

Labor News From the Busy City of Hamilton

Endorsement has been a full... Mr. Higgins and Mr. Crockett are... Mr. Rollo is the candidate...

It is conceded that Controller Harlow... Mr. Rollo is the candidate...

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WELLAND CANAL WORKERS WANT OPERATIONS CONTINUED

On Friday last a delegation from the Welland district waited on the Minister of Railways and Canals and asked that the work of construction on the Welland Canal be continued throughout the winter months.

The minister informed the delegation that the matter would be taken up at an early date and the whole question placed before the Cabinet.

After the interview with the minister the delegation passed a resolution, which is signed by the member for Welland, the member for Lincoln, the Mayor of St. Catharines, the Mayor of Thorold, the Board of Trade in both of these cities, and by Mr. J. Marsh, general organizer of Ontario.

Our ex-soldiers and sailors throughout the entire province of Ontario have been... Mr. J. Marsh, general organizer of Ontario.

Both of these men are life-time workers in the trade union movement and eminently capable exponents of Labor principles.

Their candidature has been endorsed by every trade and labor organization in the Capital city.

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Labor Items of Interest From the Capital City

YOUR OPPORTUNITY. Who Are the Working Class? Not Merely the Hand Workers, but Everyone Who Does Not Live on the Labor of Another.

The time, the hour has come—your chance! A provincial general election has been thrust upon us. On Monday next you will be called upon to cast your vote.

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It was not a formal meeting by any chance, but just a sort of mutual admiration gathering. These present included... Mr. J. Marsh, general organizer of Ontario.

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LABOR MAN APPOINTED TO COUNCIL OF HEALTH

Mr. W. H. Rollo, of Hamilton, president of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario, and one of the leading trade unionists in Ottawa, has been appointed as Labor's representative on the newly created Council of Health.

Organized Labor in Canada, through the parent body, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and its affiliates, is taking a leading part today in all questions and issues coming before the public.

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ST. JOHN SUGAR WORKERS RESUME WORK

The sugar refinery workers at St. John, N.B., through the intervention of E. M. G. Quirk, representative of the Minister of Labor, decided Monday evening, to accept the terms of the company and to go to work.

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"DICK" RILEY MENDING

Since the middle of Congress week, Dick Riley, Business Director of the Hamilton District of the I. L. P., has been confined to his bed in St. Joseph's Hospital, in which institution he underwent an operation. Happily, however, on the way to complete recovery and hopes to be "liberated from bondage" in time to vote for Candidate Rollo in West Hamilton at the election.

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RIGHT TO ORGANIZE WILL TRIUMPH

Thinking men of all stations in life who are alive to conditions, are conscious that a great change or turnover is about to occur in our industrial life, and see two ways by which this change may be brought about. The vast majority are determined a change shall occur, and that the democracy men fought and died for shall be established, not alone politically but industrially as well.

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HAMILTON CIVIC LABORERS GET WAGE INCREASES

Once again did the Hamilton civic laborers demonstrate the value of their trade unionism last week when they requested the Hamilton City Council for more pay to help "carry on" and "high cost" of everything.

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BREAD OR BOLSHEVISM?

Herbert C. Hoover, after years of experience in relieving hunger in Europe, says that Bolshevism is destroying itself through extraordinary "hoarding of production."

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THE AUTHORITY OF LAW

Repeal of Ontario Temperance Act Does Not Necessarily Mean a Return to the Old License System

THE Citizens' Liberty League contend that the unsatisfactory Ontario Temperance Act must be repealed and new legislation enacted. Further, they declare that the repeal of The Ontario Temperance Act does not necessarily mean the return of the Old License System.

The Referendum Committee contend differently. To settle the matter once and for all, the Citizens' Liberty League herewith submits a signed statement by I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., of the law firm of Hellmuth, Gattanch & Meredith, Toronto, and by D.L. McCarthy, K.C., Toronto, son of the late Dalton McCarthy, and member of the legal firm of McCarthy & McCarthy, Toronto. Mr. Hellmuth and Mr. McCarthy are two of the outstanding King's Counsel of Ontario.

"Our opinion is asked as to whether a majority vote of 'YES' to question One of the Referendum, necessarily repeals the Ontario Temperance Act now in force and at the same time brings into effect the Liquor License Act which was in force prior to the passing of the Ontario Temperance Act, and our answer is unhesitatingly No.

"It is true that in case of such affirmative answer, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council can, by proclamation, bring into effect the prior Liquor License Act, but until this is done the present Ontario Temperance Act continues in force. It is not obligatory on the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to issue any such proclamation within any fixed or definite time, and there is no reason to suppose any action in this respect will be taken until after the meeting of the Legislature.

"Notwithstanding, therefore, an affirmative majority vote to question One of the Referendum, the prior Liquor License Act will not necessarily be in force when the Legislature meets, and the Legislature can, at the next session, pass such legislation as it deems proper in regard to the whole question. It can bring into effect any Act that the majority of the members of the Legislature approve of, irrespective of any laws in force up to that time.

"There is nothing in the Constitution as laid down by the British North America Act which prevents the Legislature from validly enacting a law which would be a compromise between the Liquor License Act and the present Ontario Temperance Act and any such Act being entirely within the competence of the Legislature would, when passed, supersede any prior laws."

I. F. Hellmuth, K.C. D.L. McCarthy, K.C.

Vote "YES" to all Four Questions

Mark your Ballot with an X. Any other marking will spoil it. Remember, also—every voter must vote on every question or his ballot will be spoiled.

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP FEE, ONE DOLLAR. Please enroll me as a member of the League, for which I enclose my subscription. Name, Address, Occupation.

Citizens' Liberty League PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS 22 College Street Toronto. T. I. CARRUTHERS, Secretary. Hon. President: SIR EDMUND B. OSLER. President: Lt.-Col. H.A.G. MACHIN, M.P.P. Vice-President: I. F. HELLMUTH, K.C. Hon. Treasurer: F. GORDON OSLER.

THE TRYING TIMES OF PEACE

We Face a New World; What Are We Going To Do?

(By Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L.)

The United States of America is the greatest democracy in the world. It is a vast, far-flung country composed of many races, many creeds, many opinions, many beliefs. It is a country that prides itself on the independence of thought and action of the individual. And because of that pride, and glory in individual liberty, it is a country freedom to argument, to struggle, to conflict.

This is not to be deplored. Quite the contrary. It is to be extolled. It is the very life-giving, of course, that has made the United States the greatest democracy that the world has ever seen. It would be a foolish man who would be famous to deny our faults or ignore our weaknesses.

One of our greatest faults is that too many are extremists. Along the road we follow, many are prone to go too far. Like our gallant boys in France, we are sometimes not content to stop at our objectives. We dash on ahead and are caught in our own barrage.

This is understandable. It is in a way forgivable. It is because we are a young nation, full of enthusiasm and strength and courage. But it is dangerous, and costly. And even before the war this fault had led us into grave trouble.

Business, organization, from reasonable limits, had grown too great and menacing. Trusts, combinations and corporations; they had gone beyond the legitimate field of development into the illegitimate field of manipulation, stock jobbery, and domination of our political and judicial life. The whole wealth of the land was being taken from the hands of the many and placed within the grip of the few. We were in danger of becoming, like the Mexico of a decade ago, a country of two classes; the vastly rich and the pitifully poor.

That such a condition is both wrong and fatal is beyond argument. There is neither justice nor common sense in a condition that allows one man to have a hundred million dollars and a hundred million men to have nothing at all. A condition where the few possess much and the many possess little is not democracy. It is an oligarchy. Its further development could not and would not, have been tolerated.

This condition was brought about by another extremism; the over-ownership of a single god of all races that a democracy must serve. We had come to spend too much time before our favored fetish, individualism.

Every man, each woman, had come to think too much of, and work too much for, himself and himself. We had forgotten that not individualism alone, but individualistic mutualism, means progress. It is not enough that each man becomes strong, each woman fine. It is the relation of each man and woman to all other men and women that makes a nation great. No matter how fine our soldiers were, they never could have defeated the Germans at Chateau-Thierry had they gone in one at a time.

This condition, in turn, had made for lack of interest in citizenry and in the country. When each citizen is thinking only of himself, their mutual affairs suffer. Their Government goes to ineffectiveness, or worse. It is like a business with efficient clerks, but inefficient management. Such a business cannot "if it be continued in such a way."

And off-misrepresented organized labor movement—the American Federation of Labor. That the war contributed much toward changing the whole phase of our individualism, none can truthfully gainsay. Of a sudden, one day we found a thing had happened to make us forget all others. And it was then that democracy arose in all its magnificent might. All internal differences vanished in the face of an external danger. A national conflict was subordinated to the exigency of an international one. Almost as if by magic, the mutualism and as such members of, and partners in, a true democracy. And during our 16 months of war we remained true to democracy. Labor, capital, business, society, worked hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder for victory. Never had the democracy of the United States of America risen to such an exalted height. It was the final test of our national ability and the last justification of our form of government. We had shown what a democracy could do, and how it could do it.

And now what? We are once more at peace. Shall we prove ourselves to be less able, less noble, less courageous, less firm in time of peace than in time of war? Did we have to have a direct and dire menace hanging over our heads to make us do what we should do just and sensible? Shall we, once that menace is removed, flop supinely back to confusion, injustice, selfishness and the hyper-individualism that was once our bane?

I know the American people. And I know they will not be at once so lax and so misguided. But they must make no mistake. The fight before them lies long and bitter. There is the immigration question. There are the trusts, the corporations, the railroads. There is the problem of demobilization and the returned soldier. There is the reorganization of industry. There is the relief and encouragement of business. There is an understanding to be gained between the employers and the workers. There is the feeding and financing of the world, in which we must help to do our share.

There is justice as well as unwarranted unrest, the first of which must be met intelligently and sympathetically; the second must be contested at every step. It will be the work of all of us, and for years.

There have been those, perhaps there still are some few, who have fondly and foolishly deemed that, at the signing of the peace, we could return at once to the soft and selfish days of before the war. They are far behind us in fact, as the Middle Ages. They are gone. And they will never return.

We face a new world today, with a new set of problems; problems so involved, so complicated, so far-reaching, as to be today for the most part even unimaginable. The future lies in the lap of the gods; and into that lap not even the wisest men of earth have been able to look.

What will become of Russia? Who can tell? Into what country's breast will another year find the gaunt wolf of Bolshevism sinking its shining teeth and bloody claws? No one knows. No one can know. We can only know that the one weapon that has been found to fight it is food. No matter what the ideas and aspirations of a country may be, it cannot get freedom, nor practice freedom, on an empty stomach. The hungry may tear down, but he cannot uphold. Hungry stomachs can never make reasoning brains. The discontent of hungry people leads nowhere except to confusion, chaos and reaction. Truly any Lenin may call their government what they will; but it is in point of fact as bloody a tyranny as the world has ever known.

And in this first hunger that we must fight. And we must fight the cause of hunger. These are first economic

unrest and unemployment. And we must begin that fight in our own country. To start in composing European boys who were ready and willing to lay down their very lives that we at home might be saved, come back to find themselves welcomed by words?



PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

must be based on mutual understanding, mutual faith, mutual endeavor, mutual patience and mutual trust. To that task no body of such will give more potential service than the organized labor movement of America. Let us of America face these new dangers, then, in the spirit of individualistic mutualism—the spirit of the real democracy.

A Period Of Drift.

By F. M. Draper, in Ottawa Labor Day Annual.

Sir John McLaren, president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, remarked recently that "We seem to have drifted on a period of industrial drift," meaning thereby that now the war being over, the industry, standing alone in extravagance every kind, regardless of dangers it holds in store for the world. That this expression of a man as wide as McLaren in England should be well founded and the warning it contains be very timely is amply shown in the quarterly report just issued of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain. After pointing out the menace of the coming winter, and that menace applies in Canada as well as in Great Britain, the report has the following very clear-cut statement:

"Strikes have been precipitated which might have been avoided and union funds have been needlessly dissipated. Some strikes had a distinctly political origin. Political strikes must either fail or end in revolution. They are not against the capitalists, but against the community. It is not the capitalists who suffer, but the people. Against such strikes, the Government must protect the people or surrender its functions. The effect of such strikes is to destroy production and increase the price of all commodities."

"In view of the national situation and the possibility of a grave shortage, it is imperative that the trades unions face the facts. The outstanding ones are that the war is over; that competitive laws are being enforced; that food and raw materials required for the subsistence of Great Britain must be bought from countries over whom we have no control, and that commodities must be paid for with 'reds not paper.'"

Looking nearer home we find that the New York Review, an organ established for the avowed purpose of "resisting the unthinking drift towards revolutionary innovations," deals very lucidly with this all-important question. It claims that the true organizers of Labor, in the future, will not advise sympathetic strikes, but will resort to the ballot to control the various situations that may arise. It says: "If organized labor can control the elections, a general strike, or any other form of strike, is not only a fatal blow against themselves. If, on the other hand, they are a minority, and, as in the case of the revolutionists, a minority of a minority, an attack on industrial organization or any vital part of it will only cause the public to turn all its powers of science to defeat, and, if necessary, to crush the conspiracy. But—and this is the crux of the whole situation—the powers that be, ordained by the will of the people, must not abdicate."

It is quite obvious to any respecting mind that, in all strikes, the public is a third party to the movement; and, as the persons in

strike constitute a part of that third party—the public. Not only is the temporary inconvenience of the laborer, but the inconvenience of the public, must be considered. The industrial system is so developed and so specialized that even a temporary stoppage of its functions, such as transportation, threatens a serious collapse. The revolutionists are aware of this, count on it, and are preparing to strike at the vulnerable point when the opportunity affords. It is a healthy sign, and one of promise, that the same old sound trade unionists, when this danger is explained to them, see that their own vital interests lie not in that direction.

It has been the study and the aim of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to guide the tendencies of Labor, during these difficult and abnormal times, that the assertion and insistence on the rights of the wage-earner would not be directed into those dangerous channels, but would rather be so directed as to make a very real and vital contribution to the general welfare of the community.

MR. CAMERON DENIES PARTY PACT RUMOR

Not Backed by Ellis or Any Conservative, He Says.

Speaking at the open air meeting in Plouffe Park, Wednesday, John Cameron, Labor candidate for West Ottawa, denied a current rumor that he was "backed by Jimmy Ellis or any of his bunch of Conservatives."

"It is an utter falsehood and I attribute it to the underhand methods of opposing candidates. There are no strings attached to me," he said. Mr. Cameron received a rousing reception from a gathering of about 200 persons. He spoke from a transfer rig, illuminated with gasoline torches.

He went into a lengthy definition of the Labor platform and condemned the Hebert Government as a class government.

Henry Cain, chairman, spoke briefly and denounced the contents of a letter, circulating in Dalhousie Ward to the effect that the candidature of Mr. Cameron was not endorsed by the central and international labor bodies. He declared the contents of the letter an emphatic lie.

W. T. McDowell, reminded the gathering that Mr. Cameron was a workingman who knows the true needs of the working class. He branded the opposing candidates as the monied power who wage war against the working classes inasmuch as they represent large corporations who are averse to paying the poor a living wage.

GEORGE N. BARNES IS COMING TO AMERICA.

George Nicol Barnes, minister without portfolio and the principal representative of the British Government to the Labor Conference at Washington, is expected to leave for the United States in a few days, according to press dispatches.

G. H. Stuart, secretary of the Postmen's Federation, has been nominated as the representative of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress. The other labor representatives include Arthur Henderson, John Ross, Miss Mary MacArthur, Miss Mary MacArthur.

Actual Experience The Ontario Temperance Act is Emptying Ontario's Jails. Jail Commitments Before and After Passage of the Act. ALL CRIMES 1915-20,337 1918-13,242. DRUNKENNESS 1915-6,235 1918-2,595. From Annual Reports of Inspectors of Prisons 1915 and 1918, and Schedule H, Report of the Board of License Commissioners for Ontario for the year 1918.

ONTARIO'S experience with prohibition under the Ontario Temperance Act since September 16, 1916, has been all the argument any fair-minded man or woman wants, to prove that the Act should neither be repealed nor weakened by Amendments. Jail Commitments for crimes and offences of all kinds have decreased more than one-third since 1915. Jail Commitments for drunkenness alone decreased from 6,235 in 1915, the year preceding the Act, to 2,595 in 1918. Jail Commitments for drunkenness decreased despite the fact that the Act makes drunkenness in public places a "prima facie" offence, punishable by fine or imprisonment, whether accompanied by "disorderliness" or not. A drunken man on the street has become a rare sight. The number of commitments for drunkenness in Ontario in 1918 was the lowest in seventeen years, although the population of the Province increased by over 500,000. Some jails received no drunkards in 1918 at all. Others show well nigh unbelievable decreases, notably in the cities and larger towns. Do you want to see the taste for alcoholic beverages revived, and the population of Ontario's prisons, jails and lock-ups restored? If you are convinced that drunkenness is undesirable in this Province mark X in the "No" column after each question. "No!"—Four Times—"No!" Each and every one of the four questions on the ballot paper in this Referendum must be answered or your ballot is "spoiled." And unless you mark X after each question in the "No" column, the Ontario Temperance Act will be spoiled, and years of Temperance progress lost. Ontario Referendum Committee JOHN MACDONALD Chairman, D. A. DUNLAP Treasurer, ANDREW S. GRANT Vice Chairman and Secretary (1001 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto)

Self Filling Fountain Pen FREE --- FREE --- FREE Putting the Right Paper and the Right Pen in Your Hand. A Free Fountain Pen For You--- When You Mail Us the Coupon Below If You Are One of the First Fifty To Subscribe in Your Community. The Pen is more Powerful than the Sword — particularly the Pen that writes powerful articles to prevent War between Nations and Classes. This is the great, advanced policy of your paper, the Canadian Labor Press. If you are in favor of Educating the People so that there may be less strife and more Brotherhood in this world—more Co-operation instead of conflict—better hours, wages and working conditions for the toilers—less politics and more real legislation for the masses—less profiteering and more partnership in industry—then this is your Paper and your Pen. Take them both. They will give you good service. Two cents a week pays for the paper—and a beautiful, modern, self-filling fountain pen goes with it. Here's the coupon that brings the Paper and the Free Pen—at once—fill out the coupon and mail it today.

Mail This Coupon To-day For FREE SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN To the Canadian Labor Press Agent, Ottawa, Canada. Enclosed find \$1 for a year's subscription to the Canadian Labor Press—which entitles me to 1 free Fountain Pen. Please mail the pen at once. NAME _____ City or town _____ Province _____

Every Day in the Week SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14. Toronto-Vancouver (Both Ways) Commanding SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19th, leaving TORONTO UNION STATION 9.15 P.M. DAILY MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT Standard Sleeping, Tourist and Dining Cars, Colonist Cars and Coaches, Parlor Car through the Rockies. Leave OTTAWA (Central Station) 5.45 p.m. DAILY For PEMBROKE, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY Buffet Sleeping Cars and Coaches. Trains leaving Sun: Mon, Wed, Fri, connect at Central with Toronto - Winnipeg - Vancouver Service. City Ticket Office cor. Sparks & Metcalfe Sts. and Central Sta., Ottawa. 140 Canadian National Railways

Independent Labor Party Candidates For Hamilton Walter R. Rollo West Hamilton Controller Geo. G. Halcrow East Hamilton Committee Headquarters have been opened at 31 York street and 143 1/2 East King street. All friends of Labor representation in the Provincial Legislature are urged to get behind the candidates. Get in the fight and work hard for Rollo's and Halcrow's election.

FROM COAST TO COAST

HAMILTON STREET RY. DID NOT WANT ARBITRATION.

Despite the objection of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, Senator Gilbert Robertson, Minister of Labor, has appointed a conciliation board to adjudicate the wage differences between the company and its employees, members of Local Union No. 167, Hamilton. On the recommendation of the Street Railwaymen's Grievance Committee, Harry G. Peck, recording secretary of the union, has been appointed by Senator Robertson as the men's arbitrator. It is likely that the company's choice, which the Minister of Labor advised the company regarding the men's request for the granting of a board, the Hamilton Street Railway Company conveyed its opposition, stating that the present agreement did not expire until April 1, 1920. However, the Minister of Labor over-ruled the company's objection and further appointed a board of arbitration within the required time, provided by the Industrial Disputes Act, name a representative. The Street Railwaymen's present hourly wage scale is 70 cents, 22 cents, 27 cents, and 37 cents. The men say this rate is inadequate with the cost of living so high.

OTTAWA LEATHER WORKERS APPLY FOR CHARTER.

For some time past the leather workers in the city of Ottawa have been considering the advisability of forming a union with international affiliation. The matter came to a head on Friday last, when a number of the workers employed in local shops got together and made application for a charter to the United Leather Workers of America. Another meeting will be held on Saturday next, when many workers will be appointed as other matters of interest to the leather workers will be considered. Ottawa has not had a union of leather workers for some years now and the hope of the workers is that they will have a 100 per cent organization before very many weeks have elapsed. It is interesting here to note that during 1918 the international organization issued 21 charters and increased its membership by 2,400. Twenty-five agreements were secured, without strike, results were increased in ten per cent increase in wages. As a result of the organization an 8-hour day has been established, and wages have been increased from 35c to 60c an hour; \$4,000 in sick pay; and \$5,000 in sick benefits.

ST. JOHN'S WORKERS' STRIKE.

The employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. at St. John's, Que., went on strike last week for a few hours. Organizer Bastien, of the American Federation of Labor, arrived on the scene and the differences were soon adjusted and the men returned to work.

TORONTO CONSIDERS PURCHASE OF STREET RAILWAY.

With the recent report of the civit transportation commission on the acquisition of the street railway system before them, the members of the Board of Control occupied themselves for two hours on Thursday with a discussion of how the system and its operation later on ought to be conducted. Decision in the matter was laid over for a week, as the controlling body will be working on the subject of the by-law already passed in favor of purchasing the road might not be regarded as sufficient authority. He thought it advisable to submit the question to a vote of those who are entitled to vote on money bylaws, and a motion from Controller McBride to this effect met with the unanimous approval of the board.

WINNIPEG LABOR CRISIS PASSES.

For a time last week Winnipeg was again faced with the prospect of another strike. This time it was the street railway employees. The street railway company increased their fares to 6c, and with it there was an increase in the men's pay. The city was granted an injunction against the increased fares, but on Wednesday last the city's plea for its continuance was refused. The company then accepted the award of the board of conciliation, and have granted the men an increase in their wages. Had the injunction been allowed against increased fares there would in all probability have been a lockout and a strike, as the company would only accept the board's award on condition that they be allowed to increase their fares. However, the matter is settled for the time being, and now comes the suggestion that the city purchase the railway and avert future trouble.

VANCOUVER RAILWAYMEN'S CONCILIATION BOARD.

A conciliation board at Vancouver is hearing the claims of the B.C.E.R. street railwaymen for a substantial increase in pay. The representative of the men put in figures showing that the cost of living had increased by 85 per cent, since 1913 while the men's wages in that time had been increased by only 35 per cent. The demand is for another 14 cents an hour in pay.

EDMONTON TRADES COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Edmonton trades council which was held on Monday, was well attended. Interesting reports from H. Bishop and H. J. Clark occupied a good share of the meeting, and the delegates appreciated the very complete synopsis of the proceedings of the national conference on industrial relations which was reported on by Mr. Bishop, and the trades congress convention in Hamilton on which Delegate Clark reported. Both reports were received and the delegates thanked.

MONTREAL MAY HOUSE A. F. OF L.

John Flett, general organizer in Canada for the American Federation of Labor, says that there is a strong probability that organization holding its next annual convention in Montreal. The representative of the federation will meet in Washington this week, and one of the chief items of business will be the selection of the convention site.

MOOSE JAW TRADES COUNCIL.

A report on the Trades and Labor Congress convention in Hamilton, by President W. Watson, delegate from the Moose Jaw council, occupied most of the time at the last regular meeting of the council. Special mention was made of Moose Jaw's splendid showing in their endeavor to swing the convention to the western city next year. Several motions of special interest to the local council were read in detail by President Watson, and also an abbreviated statement on some of the speeches. There was no doubt in the minds of those present that their delegate had worked in the best interest of the local council. Delegate Riedale was appointed a committee of one to meet with the representatives of the other organizations in this city, who are working on the plan for a war memorial for the men of Moose Jaw and the surrounding district who gave their lives in the war.

SYDNEY STEEL WORKS AGAIN IN OPERATION.

Steel making is once more in progress in Sydney Mines. After a shut down of three and a half months, a portion of the open hearth furnaces of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company are once again producing ingots. The re-lining of the blast furnaces has just been completed and steel officials expect to have the furnaces blown in within the next few days. Under the most favorable conditions it takes several days to reline a furnace and produce a cast, but it is not the intention of the officials to force as quick a cast as this new lining is to be given every chance to become gradually accustomed to the increasing heat pressure.

OTTAWA GARMENT WORKERS RECEIVE CHARTER.

Miss Helen Butterfield, of Vancouver, the Garment Workers' representative at the National Industrial Conference at Ottawa, some few weeks ago, drew attention of the public to the fact that some Ottawa girls were receiving \$3.37 a week. The garment workers of Ottawa decided to form a union. As their pay in many instances was too small to allow them to expend any of it in the necessary expense in securing a charter, the Allied Trades and Labor Association voted them a \$100.00 grant for the purpose. Secretary Chas. W. Lewis has the matter in hand and this week a charter arrived. A meeting of the newly formed union will be held in the near future.

CANADIAN LABOR STILL CANADIAN.

The Canadian Labor movement will sponsor no class politics. The Canadian Labor movement will enter into no class war. The Canadian Labor movement will not tolerate Bolshevism. The Canadian Labor movement will have nothing to do with the Soviet Russian propaganda. The Canadian Labor movement stands uncompromisingly against Socialism, Anarchism, Syndicalism, I.W.W.-ism and every other revolutionary movement, policy or theory aimed at straight Canadianism. The Canadian Labor movement, however, stands with the lovers of liberty the world over in their hope that the right of the little nations to self-determination may be extended to Ireland in her struggle of national freedom. All this was decided during the convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Hamilton recently. True to its principles of equality and freedom, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress opposed class prejudice, class rule, class tyranny in every form.

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SYDNEY TYPOS' NEW OFFICERS.

At the regular monthly meeting of Local No. 48 of the Typographical Union, held at Sydney recently, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Clarence Demont. Vice-president—Francis I. Demont. Secretary-treasurer—Harry J. Finch (re-elected). Recording secretary—Murdoch J. McNeill. Sergeant-at-arms—Alexander Martineau.

AMERICAN RAILWAY SHOPMEN GET NATIONAL PACT.

While the Steel Trust and other anti-union employees are attempting to hold back the tides of time, the United States railroad administration has signed a national agreement with the railway employees' department of the A. F. of L. in which house of labor, working conditions and rates of pay are provided for the 500,000 railroad shopmen on all roads under Government operation. The interested unions are the international organizations of machinists, boiler-makers, sheet metal workers, blacksmiths, electrical workers and railway carmen. The agreement recognizes the right of the A. F. of L. affiliates to represent and negotiate for their respective groups. The following principles of the agreement are established: Eight-hour day, with extra pay for overtime. Abolition of piece work bonus and premium systems. Personal injury cases may be handled by committees or representatives in the same manner as grievances are handled. Rules for handling of grievances through committees with railroad officials. Craft point seniority established and definite avenues of promotion outlined. Pay retroactive to May 1, 1919, and a 30 days' clause for amending the agreement. Where a shop man is engaged outside the shop, he shall receive his standard pay. Formerly, if a machinist, for instance, was employed in signal maintenance he received a lesser rate but the agreement provides that a machinist is a machinist regardless of where he does machinist work. Acting President Jewell of the railway shop employees' department states that this is the first national agreement ever secured by any labor organization or group of labor organizations in the United States. He shows that all other agreements secured by the trade unions have applied to divisions or sections of the country, and that the present agreement is a result of the development of national federations, starting with craft unions in the various shops, then shop federations, and then railroad shop federations.

ENORMOUS GROWTH OF THE A. F. OF L. LABOR.

Some idea of the rapidity with which the American Federation of Labor is enrolling recruits in the continent-wide International Trades Union Movement may be gleaned from the last monthly report received, dealing with August, 1919, when 215 charters were issued. This was the largest number of new organizations ever instituted in a similar period of time, and does not include organizations formed during the same period by affiliated international bodies. It completely refutes the claim that the A. F. of L. is a decadent body. It is statistics such as the above which go to show that the American Labor Movement is solid at the core. There must surely be some reason why year by year the A. F. of L. continues to grow in membership and power. People do not join a decadent movement, and the more its detractors decry it the greater advancement does it make. There are many beneficial changes to be desired in the A. F. of L., but these changes can be secured in a constitutional manner. It would be a crime to try and disrupt a movement that upon the field of industry has accomplished so much for the cause of organization. No other movement in America is to be compared to it in fact, so far every rival movement and they have been many, have ended in ignominious failure. The A. F. of L. has weathered every storm. It is still beating the waves, and for years ahead at least will undoubtedly continue to make good.

LATEST TYPE OF TOURIST CARS.

The Canadian National daily transcontinental train, Toronto-Winnipeg-Vancouver, made its initial trip from Toronto, with one of the very latest type of steel tourist cars as part of its equipment, the first of an order of 20 such cars in whose construction every point has been considered for the safety and comfort of passengers. This modern type of tourist car, with anti-telescope device, is of a similar design to the standard sleeping coach, the exception being they are upholstered in leather instead of plush. Electrically lighted throughout, all berths, upper and lower, are provided with berth lamps. A new feature for this class of car is that lamps have been installed under the seats in the aisle of the car, so that when the ceiling lamps are turned out for the night light may be provided under berth curtains, a great convenience for passengers when going through the car. Phosphorous push buttons can be readily seen in the dark, should the passenger require to switch on the light or ring the bell, when the berth is in darkness. A safety feature introduced is a device for holding down the upper berth which precludes any possibility of the upper berth closing when in use. Separate berth curtains are provided so that passengers in the upper berths will not disturb passengers in the lower. The kitchen has the latest steel range, facilities for washing dishes, and lockers enable passengers to store their food. Lavatories have received special attention, and provide greater convenience than the older type. An electric thermostatic heating control can be so adjusted as to regulate the temperature of the car, thus preventing overheating. Thus with the introduction of the daily service of the Canadian National lines between Toronto-Winnipeg-Vancouver, is the added convenience of the very latest type of tourist cars for second-class passengers, who can enjoy a transcontinental trip in every comfort at minimum expense.

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