party it was decided to co-operate with the United Farmers and the three representatives were appointed as follows: the president of the local branch, Mr. Wm. T. McDowell, and Messrs. J. A. P. Haydon, M.C., and John Cameron.

It is expected that a meeting of the joint committee will be held in the very near future and a plan of action drawn up. During the winter months representatives of the Independent Labor party will be asked to address the various Farmers' meetings in various parts of the United Farmers will address meetings of the Independent Labor party.

That the United Farmers are willing to co-operate with the Independent Labor party is everywhere in evidence. At the annual meetings of the United Farmers resolutions are being passed calling for closer relations between the two parties. None of the new parties have anything in common with the old parties but an analysis of the platform of the Independent Labor party and that of the United Farmers of Ontario reveals the fact that they have very much in common. That harmony will prevail between the two we have little doubt. However, the committee will have abundant work to do in the way of education among the two parties, and when the next election comes around it will not be surprising to see the Independent Labor party and the United Farmers in various sections of Ontario holding joint conventions.

O. B. U. RESPONSIBLE FOR WINNIPEG SITUATION.

The supposedly revolutionary, but really reactionary movement in Winnipeg had left organized labor in that city in the position of being 'shot to pieces' was the declaration of W. H. Hoop, international organizer of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, in an address to the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, recently. "An movement which takes one step forward and two back will have a reactionary result," continued the speaker. "Hoop referred to the limitations of the attitude of the One Big Union leaders and blamed them for the position that Winnipeg finds itself in today.

Mr. Hoop is in Edmonton to organize the retail clerks and appeal for the support of the central labor council to the clerks together. He pointed out the potential strength of a strong clerks' organization, and quoted figures to show the relative numbers of those employed in the distributing trades as compared with other lines of work. In Montreal alone, said Mr. Hoop, there are 10,000 clerks. Before the upheaval in the Labor movement in Winnipeg, the clerks were joining the union in very large numbers, the union being affiliated in one month.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

IRISH STRIKE SETTLED. The Irish bank dispute between the managements of banking institutions and their clerks, has been settled on a basis of recognition of the right of the clerks' union to negotiate with directors in behalf of its members. The strike of store workers demanded by some being granted and the claims of others referred to arbitration.

MEN TO HAVE VOICE IN MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transportation, announced this week that the railroad workers' committee controlling railroads would cease to exist on January 1 and would be replaced by an advisory board consisting of general managers and four representatives of workers. Unions of railroad workers have agreed, he said, that while Government control lasts no strike concerning wages or conditions of service will be called until one month after notice has been given the National Wages Board consisting of four managers, four representatives of workers and four users of railroads. Disputes relating to wages and conditions of service will be discussed by a central board consisting of five managers and five representatives of unions and in the event they cannot agree, the matter will be referred to the National Wages Board.

ACTION ON NATIONALIZATION OF MINES POSTPONED.

Postponement of action with regard to the "nationalization" of the mines of Great Britain was decided upon by the special trades union congress which met at London this week. The congress adopted a resolution deferring a decision on the nationalization issue until February.

In speaking on the subject, J. H. Thomas, Labor Member of Parliament, and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, declared the management of the mines during the war had disgusted the mine owners, irritated the miners and bewildered the public. Robert Smith, the miners' leader, warned the Government that the miners, even if they were left alone in their position by the other labor interests, would, after February, insist upon nationalization. Should the Government not agree to this, he declared, "constitutional action" would be taken.

Seventy hundred and fifty delegates representing over 1,000,000 trade unionists, met in special congress at London last week. J. H. Thomas, Member of Parliament and Labor leader, being the presiding officer. Discussions will deal with the nationalization of mines, the prices of food, conscription, Russian intervention and unemployment.

THE IRON HAND AT CHATHAM, ONT.

Des Moines Steel Company Dismisses Employees For Joining Union.

An altogether extraordinary state of affairs exists in Chatham, Ontario, where the Des Moines Steel Company, lying in the face of Dominion legislation and of the principles admitted by employers at the recent Industrial Conference, have declared a lockout on twenty of their employees, nine of them ex-soldiers, because they joined a local of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.

On Monday afternoon, November 24, the management of the company called in their employees one by one, informed them that they had learned through the newspapers that they had joined a trade union, and gave them the choice of dismissal or withdrawal from the union.

Like the true union men they were the employees accepted the lockout. That the only "crime" which rankled in the minds of the management of the Des Moines Steel Company was that its employees had dared to exert their rights as British citizens and join a union was betrayed by the fact that the employees of the company had been perfectly satisfied with their position in Chatham, how- ever, does not seem to have as full effect as it should for in their printed statement of their case the employees of the Des Moines Steel Company state that the document does not bear the union label because this cannot be secured in Chatham. In an admirable defence of their position our brothers in Chatham quote from the report of the Royal Commission in Industrial Relations whose several months' work recently terminated, and who go on record in favor of organization in the mining and industrial relations.

"On the whole we believe the day has passed when any employer should deny his employees the right to organize. Employers claim that right for themselves, and it is not denied by the workers. There seems to be no reason why the employer should deny like rights to those who are employed by them. We believe the frank acknowledgment of this right by employers will remove one of the most serious causes of unrest. The employer gains nothing by such opposition their employees do organize, and the refusal but creates a bad will and a ranking sense of injustice." The Des Moines Steel Company's action was taken before any demand for union membership, though the employees in the statement of their case say that conditions are far from satisfactory. Contrast the attitude of the firm with the spirit shown by S. R. Parsons, of the British American Oil Company, who represented the employees of the International Labor Conference in Washington. Mr. Parsons expressed his approval of organization as follows:

Dr. D. E. Strachan, Imperial Oil Works, Sarnia, Ont.—I think we concede collective bargaining. I do not think it is possible to object to collective bargaining, not as a right, but as a necessity. To my mind, collective bargaining has grown out of the very conditions in which we find ourselves today. What are these conditions? If our industries had remained as they were a few years ago, with the employer having a half-dozen or a dozen of his men around him, each of whom he knew, and the condition of whose family life he knew, we would not be forced into these terms that have become common, and that are so misunderstood at times. Collective bargaining would not then be regarded as a necessity, but as a right.

Mr. E. G. Henderson, Canada Post Co., Windsor, Ont.—No man denies the employees' right to organize any more than he would deny the right of any person, the Knights of Columbus, the Masonic Lodge, or any other body. And, conclusion, the Dominion Government by order-in-council issued in July, 1918, enacted the principle that "All employees have a right to organize in trade unions, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner, whatsoever, and through their chosen representatives they should be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay, and other grievances."

In the face of all this, the Des Moines Steel Company, with truly commendable "openness," denies the employees the right of organization, by dismissing them as soon as they organize, before they make any demands of any kind whatever. A. J. McKee, secretary of Local 111, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, 48 King street east, Chatham.

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Old Chum Tobacco advertisement. Text: 'Old Chum Tobacco is the "chum" of more pipe smokers, than any other tobacco smoked in Canada. EVERYBODY SMOKES "OLD CHUM"'. Includes an image of a cigarette pack.

Out. is in charge of arrangements. We wish our comrades at our meetings which the local is held—stand in their fight, and coming in order to gain the support and lend them for standing by the interests of fellow-workers and citizens of the union.

The DALY COMPANY Ltd. Store Hours: 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. 194-196 Sparks St.

You should visit our new store. It is one of the most handsomely appointed stores in the Dominion, and is brimful of all that is newest and best in the Fall styles and models for the

Outfitting of All Members of the Family. Our Men's Dept. is replete with outstanding values in Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings. Also a complete assortment of Furniture for every room in the home—Rugs, Carpets, Upholstery Fabrics, Draperies, Curtains, Linoleums, etc.

STOP, NO NEED TO OPERATE. "It's It" THE ANTISEPTIC PILE OINTMENT is guaranteed to give instant relief to any form of piles or money refunded. 95 cents per package at leading druggists or sent direct, charges paid on receipt of price. "Antiseptic Chemical Co." Sales Agency—Drawer A, Room 110, 123 BAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

HOW DOES YOUR HEART BEAT? Put Your Finger on Your Pulse and Find Out. The way the heart beats is an index of how the whole machinery of the body is working. With a strong, steady, regular pulse we may expect vigorous health. With a weak, irregular, intermittent pulse we can tell at once the vitality is low, and is causing the palpitation of the heart, the faint and dizzy spells, smothering and sinking sensations, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, nervousness, sleeplessness, cold, clammy hands and feet, hot flushes, etc.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. remedy all these distressing conditions and impart vigor and vitality to the whole system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THRIFT. Shows how to invest your savings and funds systematically. Send name, address and age. MARRIAGE TRUST CO. Montreal.



LABOR'S FUNCTION.



## The Safe and Sure Trail to Success.

**T**HE Radical Propagandist is as busy today as ever were the agents of the Kaiser during the four years of the war. He is bent on the task of swaying Labor from the safe and sane road of economic evolution which it is now pursuing, and like a true fanatic is striving to drag others with him to ruin. Like the figure in the above cartoon, he is telling Labor that he knows the shortest road---that the path Labor is now walking on his way to the summit of achievement is all too slow, and that he had better fly.

But all that he can offer is a rattletrap airplane, with the centre of gravity at the wrong point, with wings built of broken pledges, an unreliable propellor, and an engine that will stall at the most critical moment of the flight, and bring the machine down in flames.

Canadian working men and women, however, are paying little heed to the extremists' blandishments, and are pinning their faith to the International Trades Union pathway to the square deal, a pathway built on the foundation of sanity, foresight, and a sincere regard of the worker's welfare.