

PRESIDENT TOM MOORE MAKES STIRRING APPEAL FOR TALE LABOR REPRESENTATION

As a Private Citizen, President Moore of the Ontario Trades and Labor Congress, spoke in Buckle's Hall Monday evening in support of Mr. John Cameron, the Labor candidate, and in a lengthy address explained the advent of Labor candidates in the field in the forthcoming provincial election.

He also told what he claimed the Hearst Government had left undone, in contrast with the eulogies uttered by the Government and its supporters to what had been accomplished. He alluded to the existence of "political war chests" and challenged the Conservative and Liberal candidates to make known the source of their campaign funds, so that the public may know who are "the masters of the Government."

The Government's inactivity with regard to profiteering and disposition of the country's natural resources was also made for the return on election day of a healthy opposition drawn from the ranks of Labor and the United Farmers.

In his opening address, Tom Moore stated that it was unusual for him to delve into the political arena, but he felt that the Government had been on his way to the meeting he heard three gentlemen talking and one of them said: "Oh, just let these labor men get all their complaints of their chests and everything will be all right." He for one was not going to do anything like that, but meant to deal with matters which would affect all classes of citizens.

He stated he had the pleasure in the afternoon of placing Mr. John Cameron's name in nomination at the labor candidate's meeting, and was somewhat amused at hearing two of the other candidates giving their reasons why they had been nominated. One of the candidates was an amateur, Mr. Cameron, and he was asked to speak first. The other two wanted to get a lead from him— from someone who had been in the arena talking about it. It didn't take the amateur long to say what he had to it. It was not book learning, because he had lived his subject. He stood for a while and then he went a little further and told Mrs. West that hers was a desperate case.

"I think he must have frightened her," said the speaker, "because I noticed she was hardly able to put her hand into her pocket to take the money to follow the other candidate that had been nominated. He spoke naughtily but that he had forgiven him. Mr. Hearstman, in reply, said he had no objection to the speaker saying he had got angry and that by using language he had no right to say. This seemed to be the gist of the address of the candidates. He said that he would not take any words from Mr. Hill, but at this point he did not see why, no matter how good this leader might be, why he should have 100 per cent representation in the Ontario Parliament."

"It is my opinion," said Tom Moore, "that no Government should have a better mandate than the mandate to carry out the mandates of the people."

He questioned seriously whether the present administration had even half done that for which it was put in power. The same criticism applied to the Opposition. He declared that he believed the Government and the Opposition were agreed to contest each other's seats and said that he had forgotten that they were not so far apart in their views. He said that he was high time that a new Opposition party was formed. This was why Labor and United Farmers parties were in the field, and it was out of their ranks that the Opposition was being formed. He spoke of the industrial unrest, the fundamental reason for which, he stated, was due to the people losing sight of the political situation. They had become hopeless of ever receiving justice.

He queried why, when the Government had made such a success of the cheaper food business, it had not taken the same course with the cheaper meats.

SAM GOMPERS' ROUSING APPEAL

At American National Industrial Conference on Behalf of Steel Strikers.

At the American National Industrial Conference at Washington, on Tuesday, Samuel Gompers, leader of the labor delegation, made an impassioned plea for intervention in the steel strike and reviewed the negotiations leading up to the calling of the strike on Sept. 22.

Mr. Gompers described the labor proposal as the "most generous and comprehensive proposition ever submitted in the entire course of the struggle of labor to emerge from servitude and thence to wage labor."

Mr. Gompers said he believed that fair minded employers and workers alike regretted the strike arbitration decision. While asserting that he was "dedicatedly hostile to the union in connection with the steel strike, but looking straight at Judge E. H. Gary, who was the arbitrator, he said that the latter had done a good deed in connection with the steel strike, but that the arbitrator had done a bad deed in connection with the steel strike.

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BRITISH WORKMEN URGED TO MORE SPEED

British labor leaders have begun a general movement to increase production of industrial workers. Complaints have been made for several months of a decline of the amount of material produced. This has been attributed to refusal of the workers in many industries to work full time.

LABOR SUPPORTS UNITED FARMERS

At the forthcoming provincial election a powerful alliance is found now that the Labor party and the United Farmers' Association have formed a coalition in Ontario.

Ontario General Election October 20th

The workingmen and women of the Capital City have chosen as their standard-bearers in the Ontario General Election

JOHN CAMERON For Ottawa West F. LAFORTUNE For Ottawa East

CAMERON AND LAFORTUNE, LABOR'S CANDIDATES CONTEST BOTH OTTAWA SEATS

At Last the Working Men and Women Have a Chance To Send Real Representatives to Ontario Legislature—Both Candidates Endorsed By Every Labor Organization in Ottawa.

The fat is in the fire. The Ontario general election sprung on the people of this province, will be held on Monday, October 20. Are you going to vote the old party ticket or are you going to send to the next Ontario Legislature real capable representatives from your own ranks? We honestly believe that like most others you have had enough of this political juggling and that you will have no more of it. You are going to support the Labor candidate, not only in East and West Ottawa, but in every constituency where Labor candidates present themselves.

A powerful alliance has been formed by the Labor Party and the United Farmers. A Labor candidate of the Ontario Legislature will have a goodly representation of Labor and Farmer representatives.

In his nomination address, Mr. John Cameron, the Labor candidate for West Ottawa, said at the outset that he did not intend to make any political promises. His nomination address was rather a novelty, but it was in keeping with the democratic spirit of the age.

Labor's Right to Representation Amply Put Forward

At Opening Mass Meeting of F. Lafortune, the Labor Candidate in Ottawa East—The Real Issues Fittingly Illustrated by the Candidate and Others.

The Labor campaign in favor of the candidature of Mr. F. Lafortune in the East Riding of Ottawa opened on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. Lafortune denied that the Liberals and Conservatives had ever done anything for the workingman, who was the slave of the employer. They merely acted at the bidding of the capitalists, who held the working man.

URGES MINERS BE NATIONALIZED

The demands of British miners, backed and endorsed by the British Trades Congress, for the nationalization of British coal mines, were laid before Prime Minister Lloyd George by representative of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Congress and of the Miners' Federation on Thursday last.

KEEP IT LOW—JOBBER MADE \$190,000 LAST YEAR

WIRELESS OPERATORS' CONCILIATION BOARD

The first session of the Conciliation Board appointed by the Minister of Labor to investigate the dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd. and its operators, was held on Wednesday.

Mr. J. W. O'Connor, Board of Conciliation, vice-chairman, presided at the meeting. He stated that the board was organized at a hearing conducted by him at Halifax last week.

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HALIFAX MILK DEALERS ASSOCIATION SCORED

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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 of the nation. In many counsels lies wisdom. In the harmonious reconciliation of varied opinions lies progress. And in the very effort of every citizen to improve himself, his fellows, and his country, lies the safety of democracy itself.

I am not of those who hold contentment to be the end of desire. Contentment, to my way of thinking means stagnation. While a healthy discontent is a stimulant to better things, and even though we are 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 but 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.

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 enough 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 individualism 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 have done 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. Business must be relieved and encouraged.

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



PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

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

A Period Of Drift.

By F. M. Draper, in Ottawa Labor Boy 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 of every kind, regardless of dangers it holds in store for the world. That this expression of a man who suffers, but the people. Against 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 repealed; 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, but against the very people 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 saved the persons in strike constitute a part of that third party—the public. Not only is this temporary inconvenience, but the industrial system as so developed and so specialized that even a temporary stoppage of its functions, such as transportation, threatens a serious collapse. The revolutionaries 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 all its consequence.

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."

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 people a living wage.

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 despatches.

G. H. Starny, secretary of the Postmen's Federation, has been nominated as the representative of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress.

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.

Ontario Referendum Committee JOHN MACDONALD Chairman D. A. DUNLAP Treasurer ANDREW S. GRANT Vice Chairman and Secretary (1001 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto)

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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.

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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.

Mail This Coupon To-day For FREE SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN To the Canadian Labor Press Agent, Ottawa, Canada.

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.

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.

FROM COAST TO COAST

HAMILTON STREET RY. DID NOT WANT ARBITRATION.

Despite the objection of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, Senator Giddens, 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.

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.

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 furnace blown in within the next few days.

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 of securing a charter, the Allied Trades and Labor Association voted them a grant for that purpose.

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 accepted the award of the board of conciliation, and have granted the men an increase in their wages. Had the injunction been allowed against the 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.

TORONTO CONSIDERS PURCHASE OF STREET RAILWAY.

With the recent report of the civility 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 controllers felt that it would be well to have a further deliberation. The only action taken was on the suggestion of Corporation Controller Geary, who felt that 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.

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.

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.O.-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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Riadale 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.

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. Rates of 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.

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 153 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.

LABOR.

Out of chaos, out of work, I arose and did my work. While the ages changed and sped, I was toiling for my bread. Underneath my sturdy brows, Forests fell and cities arose. And the hard, reluctant soil Blossomed richly from my toil. Palaces and temples grand Wrought I with my cunning hand. Rich indeed was my reward—Stunted soul, and body scarred With the marks of scourge and red. I, the tiller of the soil, From the cradle to the grave Shambled through the world—a slave! Crushed and trampled, beaten, cursed, Serving best, but served the worst. Starved and shod, my people, Undernourished, underpaid In the world myself had made.

UP FROM SLAVERY I RISE.

Up from slavery I rise, Dreams and wonder in my eyes, After brutal ages past, Coming to my own at last, I was slave—but I am free! I was blind—but I can see! I, the builder—I, the maker, I, the calm tradition-breaker, Slave and serf and clod no longer, Know my strength—and who is stronger? I am done with ancient frauds, Anew I lean and ancient gods—All the sham is overthrown, I shall take and keep my own, Unimpassioned, unafraid, Master of the World I've made!

BERTON BRALEY.

THERMOS advertisement featuring a thermos bottle and text: 'Turn to it every day for Comfort and Economy. HOT OR COLD. In the office and the home...'

WATERBURY advertisement featuring a waterbury pipe and text: 'Good for all - all the time! The Yellow Percolator...'

Victory Bonds advertisement: 'Bought and Sold. Highest Market Prices. All Classes Stocks and Bonds Handled. Correspondence Invited. Baird & Botterell Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.'

FITS advertisement: 'Send for free book giving full particulars of French's world-famous preparation for Epilepsy. And Fits—simple home treatment. Over 29 years' success. Testimonials from all parts of the world. Write at once to FRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED, 1202 St. James' Church, Toronto, Ontario.'

Why Every Canadian Will Buy Victory Bonds

TRIUMPHANT, Canada emerged from the war, a nation great in arms and great in trade, a nation respected and admired by the world.

The money is here, but it is in the hands of individuals rather than in the hands of the nation. It is in the savings banks, loan companies and generally scattered throughout Canada. For instance, our deposits in banks and post offices have increased in five years from one billion (\$1,086,013,704) to a billion and three-quarters (\$1,740,462,509), an increase of nearly two-thirds of a billion (\$654,448,805).

And Canada will continue to hold high her head.

The people will loan their individual savings to the nation to be used as National Working Capital in maintaining our commercial prosperity.

Our obligations to the heroic dead, to the crippled and disabled soldiers, and to the men who were so fortunate as to return, will all be met.

Every man and woman from every walk of life is interested in maintaining this prosperity. Therefore, every man and woman from every walk of life is personally interested in making the Victory Loan 1919 an overwhelming success.

That is Canada's duty. To fulfill it, every Canadian will do his part.

It will serve to keep Canada in its present place, far up in the vanguard of World Progress.

Canadians will keep the machinery of prosperity humming, the factory chimneys smoking, the sea and lake ports bustling with activity, and the surplus products of farm and factory going forth to Great Britain and other lands.

But to accomplish all this more National Working Capital is needed.

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada."

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

LABOR'S FUNCTION.



Growing Healthier Every Day

BOLSHEVIK: "Here, try some of this Trotsky Tonic. It will cure you of everything that ails you."

CANADIAN LABOR: "Say---Do I look like an invalid? I feel pretty healthy---and I'm growing bigger every day. This is a good, healthy country for me, Bolshy---but a mighty unhealthy country for you. Better take my tip and Trotsky along on your way out."