

Views of Gus McQuinn, One of Our Overseas Representatives

Men! Men! Tekel! Uppahst! Ever since I left Europe, the Bern conference, Paris, and mighty London, that mystic handwriting on the wall has been staring at me everywhere like an unbidden guest. It is not a religious thought either, but just as an answer to some war labor problems which I intend to deal with in letters to this paper from time to time.

Shall the record be found wanting or shall it be found trusting is the question which organized labor is asking of organized capital. To get a vice or a view on the industrial law, now recall for a minute before I get on with my story, the great feast of Belchazzar, the ancient Hebrew Lord, while feasting with his fellows. They were revelling as the book of truth records and suddenly the handwriting as quoted appeared upon the wall. He read it and re-read it and his doom was sealed as the story goes.

Now then on the walls of the great temple of freedom, wherein there had been feasting and rioting and livid and extravagant behavior, the spirit of the dead in Flanders seem to have written in easily decipherable scroll the famous "Mene, mene, etc."

We don't want mob rule. We don't want Bolshevikism. We don't want anarchy. No. No. Everywhere I went in the Old Land it struck me that the leading legacy of fear which once befell the labor question and well nigh banished all joy and made the life of the worker a long nightmare, has been lost. Hallucinations, delusions, and the bewilderment of men and women and they have fought with deadly frenzy. The world is getting convalescent. It is hobbling out into the sunshine on crutches. Old advisers have been discharged; deadly remedies have been heaved out the windows, and men are intent now in understanding each his own case. The motto is no longer centuries, namely KNOW THYSELF.

One paramount thought which applies here, as well as in Europe and Great Britain, is that the penalty for making slaves is that you become one. To suppress humanity is to suppress yourself. Those who were submerged in the slough of superstition and ignorance of three centuries ago were killed by the panic that continued for a thousand years, all through the faulty endeavor of faulty men to make people good by the sword. There is no chance to stop the tide of freedom sweeping over the world. This is no time for tyranny. The worker is after a standard.

Whoever fails to measure up to the standard of the cosmic scales will find that he has weighed himself, that it is his own judgment that has turned the balance, that he is found wanting according to the standard of the New Kingdom and will be taken away from him whether Baron of Industry or Bully of Labor, and will be given to another. In that way lies Elysium, not the hand writing on the wall that up to date, so called selfish capital, not the give and take kind that has been a radical change occurring in the nature of humanity. In the persistent demands for a shorter working day and work week I could see the same determination which in my own mind and also here. The engineers obtained a 47 hour week in Britain and it was not through a fight or strike but because the employers were afraid of the war. When I was in London, the builders were demanding a forty-hour week and that to be worked in five days. The possibilities are all open and I will more than eight-hour days be in force anywhere.

But behind that determination is

the one ever again will the workers to pre-war slavery and pre-war wages. The matter too, causes a great hurry as will be recalled when that sturdy little strike settler, Lloyd George had to return hurriedly from Paris. He struck right at the root of things as the demand for a six hour day was urgent and emphatic. The little Welshman cleverly met the matter by allowing a strong commission to meet the miners' delegation and at once an agreement was reached. The miners' demands were considered the demands of the men. That, in the keynote of avoiding trouble, I myself had the opportunity of meeting some of the miners' leaders and a more sensible and determined lot would be hard to find. I firmly believe they will get that six hour day within a reasonable time for the week. In this matter I agree with J. R. Clynes, who translated well that will happen in Britain and that is that more people will be better off, and a few rich people less rich. Further sanity must be used, because Britain, like all of Europe must have production and the capacity of her industrial machinery must be driven at the utmost so as to create wealth to pour into that vast and empty chasm made by four years of war and its accompanying destruction of useful and sales' commodities. Labor organizations have pledged themselves to work to the maximum, and the national basket now so empty, will be filled by the very sincerity of labor and capital working hand in hand. I believe it will pan out O. K. The testing time of Old Belchazzar is being paralleled now in the history of the world. Though some of the higher critics say that there never was any Belchazzar nor a Daniel to read the writing but it stands just the same in principle. No claim can wipe out those immortal words, "Thou are weighed in the balance and found wanting." Bolshevism is only Communism in oval, and if the hand writing on the wall is not heeded by the selfish capitalist, then this Carism will come to Canada as it is now starting to overrun all Europe.

Any modern labor prophet or capitalist prophet who seeks to interpret any special hand writing which he may discover on a wall anywhere need not expect to be gifted with a gold chain and royal raiment for his autumens. It is more likely to be set upon and mobbed. But this does not affect the hand working on the wall or the interpretation thereof.

Those who are being tried in the balance must submit to the unalterable laws of life, whether in the balance of the New Capitalism and labor will be (as being) tested by their own acts and deeds, not by any artificial means, and then follows the circumstances of daily life and death.

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Labor's New Magna Charta From Overseas Seasons

After much deliberation by different labor bodies and representatives in different cities overseas, the labor platform for all labor of all nations has been boiled down finally to the following fundamentals:—

No employment of children under fifteen years of age in any factories, and no children between fifteen and eighteen to be employed for more than six hours daily. At least two hours each day must be devoted by these young workers to technical or regular educational classes, and they will not be permitted to work at night or on Sundays or holidays.

Half-Holiday Saturday.

A half-holiday on Saturday will be introduced into all countries, and workers shall be allowed a continuous weekly rest of at least thirty-six hours, while the hours of work shall not exceed eight daily or forty-eight weekly, and not even less than this in dangerous trades.

Women shall not be employed at night, and employers shall not give women work to do after their regular day's work. Women shall not be employed in especially dangerous trades which it is impossible to make healthy, nor in mines above or below ground. Women shall not be allowed to work for ten weeks altogether before and after childbirth, six weeks of which shall be taken after confinement.

In every country a system of maternity insurance shall be introduced providing for compensation at least equal to sickness insurance benefit payable in the country concerned. Women shall receive the same pay as men for the same job.

The use of poisonous materials shall be prohibited in all cases where it is possible to procure substitutes for them.

Labor's Right to Organize.

Workers shall have the right of free combination in all countries. A system of employment insurance shall be maintained in every country. All workers shall be insured by the State against accidents. Special code of laws for the protection of seamen shall be established.

Regarding immigration, which shall not be prohibited in a general way, the charter recognizes the right of any State to restrict immigration temporarily in a period of economic depression, or for the protection of public health, and recognizes the right of a State to require a certain standard of education from immigrants.

The above sketch sums up the chief proposals of the British labor draft, which draft has been adopted with some unimportant revisions by the International Legislative Commission.

CANADIAN EXPRESS WORKERS' BOARD AWARD. CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT TORONTO.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation to enquire into the dispute between the Canadian Express Company and its employees, being messengers and messengers' helpers, drivers, clerks, porters and other depot employees, has reported to the Minister of Labor. The report is signed by Judge R. D. Gung, of Ottawa, and Fred Bancroft of Toronto, representing the employees. Mr. F. H. McGuigan represented the company. Mr. Bancroft joined with Judge Gung in the whole of the report with the exception of one item governing the pay of messengers and helpers.

A summary of the award was given out by Messrs. A. Scholey, general chairman of the employees, and M. J. Dundas, general secretary.

An eight-hour day. The great majority are now working a ten-hour day. Time and a half is to be paid for overtime, overtime including legal holidays. Increases in wages are to be made on the basis of cost of living. There are about 1,300 employees involved and all the points on the system between Halifax and Prince Rupert are included in the award. By the award the employees' wages are granted as follows:—

EMPLOYEES RECEIVING \$100 PER MONTH TO RECEIVE 15 PER CENT INCREASE; BETWEEN \$70 AND \$100, TWELVE PER CENT INCREASE; \$50, TEN PER CENT; \$40, FIVE PER CENT.

The committee of employees to take up any dispute may be assisted by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, if the committee and officers of the company are unable to adjust any grievance.

As to Mileage Basis.

The chairman of the Board recommends that the question of the introduction of the mileage basis of payment for the services of messengers and helpers, instead of the present method, be taken to the Canadian Railway Adjustment Board No. 1 for adjustment. Mr. Bancroft is of the opinion that the mileage basis be adopted by the company with the increased rates proposed by the men, but in the event of either party not accepting the recommendation, he would further join with the chairman in his recommendation that the matter be settled by the Adjustment Board.

There are 200 messengers and helpers involved in this part of the dispute. Among the points involved and the employees covered are Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Prince Rupert, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, London and Windsor.

WINNIPEG UNIONS SEEK INCREASES.

Every Winnipeg union, without a single exception, is seeking more pay for its members and either has presented its demands to employers or is framing them for early presentation.

Representatives of the various building trades have been holding conferences with contractors in the city for several weeks. The workmen ask increases of from 20 to 25 per cent. over wages current in 1918. The contractors met the men part way by making an offer of an increase, but the offer was rejected. A further conference is planned.

Street car conductors and motormen will call a special meeting in the immediate future to decide upon their demands. It is said the increased wages sought will be from two to five cents an hour. The union's agreement with the company expires at midnight, April 30, and one full month's notice of their demands must be given.

There is unrest among postal employees. They were promised certain things which did not materialize, it is said, and a general strike is one of the possibilities of the near future unless the Government grants substantial increases in pay. This strike, it is said, would be effective throughout Western Canada.

Many other unions are seeking increases just as extensive, and it is said that some local unions may insist upon a five-day week and a six-hour day.

MANITOBA APPOINTMENTS.

Mrs. Agnes S. Chambers has been appointed inspector under the Female Minimum Wage Act, according to an announcement contained in the current issue of the Manitoba Gazette.

Ratification of the appointment of 14 officials on the staff of the Alien Investigation Board also is contained in the Gazette.

Here are the appointees:—

H. J. Mansfield, secretary; W. S. C. Boyden, clerk to the commission; W. Hutchison, C. Sinclair, H. Turner, R. Higgins, and J. H. Grant, clerks; J. A. Martin and J. W. Phelps, constables; Alex. Kolomic and F. Paet, interpreters; J. Ward, caretaker, and Mrs. O. R. Scrambler, stenographer.

R. H. Murray, of Tilley, is suggested as agricultural adviser of rural credit societies.

WINNIPEG STENOGRAPHERS ORGANIZE.

Following the lead of Toronto, Winnipeg stenographers are now organizing. Wherever office heads congregate someone is always taking the joy out of existence by asking: "Is your stenographer a union woman?"

Officers of the Stenographers' union were elected at a meeting in the Labor Temple.

No information is available as to the aims and objects of the new union. Application has been made for affiliation with the Trades and Labor Council and other classes of office workers have been invited to attend the next meeting in the Labor Temple on the evening of March 27.

HAMILTON WORKERS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The whirlwind campaign conducted by Sir Adam Beck and those associated with him in connection with the hydro-radial bylaws, brought wonderful results. There were few who were familiar with the situation had any doubt of the result, but even the most sanguine were astonished when it was announced that the majority in favor of the bylaw was 2,737. The total vote polled was 3,997, about half of whom were persons entitled to vote on the bylaw.

An analysis of the vote shows that it was a workingman's victory. Ward 8, where the bylaw had its greatest majority, is the ward from which comes the great majority of the city's laboring class.

Only in one ward was there a majority against the bylaw, ward 7. Beck's side many of the city's wealthy people.

In addition to the voting in Hamilton, the question was submitted to the ratepayers of Nelson and Saltfleet townships on Saturday, these along with Hamilton, having failed to carry the bylaw two years ago. Nelson township carried the bylaw by a majority of 103, but Saltfleet defeated it by 41 votes. Saltfleet is the only municipality along the Hydro-Radial route that is opposed to it.

MIDLAND, ONT., WORKERS ADD NEW UNIONS.

As a result of mass meetings the diaphragm has begun. Organizer Jim Marsh of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners installed a Millman's Branch. Bro. Marsh urged upon them the importance of having the union label on all their work, and going from the factories, 20 candidates being initiated. The following officers were elected and installed: President, Bro. Henderson; vice-president, Bro. Lapp; recording secretary, Bro. N. Sheffield; financial secretary, Bro. Church; treasurer, Bro. English; conductor, Bro. Rutherford; warden, Bro. H. H. Hume; stewards, Bros. Arthur, Switzer and Bush.

The new local is very enthusiastic and will add to its numbers. The meetings will be held in the S. O. E. Hall on the second and fourth Fridays.

Another boost to the organized ranks was a large meeting of laborers and all others that could not qualify for the other local unions already here. Bro. John A. Platt, of the A. F. of L., addressed the meeting and explained the advantages of organization and how to proceed to form a Federal Laborers' Union.

In the Orange Hall Bro. Platt initiated about 75 members, and the following officers were elected and installed: President, Bro. A. Smith; vice-president, Bro. Danileman; recording secretary, Bro. T. Grizer; financial secretary, Bro. C. Trueman; treasurer, Bro. J. Snowing; conductor, Bro. Henry; warden, Bro. Hume; stewards, Bros. Pringle, Robbins and McGill. Bro. Platt was assisted by several officers of the other local unions. This new local was much needed here and will probably double its membership next meeting as about the same number are working nights. Bro. Platt also took away with him, a charter application for Steam and Operating Engineers, adding another local in the near future.

Domestic Employes Organizing

In Toronto a movement has been very successful to date to unionize the housemaids and other domestic employes. In Winnipeg a step in this direction was taken some time ago. Now for the big shuffle of girls back into domestic life!

On the horizon looms the Canadian Corps, a great horde of four hundred thousand men, tramp, tramp, tramping back to Canada and their jobs!

How many hundreds of thousands of Canadian young women, who have found a glorious and remunerative existence in the offices and industries of Canada will have to do the graceful double-shuffle back into domestic life?

But the girls, having had a taste of better wages, will not go back on the pre-war basis.

One thing the girls of Toronto made plain, however, through their leader, Mrs. L. MacGregor, president of the Women's Labor League, was that they would keep to their original demand of \$15 a week and an eight-hour day for a girl "living out" and \$40 a month instead of \$30, to be paid \$10 a week, for the girl "living in," with the same hour schedule. They were told by Miss Dempsey, the organizer, that when they joined, in case of sickness the organization would pay them \$3 a week for 21 weeks, and in case of death \$50. In conclusion, Mrs. MacGregor asked that they give their names. "You now, girls, now that we have started we must see the union through, for if we fall down on our organization housewives will take advantage and bring down your wages."

GOVT. PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS.

At the time of going to press conferences are proceeding between the interested parties of the Government Printing Pressmen and Assistants at Ottawa, with a good prospect of satisfactory agreement being reached. A conference with the allied crafts has brought the situation to a position that agreement may now be reached. The pressmen and assistants are taking counsel from the other crafts who would be affected, having dropped the personal interests to the general good which attitude has been fully appreciated. A resumption of work at an early date is now the possibility.

TORONTO HAS MOVEMENT FOR WHITLEY SCHEME.

In order to try out a plan along the lines of the Whitley scheme in England, an attempt is being made to form a joint industrial council, which will deal with the building trade in the city of Toronto. Mr. Willie MacLachlan, who was a member of the War Labor Board, is the chairman. At the offices of Mr. E. C. Compton, Fair Wage Officer of the Labor Department, which were recently opened on Victoria street, representatives of the Builders' Exchange, the Electrical Contractors' Association, the Toronto Society of Domestic and Sanitary Engineers, and the local section of the International Master Painters' Association were invited. The Building Trades League was directed through its chairman, Mr. John Doggett, to attend with five representatives.

"It means a new era in industry," said Mr. Doggett, who felt that the Building Trades League, over which he presides, should be chosen for the first application of the much-discussed Whitley scheme in Canada.

WAGES FOR QUEBEC WOMEN.

Power is given a commission to be created by the Quebec Provincial Government to fix minimum wages for women in industrial establishments, in a bill which Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works, has before the Legislative Assembly. The minimum wage fixed in any case is to be binding on both employers and employees, and there is a penalty provided for employers who fail to comply with the decision of the commission. Also in another bill, it is provided that all employers of industrial establishments or any persons who have a trade, business or profession, or all proprietors, tenants, or managers of theatres, or hotels or restaurants, or telegraph offices, employing messengers, or printers who send out circulars, or departmental stores employing boys and girls as messengers, may not employ a boy unless under the full age of 18 years unless such boy or girl can read and write.

HALIFAX BUILDING TRADES HOLD CONFERENCE.

An effort to reach some basis of wage scale agreement which shall be acceptable to the building trades organizations and to the contracting firms of Halifax was made when a committee of employers was appointed to confer with the representatives of the unions. The building trades unions in all branches in Halifax are demanding a seventy-five cent an hour scale, except the masons and stone-cutters, who demand eighty cents per hour. The new scale is to go into effect on the first of May.

B. C. FEDERATION DOESN'T DESIRE REPRESENTATION.

By a vote of 48 to 32 the question of sending a delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was today turned down by the British Columbia Federation of Labor.

The Congress meets this year at Hamilton, and although the Federation has usually sent along its representative, the distance east may have been a factor in deciding some of the delegates' votes.

WINNIEPEG GARMENT WORKERS GET SHORTER HOURS.

Garment workers in Winnipeg factories have been granted a 15 per cent. increase in wages and a 44-hour week. It was announced today that more than 400 employees will be benefited by the new schedule, which has been drawn up after lengthy negotiations between the various companies interested and representatives of the employees' union, local 25. The garment workers previously worked a 48-hour week.

EDMONTON MAYOR ON COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Edmonton for widow and three children is \$1,751 per annum, according to Mayor Joseph A. Clarke. A petition for an increase in pensions for war widows, and their families in the Edmonton district was laid before the Pensions Committee of Parliament at Ottawa, and the cost of living for such a family was placed at the figure mentioned. The Mayor described it as "very moderate." It does not include any allowances for pleasure or recreation. The cost was referred to the Labor Department for report.

TORONTO NOW HAS LABOR BUREAU.

Ed Compton, who has left Ottawa to manage a labor bureau at Toronto under the auspices of the Federal Department of Labor, is a well-known fair-wage officer who has been in the employ of the Department for some years. Before his appointment to this position he was an organizer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, his home being in St. Thomas, where he was a most active member of the local union. He was known as an orator and his services were in much demand at the time by various labor unions which in need of a speaker.

8-HOUR DAY FOR CIVIC WORKERS.

An eight-hour day for all civic employes has been recommended to the Board of Control of Toronto by the heads of four of the most important departments in the city government, and is regarded with favor, though formal action on it was deferred. It would cost \$247,000.

WANT CLOSED SHOP.

Electrical Workers of Winnipeg are out for the closed shop, presenting their claims to a committee of the council. This committee decided to oppose the union's demand for joining the light and power department.

Labor aldermen support the union. Alderman J. L. Wigninton declared the city should not object to the demand, because it was reasonable. The opposing faction is headed by Alderman Frank O. Fowler and Alderman George Fisher.

The committee has two sections. One section will deal with the federation's demands and the other with those advanced by Bremen.

BRANTFORD THE 8-HOUR DAY CITY.

Brantford is one of the Dominion's leading labor cities, perhaps due to the fact that Mayor McBratley is a real labor leader. In setting an eight-hour day, with a minimum of 45 cents an hour for civic day laborers, Brantford has set the pace in Western Ontario. Statistics secured from other centres show that none have the eight-hour day, and none pay so high a rate. Figures available are: Stratford, \$3 1-2 to \$7 1-2; London, \$3 cents; Guelph, 25 cents; Hamilton, \$3 cents; Galt, 25 to 35.

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Labor Items of Interest From the Capital City

FIRE FIGHTERS' NOTES.

We note the Toronto fire fighters resent the suggestion that a fire commissioner be appointed to administer the fire department. They claim there are enough competent men in the department to conduct this brigade. Looking at the situation from this distance, the men are right or something is radically wrong with Toronto's fire department.

The pension fund is also causing some thinking on the part of the members of the Toronto fire department which will bear watching from Ottawa. Montreal has also had its ups and downs in this respect.

Our sister local, Federal Union 15, has just secured they have our very best wishes and support in their endeavor to establish the 44-hour week.

More one sees of the Labor movement in Ottawa and the scattered pieces of meeting, the more one is convinced that a Labor Temple is badly needed for concentrated action in the Capital City.

The Ontario Government's housing scheme came up for discussion at our regular meetings and was very favorably looked upon, although details were lacking.

Jack Cameron's appointment to the commission in the interest of Labor was endorsed, who, it hoped, will address the members on the subject at some future date.

Our secretary was the recipient of many congratulations on the splendid write-up he received in the last issue of the C.L.P., although his aspirations were known to many of the members.

An interesting address was delivered by Chief Graham dealing with the evolution of the Ottawa Fire Department from the year 1847, to the Women's Historical Society. Ottawa, we believe, holds the regular honor of having for its first chief one who was born on the job. Our present Chief was born in the fire hall on Bessier street on the first Dominion Day, 1867.

"CIVIC EMPLOYEES."

By Progress.
Alderman Ford has taken a keen interest in the "Superannuation Scheme for Civic Employees." We learn that he has promised to give the boys "an outline of the scheme which he has in mind." This will take place next Tuesday night at Peterkin's Hall. We are told that a few of his supporters on this scheme have also promised to be in attendance. We know that the officers of No. 15 are expecting that every man will be there. The only person that will be excused are the members of the "Young Men's Club."

There are some of No. 15 members who could be of service especially the "old heads." Alderman Ford deserves all the backing that we can "render him. Let us secure for ourselves something that will be worth reaping."

"It is our opportunity."
We think that the following axiom is very timely:
In things essential—Unity.
In things doubtful—Liberty.
In all things—Courtesy.

Next Tuesday night, if we follow the above, we shall have no doubt in our minds that good results will be obtained.

We are told that Ottawa started the 8 hour per day campaign. Yet Toronto civic employees took up this question and are today enjoying the scheme. They started in February, and we started in January. Although Ottawa is small in comparison to Toronto it seems that the civic employees in Ottawa are also very small in the eyes of some of the civic fathers.

It is time that this question should be settled. We hear more every day regarding the shelving of this question by our civic fathers.

Be early at the next meeting and see the new tables.
The single-horse teamsters will receive a reply very soon now. We learn that it has been reviewed before the proper authorities, and we think that something very encouraging will come their way. We all feel that they deserve a boost.

We are very much surprised at the "literary talent" that we have in No. 15. The Faith of a Belgian, by Capt. Dancy, has been read by ever sixty members. They all seem to enjoy the whole story. It seems also that it fascinates them as much as any episode picture does in the movies.

The civic employees who have not received their news last Saturday desire to register a kick against your Circulation Department. They want the paper regular, or else none. About ten members have made their grievances known. We hope to forward an old em-

BOOKBINDERS' LOCAL.

The first part of the meeting on Wednesday evening last, was devoted to organization purposes, and to that end, all bookbinders and bindery women in Ottawa were invited to be present at the open session. The hall was taxed to capacity, and many were unable to find seating accommodation. Gallantry was very much in evidence, the male members of the audience giving up their seats when any ladies found themselves unprovided for. Everything went as merrily as the proverbial marriage bell, and we are pleased to record that as a result, the local has made a substantial increase in its membership.

We had the good fortune to have with us, Mr. John Cameron, who explained the meaning and purposes of the trade union movement in such a clear and lucid manner (as few speakers could have done), that won for him "Golden opinions from all sorts of people." Following Mr. Cameron, Bro. Joe. Koderique, addressed the meeting in French, and that his remarks were to the point and appreciated. Following Mr. Cameron, Bro. Joe. Koderique, addressed the meeting in French, and that his remarks were to the point and appreciated.

The following new credentials of the laborers were received. This local will be represented by Delegates Johnson and Rivet, and the Plumbers and Steamfitters by Bro. Wm. Fogarty.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Arrangements have been made for regular meetings of the Building Trades Council first and third Mondays of each month, at the Carpenters' Hall.

The Builders' Exchange has been notified through Secretary Jackson that the executive are now prepared to hold a conference dealing with

the suggested changes to become operative May first.

Among the other endorsements was the settled agreement with the employing painters of the local of that craft by the Building Trades Council.

The difference of the plumbers on the Hill, re the placing of non-union wares, was under review, but nothing of a definite nature decided upon.

An interview with the Hon. F. Carvell is being arranged, when the proposals of the various crafts will be presented.

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RETAIL CLERKS.

Only committee work has been possible during the past week with



The fire department of Slowville before they became organized. The fire department of Ottawa. The crew of this engine, photographed from life, is led by Archambault, driver from the "Burg, with Engineer Tim Brennan from No. 4. The officer with the "come on" is Lieut. Sam Blackler hurrying the crew before unionized.

The charter and supplies have arrived, and at the meeting on Saturday night the unveiling of the Saturday night the unveiling of the charter, Local 488, will take place, as well as the election of officers. Affiliation has also been applied for with the Trades Council and the three delegates selected. With but few exceptions, all the bakery drivers are now lined up and in a short time the housewife will be able to secure union made bread from union drivers, and the emblem signifying same will be in evidence.

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BOLSHIVERS.

There's one think I'm thankful for," said Mrs. Crosson. "My John is never going to be one of them Bolshivers." "How do you know?" "Well, of course, I'm not sure how people go about it to bolshiver. But I understand it's largely done by spreading flames, and I don't believe there's a man on earth that hates the idea of getting up and starting a fire worse than John."—Washington Star.

MANITOBA M. P. ON WEALTH DISTRIBUTION.

Before a crowded audience at the Forum, Ottawa, the address was delivered by Mr. F. L. Davis, M.P. for Neepawa, Man., on the subject of "The Distribution of Wealth."

The speaker was aware of the debatable nature of the subject of his address and treated it accordingly, while furnishing briefly a few figures, in his opinion, by which the distribution of wealth could be governed more equitably than it is under the present system of economics.

He explained that much of the unrest and discontentment at present prevailing arises principally with regard to the ownership of land, and the distribution of the wage fund.

Most Remedies Defects.
With regard to the land, through the history of time, private ownership of land had always existed, and it had been found advantageous in some respects to the individual and the community or it would not have existed. He would say, however, that there are some defects, which must be remedied, especially, if, as must be expected, there is to be a commercial and industrial depression during the next few years, arising from the crisis through which the world has just passed, and out of which the British Empire has emerged successfully due to the solidity of our institutions.

Mr. Davis spoke favorably of Henry George's principle of the single tax, and voiced the opinion that municipal and state ownership of certain lands should be adopted. By this means, the undue inflation of the value of land would be controlled, and the wage-earner could

be given an opportunity of getting a home for himself without having to pay exorbitant prices, as under present conditions.

Mr. Davis said he believed that present conditions would eventually lead to many public utilities being controlled by the state, and that a great deal of the existing inquietude was due to too much futurism, that is to say, people were not looking at things as they were. But as they may be.

COBALT MINERS PETITION FOR 8-HOUR DAY LEGISLATION.

Legislation for an eight-hour day with a half holiday on Saturday for all the wage workers in the Province" is the purport of the petition which the Cobalt Miners' Union is putting before the Ontario Legislature at the present session. In a circular sent out to all labor bodies, returned soldiers' organizations, municipal councils, boards of trade, and public and social bodies in the Province of Ontario they urge:

"The war has served to bring home to the nations involved how much depends on the services rendered by the workers to the life of each nation and of the world in general, and it is freely admitted on all sides that there can be no return to pre-war conditions. At the World Peace Congress now in progress improvements in labor conditions received first consideration.

"From the standpoint of allying discontent now in evidence and apt to become much more pronounced, from the standpoint of providing more harmonious conditions for returned soldiers, and from every human and social viewpoint, can we in confidence urge our brief. Moreover, from the standpoint of production, statistics show that not less than more work, is done in an eight-hour day than in a ten-hour day."

THIN ICE.
The plaudits of all commanding. But she tripped in one of her figure eights.
And lost her amateur standing.

BREWERY WORKERS SETTLE DIFFERENCES.

The Brewery Workers' strike at Winnipeg was amicably settled, and all the men have returned to work as usual. The agreement was effected at meetings held between the representatives of the employers and the men. The men under contract will not be affected under the new terms, but about 25 per cent. of the members who are not under any such obligation will receive an increase of \$2 per week, bringing their pay up to a \$21 per week basis.

FEDERAL BILL AGAINST DELAYED BY-ELECTIONS.

Labor has frequently gone on record against delays in the filling of vacant seats in Parliaments, Federal and Provincial.
A bill designed to prevent constituencies from being held vacant for a continued period will be presented to the Federal House shortly by S. W. Jacobs, of Montreal. If adopted, the bill will require the Government to hold a by-election within sixty days after a constituency becomes vacant.

WHERE WILL THE REVENUE COME FROM?

To meet the regular expenses of administration, to pay war service gratuities to demobilized soldiers, to provide pensions for disabled soldiers and for the dependents of those who have lost their lives, as well as to carry out the program of public works which is being undertaken to relieve unemployment, it is estimated that the Dominion Government will require to raise this year a revenue of about

400 MILLION DOLLARS

Last year the Dominion Government revenue was 260 million dollars and was derived from the following sources:

Canadian Customs Tariff	116 millions
Special War Tariff	45 millions
Excise Tax	26 millions
Business Profits Tax	21 millions
Income Tax and other Sources	52 millions
Total	260 millions

How is the shortage of 140 millions to be made up?

At the very moment when Canada is struggling with this problem the Western Grain Growers come forward with insistent demands for:

- (1) "An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff."
- (2) Free trade with Great Britain inside of five years.
- (3) Reciprocity now, and free trade later, with the United States.

These demands are apparently made in the hope and belief that, if they are granted, those making them will be relieved of a large part of what they call the "Burden of Taxation" which the tariff imposes upon them. That expectation can only be realized if the revenue raised by means of the tariff is substantially reduced. They may argue that under a lower tariff the volume of goods imported will increase, and consequently there will be no decrease in the revenue. But mark this—they want the duty removed entirely from implements, lumber, cement, oil and other articles of which they are large consumers. If the revenue is to be maintained under such a rearrangement of the tariff schedules, other classes of the people must pay what the Grain Growers will escape.

Passing to the next point, how would the Grain Growers provide for the probable shortage of 140 million dollars this year? They ask the Dominion Government to impose the following taxes:—A direct tax on unimproved lands, increased taxation on personal incomes, increased inheritance taxes and increased taxation on corporations.

Vacant land now pays taxes to the Municipalities and, in some Provinces, additional taxes to the Provincial Government. Income taxes are now paid by individuals to the Municipalities and also to the Dominion Government. Inheritance taxes are now imposed by all the Provinces, ranging in Ontario, for example, from one to twenty per cent. Corporations are now taxed as persons by Municipal Governments, Provincial Governments and the Dominion Government, and also pay special taxes to every Province for the privilege of being corporations.

Last year the tariff collected sixty-one per cent. of the total Dominion Government Revenue. Does anyone believe that the forms of taxation advocated by the Grain Growers can be increased sufficiently this year to obtain the revenue which would be lost by tariff reduction, and also the additional 140 million dollars required, without crippling industry, stifling business and throwing thousands of workers out of employment?

The United States has all the forms of taxation advocated by the Grain Growers, but still finds it necessary to maintain its customs tariff.

If the Grain Growers are to escape almost all taxation, including the great increase caused by the war, what will happen to the people who will be driven out of business through having to pay not only their own taxes but also those of the Grain Growers? Will they try to grow grain? It is more likely that they will go to the United States to get work, as other Canadians went fifty years ago, and leave a population, chiefly farmers, ever growing smaller, to bear all the taxes, ever growing greater.

Again we ask where is the extra revenue coming from?

Issued by

The Canadian Manufacturers Association

No. 2

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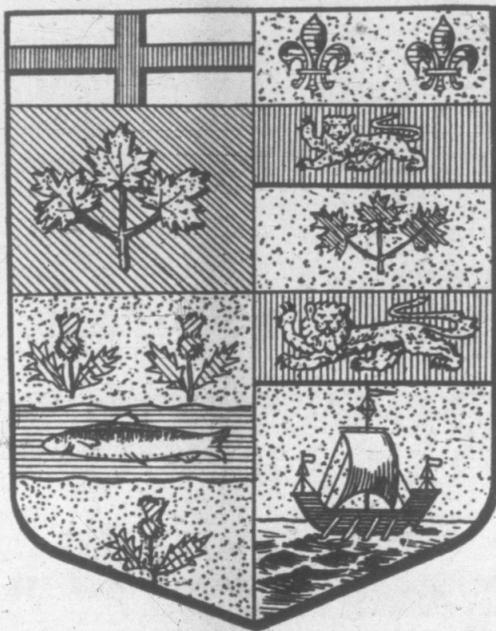
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EVERY dollar expended in the purchase of Canadian made goods means a dollar saved for the Dominion. It means a bigger, better and busier Canada. It spells prosperity for the Canadian worker.

WORKERS of Canada! Look first for the "Made in Canada" label---your guarantee of quality---your assurance that you are supporting the handiwork of Canadian Industry.

IF we first stand united on the "Made in Canada" label, the path to the establishment of our ultimate goal and ambition---"The Union Label"---will be easier of accomplishment. It is the process of evolution and progress, and it behooves all workers to stand by this principle.

LET us all co-operate for a bigger, better and busier Canada, ---be boosters for Canadian made products---be boosters for Canadian Labor.