

"Trades Congress Official's Constructive Speech"

Under the auspices of the London Trades and Labor Co. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Canada, delivered a stirring address at a mass meeting to an audience.

Mr. Draper spoke at considerable length, having for his subject, "Today's problems." He stated:—Now that the Great War is practically over, the world has to face the aftermath of Peace Construction. Not only is there a question of repairing the ruins strewn over Europe, of indemnifying those peoples whose losses are incalculable, but the world has to face the question of establishing order where disorder obtained, of restoring peace where peace was rudely disturbed, of restoring order where there has been a conflict of principles, of ideals, of sentiments, carried into the physical domain of brute force under the guidance of intellectual control.

The great and paramount aim today is the re-establishment of world-wide peace. It is so easy to talk peace, as if the mere cessation of armed struggle was that which is meant. But peace is not a mere cessation of hostilities. It is a state of mind, a state of heart, a state of soul, a state of spirit. It is a state of mind, a state of heart, a state of soul, a state of spirit. It is a state of mind, a state of heart, a state of soul, a state of spirit.

Starting out from the general and obvious statement of the truth, we have but to look at the conditions, ever changing and ever improving, in the great labor world. If it be a recognized principle that all conflicts and sources of conflict between peace, race, elements and sections of the great human family, must be effaced, there is no question as to the need of this peaceful revolution. It is more felt, than in that of Capital and Labor—wherein employer and employee play the all-important parts. The hostility that exists between employer and employee, if not turned into emulation, and mutual understanding, is one of the gravest menaces to the peace of the world.

With a view to bringing about an amicable way, in the solution of the problem of today, the following few ideas are presented for the study of the reflecting and the sincere.

Prior to the war Governments seemed to avoid as much as possible the consideration of the great labor questions and to relegate them to the list of undesirable issues, and to look upon the presentation of them as unjustifiable and vexatious intrusion. The war, which has shaken the world in its very sphere—physical, political, social, moral and even intellectual—has brought about a marked revolution in the minds of governing powers in regard to the importance of all that affects the relations between capital and labor. On both sides of the Atlantic this transformation of opinion is being effected, and the attitude of different Governments toward the labor world.

Time was when the Governments of the world paid scant attention to the claims for consideration to be advanced by labor. The remarkable change has come over the "spirit of their dream." Nor is this entirely due to the war, because the steady and ever broadening attention to labor, for some years prior to the war, had rendered the labor forces of the world an important factor in the economy of governing powers in regard to the British Government favoring the eight-hour day system; something beyond the range of all expectation a few years ago. In the United States, the recent holding conference after conference with the representatives of Capital and Labor; proposals to establish a national industrial council introducing legislation, more or less radical, regarding wages, hours of work, conditions in factories and such like. While this is in Canada we have a Government creating a Commission to investigate the subject of industrial councils. Our Provincial Governments are giving greater legislative attention to workmen's compensation and similar interests.

In presence of this marked social and economic revolution, it is not easily detected signs of backwardness and more general contentment. All the clouds have not yet been dispelled; there is much yet to be done; but the prospect is surely becoming brighter. Capital is beginning to realize that wealth is after all only a stewardship; and Labor is commencing to recognize that a fair amount of work must be given in return for wages and fair conditions. The national tendency is toward a more equitable distribution of the labor world, and a more equitable distribution of the labor world, and a more equitable distribution of the labor world.

I have no right to use it to promote crime. There are limitations to the rights of the wealth owner, there are to those of the wealth owner. And it is exactly the task of keeping each within the limits of his rights that is the supreme duty of the State. And of the purposes for which the State was created.

In conclusion, from these few generally admitted principles, it becomes the obvious duty of each Government, which really represents the people of the country, to place its program of legislation, such action as is best calculated to help in the solution of the great Peace Problem of the hour; and first and foremost among the duties that await its consideration and action is that of protecting the rights of the workers, thereby creating contentment in the bosom of the family, obviating all strife between capital and labor, and bringing about a state of prosperity, peace, harmony and general national advancement for the country.

Speaking more particularly of conditions in the British Isles, Mr. Draper said: "From my observations, based upon close investigation, and gleaned from the many conferences with officials of trades unions and others while in London, I believe that there has arrived for the introduction of the whole industrial system of Great Britain. It is, in my opinion, a mistaken idea to attribute the present industrial unrest to what is called the strain of the war upon the national nerve, as the unrest was acute and menacing before the war. In 1912, when I last visited Great Britain, there were 1,500 strikes in comparison with 100 odd in 1910. There is no question in my mind that the whole working classes of British have been stirred and aroused by the promise of better things, so freshly given during the period of the war, and they were now fearful lest in the strain of the greatly increased production rendered necessary by the war the hopes and desires of a better industrial England should be forgotten or cast aside. In my judgment, one of the reasons why strikes are proposed and organized on such a gigantic scale is that the workers may give forceful notice to the whole community that no pressure of production shall be allowed to put aside the claims, not here and there, for increased wages and shorter hours, but for a better and much brighter England. I do not think there is any intention or desire in any responsible section of British trade unionism or workmen, even the most extreme, to initiate Russia or European Bolshevism, but I do think there is a great common emotion in the minds of the working classes, not only in England, but the world over, which leads them to think and say to one another that the 'hour has struck' when a definite and united movement must be made for the reconstruction of the whole basis of the nation, and that there shall be no return to pre-war industrial conditions. What is needed in this reconstruction is the harmonizing of the workers and the improvement of the conditions of industry. The human element was behind all the economic and industrial unrest. Workmen are asking that their position in industry shall be comparable to the position of responsibility and trust given them in the management of the country. Industry must no longer reflect autocracy, but more closely reflect democracy and co-operation, with all its risks and imperfections. The misunderstandings now existing between Capital and Labor (the representatives of which seemed to be living in two worlds) must be removed, not by propaganda work, but by responsibility and experience brought about by a closer association with their employers in the industrial and social spheres."

Canadian Workers Now at Cross Roads. The workmen of Canada are now standing at the crossroads. The road that leads to "reconstruction, high wages, shorter working day, improved working conditions, better homes, shares in the production of industry, participation in the profits of industry, co-operation and representation on Government committees or committees," as advocated by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor, or the road that leads to "strikes, riot, revolution, starvation and national bankruptcy," as they now have it in Russia.

Another Big International Fight Against O. B. U. General President W. I. Hutchison of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has joined the strong international current against the reactionary One Big Union Movement, having issued a circular to this effect to the chairmen of locals of which he is the head. Asking carpenters' union to remain aloof from the secession movement, he stated that the General Executive Board, after giving the matter due consideration, came to the conclusion that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners should give consideration and attention to matters affecting the workmen of our trade, and the propaganda that was being circulated was detrimental to the workers and was being furthered for no good reason, and would tend to create a state of chaos on the North American continent. Also that it unquestionably was being furthered by those who are not in sympathy with the Government of the Allied nations, and that it would only tend to bring about a condition, that exists in Russia or Germany, of the other European countries.

Hull Street Railway Men to Have Board. The board of arbitrators which will sit to adjudicate the wage dispute which has arisen between the Hull Electric Railway Company and its employees will be composed of Mr. George D. Kelley, of Ottawa, for the company, and Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Toronto, for the employees. The men are now receiving a maximum wage of \$5 cents per hour, awarded them by a majority report of an arbitration board last year. They are now demanding 50 cents an hour.

Collingwood Firm Will Let Out Aliens. The provincial headquarters of the G. W. V. A. has received word that the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company had created some commotion in the northern town. At the request of the G. W. V. A., the matter was taken up with the management and as a result it was agreed that the firm would be allowed to employ aliens.

Quebec Shipworkers Have Strike. About two hundred members of the International Union at Three Rivers quit work, calling a strike at the shipyards where eight wooden and steel vessels are nearing completion. The unionists claim two of their men were discharged without reason and demanded their reinstatement.

Montreal Sign Painters' Success. Under the leadership of that versatile business agent, Joe Walsh, the sign painters of Montreal have secured a victory in their efforts through the strike route. The men asked for 75 cents per hour; which has been granted.

Glace Bay Coal Co. Clerks Unionize. The under officials at the mines of the Dominion Coal Company, that is, those holding positions below that of manager at Glace Bay, have formed a union and will seek affiliation with the U. M. W. A. The company has formerly objected to its officials belonging to a union, and it remains to be seen what action will be taken about the organization now formed.

Gompers Continues to Improve. Latest reports from New York state that Mr. Samuel Gompers, who was injured last Sunday in a collision of a Broadway surface car and a taxicab, is still suffering severely from shock, according to a statement issued by his physician. Messages of condolence continue to arrive, and the last message was that his condition was much improved.

LABOR AND DEMOCRACY ON GUARD.



—The watch on the Rhine—1919.

FROM COAST TO COAST

PICTOU, N. S., I. L. P. CONVENTION. The Pictou County Independent Labor Party Convention opened in the Academy of Music, New Glasgow, Mr. George N. Hamilton, president of the county organization, presided, having with him on the platform Messrs. Clifford Rose, of the Carpenters' Union, New Glasgow; Wm. Diamond, of the Blacksmiths and Helpers, New Glasgow; C. Skidmore, of Branch No. 3, Montreal; J. A. Gillis, business agent A. I. S. and T. W. Sweeney; Fred Gillinwater, provincial vice-president G. W. V. A., Thorburn; C. M. Arsenault, county secretary, New Glasgow; and Miss Katherine McKinnon, assistant secretary, New Glasgow.

Large delegations representing New Glasgow, Trenton, Stellarton, Westville, Thorburn, Hopeville, River John, Little Harbor were present, also nearly all other districts of the county were represented.

BRANTFORD STREET RAILWAY MEN TO HAVE BOARD. A Board of Arbitration in the dispute between the Brantford Municipal Street Railway and its employees has been appointed by the Labor Department. Judge Snider as chairman, Judge Wallace, of Oxford, for the municipality, and Mr. McGrath for the employees.

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Typos' Attitude on Anti-Craft Union Movement

International Typographical Union, has lost no time in declaring its attitude on the anti-craft union movement in Western Canada. Although defections from the Typos are expected to be of the microscopic variety, if there are any, yet the international office, through Secretary W. Hayes, has apparently decided that the position it assumes should be shown to its membership in conjunction with the various other international headquarters owing allegiance to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor.

The views of the Typos' officials are being presented through the following circular: To the officers and members of Canadian Typographical Unions. Sincere efforts are at present being put forth throughout the Dominion of Canada, and especially in that section known as Western Canada, by people who have nothing at stake except personal gain, to spread discontent among the members of the labor organizations, affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor.

These propagandists are trading on the magic of the name "One Big Union" and are not for anything that can be logically attained by the organizing of the laboring people in Canada into their alleged "One Big Union."

They do not take into consideration when addressing members of the legitimate trades unions the numerous benefits that accrue to these organizations through their collective bargaining as craft organizations. They do not undertake to show that insurmountable obstacles would be met when members of a particular craft were compelled to give consideration to the conditions existing in some other craft or in the unskilled occupations when asking for changed conditions or increased salaries for their own craft.

They give no consideration to the present benefits that are established and stabilized by the various International Unions for the members of subordinate unions when asking the latter to withdraw from the national body.

They do not undertake to show except by exaggerated claim that the "One Big Union" could or would be so officered that all the various interests necessarily connected with it could have adequate representation for them to surmount such things were desired or necessary.

The officers of the International Typographical Union desire to warn the members of the subordinate unions of the people promoting the "One Big Union" and to advise them that it would be the height of folly for them to surrender the great benefits provided by the International Typographical Union for its members in order to accept some other organization which has no character and no sure of short-lived existence.

It is hoped that none of the Canadian Typographical Unions will support to this idea of seceding from the International Union.

Fraternally yours, W. HAYES, Secretary.

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Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press

W.M. LODGE, Editor. CHAS. LEWIS, Circulation Manager. J. D. SULLIVAN, Business Manager.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

LET'S SHOW 'EM HOW.

CANADA stands today as the kind of a democratic country to which the oppressed peoples of Europe may look for encouragement and guidance. It's rather exacting and embarrassing to be put up as a model, but imperfections and all, that's what we are to the beginners in Democracy. The old-world nations who have just gained Freedom, or who are struggling with Bolshevism to regain Freedom, look to us to show them how there may be government by the people for the people. Those nations that have wriggled out of the darkness of Autocracy, to struggle again with Bloody Bolshevism, are going to look to us to find out how we get along without rule by machine gun or the knout. Let's show them how to work in Harmony. It will stimulate their efforts if we show them how all classes work together for the good of the nation as a whole.

If they should see us as a lot of scappers, calling one another brother instead of brother, finding fault with one another, trying to forcibly inflict our own selfish ideas on the other fellow, they may not think that we are a happy, harmonious and free people after all.

Let us demonstrate that we are a free and happy people in the greatest, freest country in the world. Let us so conduct our affairs that Canada may be a leader in peace as well as in war and a model to all struggling toward the Light of Liberty.

LABOR MUST BE HOUSED.

TRADES Unionists and War Veterans are vitally interested in the solution of the housing problem in the different cities. Houses to rent are very scarce, and the rent is very high. Add to this the almost prohibitive cost of coal, and the upkeep of a house is an alarming prospect. There is need of Government supervision of rent, and also some means of preventing landlords from turning away families with children. The child is the greatest natural resource Canada has today. The child must be raised and matured in wholesome and sanitary surroundings. If private individuals or concerns will not build homes and apartments where children are welcome, why doesn't the Government take this matter up?

CONSTRUCTION REPLACES DESTRUCTION.

SOME idea of the enormous construction tasks just ahead for Labor may be gleaned from the needs of France alone. During the war it is estimated that France lost 300,000 agricultural implements, 27,000 factories, 440,000 homes, 3,000 miles of railway track, 1,000 bridges, 400 tunnels and myriad machines and machine tools. Ships were destroyed in vast tonnage. To replace the wastage of war, France will need to import at once about 7,000,000 tons of metals. Canada should get a portion of these vast orders for raw materials. Hewing the urgent needs of France out of Canada's great natural resources would be a gigantic task to keep many thousands of Canadian workers very busy.

EDUCATION COMES TO THE FACTORY.

FOR some time past the C.L.P. has stated that for the exaltation of Labor education must come to the factory. This idea may be carried out literally in Toronto soon, where a shortage of schools may force the Board of Education to use portions of factories to teach the young idea.

MIGRATORY BIRDS.

UNDER the Migratory Birds Convention Act, Canada and United States agree to protect such migratory birds as whooping cranes and many other peculiar and familiar feathered travellers. But, of course, there is no clause in the act preventing real labor men from taking a crack at that peculiar "bird of passage," the Whooping Bolshevik.

THE ANSWER OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC has chosen beer and wine in preference to being made a Prohibition Sahara desert. The vote was very emphatic and no doubt expressed the desire of the Workers, who voted in large numbers. It is a pretty sure conclusion that the habits of Quebec will not change for the worse, because Quebec has always been a pretty temperate and law abiding province.

CLOSE THESE FACTORIES.

THE world needs every factory running full time and full force that will give necessities, comforts, education, enjoyment and uplift to the Human Race. But Death Factories such as the Ex-Kaiser established at Krupp's, in Essen, should be destroyed or used for some constructive purpose.

A large gathering of the members of the Independent Labor Party under the presidency of Mr. McSapir, of the Geoprosity Survey, second their attitude to the labor and the employing classes. In addition to the usual dig at the "Capitalistic Press," which is tempered by stating that some editors and reporters were not biased, but took their cues from the bosses, he alluded to the presence of parasitism among the Intellectuals, who were for the most part hangers on of the Capitalistic classes, and of no use to labor. Dr. Sapir divided the Intellectuals into three classes: First, the technical experts who are associated with business and industry; second, those connected with culture and science, such as painters, scientists, teachers, etc.; and third, the professional element such as lawyers, doctors, etc., which latter class he stated in some instances merged with the first class. He pointed out a strange reluctance on the part of the public to admit of the existence of class distinctions. "Some like to believe that we are truly democratic," said the speaker, "and that class distinctions are merely a fiction, that the governing power is representative of the people as a whole. This is indeed a grievous error, for labor has a different set of economic interests to those who are trained in a science, or those who reap the benefit of the work of the laboring classes."

As Labor Views Parliament

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. The first week of Parliament since the Easter adjournment has proven more than ordinarily interesting. From now on the business of the session there promises to be important developments. There was a warm tussle over the bill to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company, the corporation which will be the holding company for all Canada's public owned systems. The measure was opposed by private individuals, and the Mackenzie and Mann were still the real controllers of the system, and that the bill should not renew the right to build some 44 branch lines in Western Canada whose charters had expired. The counter charge was made with some warmth that the antagonism of the Opposition to the measure was due to the fact that they did not believe in public ownership. It was plainly intimated that their opposition was a selfish charge. The result was a deadlock and the Government used closure to put the bill through committee stages.

The second reading of the Immigration Bill was reached this week. From the standpoint of labor this is one of the most vital measures of the session. The chief feature of the bill is the extension of the list of those to be excluded. The list includes those who are likely to become a public charge; persons with chronic alcoholism; persons mentally or physically unable to earn a living; persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Canada or of constituted law and authority; alien enemies or persons who have been interested as aliens in any conspiracy of espionage or of treason and those who were regarded as hostile or dangerous to the Allied forces. An important feature of the bill is that it excludes from the list of those to be excluded those who are desirables in a literary test. A person must be able to read in English or French or some other language.

The Government is evidently aiming directly at securing power to exclude members of the I. W. W., and Bolsheviks. There are two classes, which may be the subject of considerable controversy on this score. These classes are: to be excluded that the following may be excluded: "Persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Canada or of constituted law and authority; alien enemies or persons who have been interested as aliens in any conspiracy of espionage or of treason and those who were regarded as hostile or dangerous to the Allied forces."

Mr. Calder dealt briefly with that present problem, the influx of the Hutterites. He was strongly of the opinion that Canada should have the right to bar the influx of the Hutterites. His beliefs or Biodes of Life distillate to our own and of whom there was little likelihood of their becoming Canadian citizens. The present law at present to deal with such a situation, but the new act would give the Government power to prevent any more Hutterites entering Canada. As for those who had already entered under existing laws he doubted whether they could be deported.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES TO GET 44 HOUR WEEK.

Mr. S. J. Crowe asked the Government what conclusions had been arrived at with regard to the request of postal employees. Hon. N. W. Rowell said that these numbered 48, and he would only refer to a few of the more important ones. One request was that the Government should pay overtime to employees entitled to it. To this the Government agreed, having decided to pay time and a half. The Government had also agreed that employees should have forty-four hours week. Insofar as possible they would be given a half holiday on Saturday, but where this was not possible the half day would be given on some other day.

Mr. Rowell stated that the Government had been unable to deal with some of the requests owing to the fact that they would fall under the reclassification of the service now almost complete. The basis of reclassification for employees would be altered under the reclassification, and the question of a minimum salary would be dealt with. The status of temporary employees and some of the requests owing to the fact that they would fall under the reclassification of the service now almost complete. The basis of reclassification for employees would be altered under the reclassification, and the question of a minimum salary would be dealt with.

SPLENDID WORK ARBITRATOR FRED BANCROFT. Fred Bancroft, Toronto, added feathered cap. Recently in Hamilton...

Labor News From the Busy City of Hamilton

As the writer mails his weekly copy to Ottawa, everything looks busy for a "Strikeless" May-Day in the Ambitious City. During the past few days wonderful transformations regarding the formation of a new labor union have taken place. At least have come to pass; so much so that it's quite safe to prophesy "everybody's money" in the city. The bricklayers, carpenters, electrical workers, plumbers and others have succeeded in arranging wage adjustments, besides, other employment concessions during the week with the bosses, thus sweeping into oblivion the strike alarm label which has pervaded the city of late. There only remains to be settled the molders and coremakers, who request a reduction of work to six days a week from nine to eight days, and a wage advance from 60 cents to 75 cents hourly; the structural iron workers, the above mentioned plumbers, etc. The "sand-rats" are to confer with the foundrymen on Monday, and union officials are ready to submit the matter to arbitration if no settlement can be reached. It's practically certain that the sheet metal boys will settle for 60 cents hourly. The plasterers' committee on the 40 men affected was held, to whom General Organizer John Noble, Toronto, read the award. The men were delighted with their thanks to Arbitrator Fred Bancroft for his efforts put forth in their behalf. Mr. Noble also commended Mr. Bancroft for his splendidly fair and impartial spirit manifested by Judge Snider, Mr. Kerr, and Edward P. Coleman, general manager of the D. P. and T. Company. Officials of the employees also spoke highly of Mr. Bancroft.

Speaking at a meeting last Wednesday in the I.O.O.F. Temple, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Association of Engineers, James Simpson, Toronto, said in his opinion the recent action of the unions of Seattle was a forward one; but the Ontario Electric Engineers, Western Canada workers at Calgary was not in the best interests of the workers. Mr. Simpson, however, commended the action of the workers here, however, that the western workers were much dissatisfied with present conditions and that the industrial union movement was a thing to bring about a condition of unanimity among the members of different labor bodies. Mr. Simpson also stated that the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada had a three million power behind its officers that go to the President of the United States. He also stated that the four million membership solidly supporting its representatives when it asks Premier Lloyd George for wage, taking over the Robert Wright, presided over the meeting.

There's no doubt about it, "getting-together" does the trick, nine times out of ten. The American Electrical Contractors' Association held a conference of representatives of the newly formed Hamilton Electrical Contractors' Association at the Hotel Hamilton, May 1st. The No. 105, reached an agreement whereby effective May 1st the wiremen's wage rate is increased from 45 cents to 55 cents per hour, and the bosses agree to employ only cardmen. To avoid future strikes and lockouts both sides will submit to arbitration the matter of adjustment to a grievance committee, representing bosses and journeymen. Business Agent G. H. Evey, in words of great praise for his able efforts to bring about an amicable settlement. The apprentices also benefited by the new wage scale. For the first half of their second year \$9 weekly will be their rate; second six months, \$10; third year, first six months, \$12 weekly; fourth year, first six months, 35 cents hourly, and the next six months, 40 cents hourly. The agreement requires that if a journeyman does a job which falls to pass the test of the apprentices, he shall do the work over again in his own time free. Disabled returned soldiers, taking courses in electrical training, under the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment plan are also provided for in the new agreement.

At a special meeting last Saturday night of journeymen carpenters of the four local district unions, it was decided to accept the bosses' offer of 65 cents per hour, an increase of five cents per hour. There were 189 carpenters present. Fred Hawes presided, and the proceedings were most harmonious. International General Organizer James March, Niagara Falls, addressed the meeting and wisely counseled those present to accept the contractors' proposal, which was better than striking. Business Agent Arthur Dickson was also a speaker. The new rate will go into effect on Monday, May 5th. The men asked 75 cents hourly, a boost of 15 cents over the old rate. Because the request for the 48-hour week was not granted, the carpenters waited that clause. They succeeded in inducing the bosses to conform with the clause requiring that foremen carpenters be cardmen.

"BRICKERS" ALSO SETTLE. Last week, after another conference between representatives of the Contractors and Bricklayers' Union, an agreement was reached whereby, starting May 1st, Hamilton's union bricklayers will receive 65 cents per hour, an advance of five cents hourly. The adjustment was accepted with general satisfaction by the rank and file of both sides.

After being out of existence many years, Hamilton's radial motorman and conductors, employees of the D. P. and T. Company, last Saturday night got together, held a meeting and decided to reorganize their own union. The following officers were elected: President, John W. Kipping; vice-president, James Hesketh; recording secretary, J. L. Dunham; treasurer, H. Walker; inside guard, E. Brown; outside guard, H. Harbo; Executive committee, William Shaw, M. Vansickle, S. Steenpeper, D. Kingsbury and W. McWilliams.

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MT. HAMILTON WOMEN'S LABOR PARTY.

In Brown's Hall last Monday night the Mount Hamilton Women's Labor party held a largely attended meeting. Mrs. Inman presided. The delegates who attended the recent Ontario Labor Party convention presented a very comprehensive and well prepared report. The women are naturally "up in arms" because the Hydro Electric Commission has seen fit to contract with a Cincinnati firm to supply two cars for the Peterborough Electric Railway Company. A resolution of protest was carried unanimously, a copy of which has been sent to the secretary of the H. E. C. Another resolution adopted will inform the Peterboro managers that the Mt. Hamilton W.L.P. are behind them in their protest to Sir Adam Beck. The members are in accord regarding incorporating the new plank in the Labor party platform calling for indemnifying women to whom the "work" visits the extent of \$20 an hour. Most attention by the Government. If such were enacted into law, surely would the lot of many mothers be made easier.

PRINTING PRESSMEN HONOR PAST PRESIDENT.

On Monday night, April 21, at the regular meeting of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, Local No. 178, the members presented the following past presidents with a four-page certificate as a token of appreciation for services rendered: Bros. Berry, Gardner, Humphrey, Macted, Holteran, Riley and Chiswell. Treasurer Robert Stevens was the recipient of a set of pipes in a case as an appreciation of his long and honored term of fourteen years. President Townsend, made the presentation.

I. L. P. MET IN NEW LABOR HALL.

Last Friday night, the Independent Labor Party, central branch, met in the new Labor Hall, East King street, opposite the terminal station. The President, Harry Bourne called the meeting to order, every available seat in the cosy, newly renovated and well lighted auditorium being taken. The speaker of the evening was F. H. Whitton, of the Steel Company of Canada. He read to the interested audience the report of the I. L. P. in Canada and Give Employment to its People, and "tariffs." Both of which were read with marked attention and Mr. Whitton was accorded motion of Controller Halverson and Aid. Aitchison, a hearty vote of thanks. After the speaker had exhorted his auditors to seriously consider the inadvisability of lowering Canada's tariff walls, Aid. Aitchison stated that if the manufacturers of Canada were to have protection, then the Canadian workers must be protected by a sound immigration policy, and not having Canada be made the dumping ground for peoples from Southern Europe.

CARPENTERS' AUXILIARY HAD ANNIVERSARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union had an enjoyable and well attended anniversary in the Afters' chambers last Tuesday night. After a delightful dinner, the members were entertained by the big crowd present. Bro. Fred Hawes, president of the Carpenters' District Council, appropriately eulogized the ladies on the success attained. Mesdames Diana...

TENDERS WANTED.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, registered and endorsed on the envelope, "Tender for work on the Indian Agent's Reserve, Ont." will be received up to noon of the 28th day of May next. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Indian Agent, Matlawaning, Ont., and at the Post Office at Sudbury, North Bay, and at the Department at Ottawa. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on the bank for ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, payable to the order of the undersigned. The balance of the Dominion will also be accepted as security or war bonds and cheques of equal value. The order of the undersigned (war Loan Bonds of the Dominion) will also be accepted as security or war bonds and cheques of equal value. The order of the undersigned (war Loan Bonds of the Dominion) will also be accepted as security or war bonds and cheques of equal value. The order of the undersigned (war Loan Bonds of the Dominion) will also be accepted as security or war bonds and cheques of equal value.

Stop Forgetting—Learn to Concentrate—Build Self-Confidence

Pelman Institute. The Pelman System of Mind and Memory Training. Strengthen Will Power—Train Observation—Develop Initiative. The news that I am going to give you about PELMANISM is taken from letters that have come to me from students during the past week. They tell the story of what PELMANISM does more effectively than any amount of description. From a Returned Soldier, Ontario: "I can honestly say that my memory has improved wonderfully as a direct result of applying PELMAN methods." From a Whimsical Student: "I am very much impressed with your lessons of only with I had taken these twenty years ago." From a British Columbia Farmer: "The course has undoubtedly pulled me together mentally." From a Department Manager, Ontario: "This news will probably interest you. My aims referred to my previous report have been realized. To my great surprise I have been promoted from the Department to take charge of the Department." From a Newspaper Man, Montreal: "The Pelman Course has given me back and done everything that I had lost." From a Returned Soldier, Saranac, N.Y.: "No man who has not suffered from a nervous breakdown through overwork realizes the difficulty of coming back. But the PELMAN Course is helping me to recover my power of concentration and to resume my duties beyond anything I had ever achieved. I was a Colonel in the Regular Army at 13, and now I know I can succeed again." From a Toronto Workman: "This has proved the one real investment in my life. I feel that the money spent is as nothing in comparison to the value obtained." The PELMAN Course will give you a better memory, train your observation, strengthen your will power, give you self-confidence, develop initiative and originality, and build up all-round mental and physical efficiency. Only a few minutes a day needed. All correspondence strictly confidential. Get particulars. Use the coupon below.

TO THE PELMAN INSTITUTE (Canadian Branch) Dept. D, 16 Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada: Please send me a copy of the "Pelman Messenger" and particulars of the Special Offer entitling me to take the Pelman Course at a reduced rate. NAME: ADDRESS:

Good for all - all the time! MINTTES 5c per package. The Mellow Peppermint Confection. After Eating - After Smoking.

Winter Gardens. St. George's Theatre. Cor. Bank and Somerset Sts. Every Night, Every Dance. Jazz Music Novelties. Everything Union.

Labor Items of Interest From the Capital City

FIREFIGHTERS' NOTES—LOCAL.

It is very much regretted by every fireman in Ottawa that the Hull Council did not grant to our brothers the human request of the Two Platoon System. They can rest assured all the support both moral and financial will be forthcoming from the local 152 to assist in overcoming automatic rule.

Secretary Donald Dear will represent the firemen in Brandon-Man. Are out on strike with other city employees for better conditions and the Two Platoon System. They are leaving three men on duty appointed by the union to answer emergency calls and life saving purposes.

The change in the weather comes with the change of platoons. No. 1 platoon getting the bad end so far.

It is hoped to have several of Ottawa's leading labor men at our next meeting to address the meeting when all the new men are to be initiated. It is desirable that all brothers will make it a point to be present when the roll is called.

Don't forget boys the baker drivers are organized and want a union too. Tell Mary to see your driver has the necessary decoration on his coat.

We note with pleasure that the law giving the necessary power to deal with those persons who refuse to carry out the orders of fire inspectors has passed the Government and is now law.

Fire Chief Cameron, of Fort William, has two arm bands which he proposes using in cases of emergency in connection with the work of the department. J. E. Chisholm, who was formerly a member of the department, and who has recently returned from service overseas, will be instructor to the men in the use of these masks.

The State Assembly, of Albany, N.Y., has passed the fire fighters' three-platoon bill. A referendum rider to appear cities were financially overburdened removed practically all opposition to the measure.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—The Fire Fighters' Union has secured over 7,000 signatures to its petition to submit a two-platoon question to a referendum vote at the municipal election on May 12. The trade union movement is behind the fire fighters in this movement.

FEDERAL UNION NO. 15.

By "Progress."

As far as can be ascertained, it seems useless to waste any more time and space to discuss the different methods that could be adopted regarding the superannuation scheme.

Having had some of the civic employees to give me their opinion on the subject, and apparently they are of the same thought.

In a few words, this is what they said: It is the city's duty to care for their employees. It is up to the Council to support Ald. Ford and his committee to bring this scheme into being.

They suspect that some of the Council were afraid to place the burden upon the mover of the motion and his committee.

Naturally, we know that some of the Council will not be in office for 1920, so they do not mind what will become of this superannuation scheme.

It was mentioned in this column that the scheme which Controller Plant had spoken of was very good.

The opinion was that it is the City Council should finance the scheme immediately. The chief point is that the worker today is bled enough and will not stand any more.

I think that the last opinion is definite and useless to pursue further, other than keeping tab of the working of the committee when their report is presented before Council.

Regarding the motion put forward by Alderman Balharrie, time and a half for Saturday afternoon, we appreciate the Alderman for this move, but we note what was said, which is not correct.

The idea in giving the Saturday half holiday is to allow the workers time for recreation and rest. This is the only time in a week that a worker can do a little special purchasing and a score of other things.

If the Council were sincere in giving the half holiday they should have granted it without any clauses such as "come to work, if you are wanted, and such like."

The majority of workers are against working overtime; they do not want it. Therefore, they do not want to work on Saturday afternoon. But they are paid double-time, so that they are paid double-time for Saturday afternoon and all overtime, so as to abolish overtime.

This may meet some of the Council who objected to Alderman Balharrie's motion.

However, we often are told that men are made to work on Saturday afternoon when it is not necessary for them to do so.

There is where the injustice of the whole spirit of the half holiday proposition is not carried out, but is killed.

If Alderman Balharrie's motion was carried we can safely say that Saturday afternoon would be as quiet as Sunday afternoon pretty quick, and if so, why should anyone have to work on Saturday afternoon?

We propose to select a few names from the Civic Employees' Union to form a tug-of-war team. We think that this ought to make an admirable team. They should get together now the long evenings are coming, appoint a captain and have as many practices as possible, ready for the Labor Day sports. It will be something for our boys to look forward to, also they can safely say that they have done their share to make "Labor Day" a success.

Tug-of-war team selected: Alf Albert, Thos. Bondia, Jos. Bergeron, Wm. Beattie, E. Cunningham.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORKERS.

Mr. T. Marcell, the president, took occasion through a resolution presented, to express the appreciation of the members of the union, at the voluntary act of many of the local merchants in deciding to close their stores at six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and the work accomplished in this respect by the Retail Merchants' Association. He also expressed his thanks to the members of the Allied Trades and Labor Association for their assistance in organizing the union, stating that he had been informed the Ottawa City Council had the power to pass a law at 6 o'clock closing bylaw to apply daily to each store, providing three-quarters of the merchants in each

RETAIL CLERKS.

Coming strong in the correct terms for the International Union of Retail Clerks, the impetus being more noticeable since the election of officers, the meeting held this week, having the largest crowd in attendance to date, with a corresponding increase in the membership roll.

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NEW LINK ADDED.

What was formerly a weak link in the Stationary Engineers, is now becoming a solid body. They are joining in with the steam and operating local in strong force, coming in on a special rate of \$5 for the next few weeks.

HULL TRADE COUNCIL'S FIRST OFFICIAL ACT.

Taking up the cudgels of the civic firefighters for a platoon system in the city of Hull, was the first official work of the recently formed Trades Council, when a delegation headed by C. Paradis, president, addressed the favor and aidmen. The labor men contended that the council had made a grave error. They pointed out that the delegation represented 2,500 organized workmen, and felt that their demands on behalf of the firemen should have met with a favorable decision. However, as council has decided against the men, there was no other recourse than to cease work.

President Paradis suggested that the city might assist the firemen by granting them one day's holiday every third day. The suggestion, Mayor Archambault announced, would be seriously considered.

In reply to the labor representatives, Mayor Archambault stated that there was no ill-will on the part of council towards the firemen. "We know that their demands are legitimate," he said, "but it is impossible for us to meet them. We have drawn up the city estimates on the basis of the salaries paid during the latter part of 1918, and the city's finances do not permit of the disbursement of \$11,000 that would be required for the new system. It is true that the system has been adopted in Ottawa, but it was last year's council that made the recommendation. We would follow the same. The council is of the opinion that the large majority of ratepayers are not in favor of the expenditure of money for the double platoon system."

STATIONARY AND OPERATING ENGINEERS.

Stationary and Operating Engineers decided at their meeting to fall in line with a request from Toronto, which asked for an executive committee of all Ontario unions of the craft to meet in June next, at Owen Sound.

Among the proposals to be advanced at this conference will be the question of licenses and representation on the examining board, as well as a general survey of the whole provincial situation as affecting the craft.

Inspector Forrier's work in the city came in for commendation. This is his initial visit, and the manner in which he undertook the duties of his office met with approval. The local however, is desirous of another inspector being appointed to assist in this work, as well as that the examinations should call for greater efficiency through more practical and technical knowledge being required.

Business Agent Lewis stated that as to the "One Big Union" proposal, that the examining board is treated seriously, the international movement being all that was required to make for progress.

A. W. Wain, vice-president, President E. LaFortune, reported on the progress that was being made with the new agreement, who, along with the business agent, reported that a satisfactory settlement was in sight, with the most concerned employers, who have agreed to the terms laid down.

CULINARY WORKERS.

Good progress is being made by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union and a crowded house was the order at the last meeting. Along with General Organizer Henley the speakers of the evening were President Pat Green, of the Trades Council, and D. McCann. The remarks of the two latter were to the point, Mr. McCann stating that their only remedy for the present ill was organization, and they apparently realized this.

Organizer Henley, fresh from the Montreal strike, thanked the unionists of Ottawa for assistance rendered his local during his enforced absence, but stated that until the situation was cleared up here he intended to make Ottawa his camping ground. He said the necessity for the organization of every woman worker employed in the catering business was necessary.

Mr. Henley deprecated the idea of strikes, stating that organization would accomplish all that could be desired for the betterment of conditions of workers.

MEN'S SOFT HATS, \$1.95.

Regularly \$2.50 and \$3.00. Sixty only. Soft Felt Fedoras, Wool and Fur Hats, and new styles. Fedoras in grey, brown, and black. All sizes. Saturday, \$1.95 each.

MEN'S SHIRTS, 75c.

Soft Neglige Shirts, made of fine shirtings, with double cuffs. In attractive patterns, white or colored. All sizes. Saturday 75c each.

A shipment of Fancy Vests, just received from New York. See them. —Daly's, Main Floor.

Canadian Y.M.C.A. Finances

What Your Money Did Last Year

What Y.M.C.A. Plans to do This Year

ON May 5th throughout Canada, the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations inaugurates a Red Triangle Campaign to raise \$1,100,000. Before asking for renewed endorsement, it is desired to render full account of the funds subscribed in response to the appeal of one year ago, and to thank the public most sincerely for the generosity that made possible the Y.M.C.A.'s work for the soldiers throughout the war.

The Consolidated Financial Statement of the Y.M.C.A. for 1918 has been duly audited and found correct by Price, Waterhouse & Company,

of London, England, and Oscar Hudson & Company, Toronto. A full copy of this statement may be obtained at any local Y.M.C.A. building, Red Triangle Club or Red Triangle Campaign Headquarters in Canada.

We present herewith a complete summary of our finances for 1918, covering our entire service in France, England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Northern Russia, Siberia and Canada, where the Association served, and is still serving, Canadian men and boys. We also outline our 1919 Budget.

Y.M.C.A. Receipts During 1918.

Balance on hand, January 1, 1918	\$ 415,847.87
Refund from Overseas	240,382.74
(For goods in transit as at Dec. 31, 1917)	
Public Subscriptions, 1918	3,112,242.10
Gross Canteen Sales	6,181,583.45
Room Rents and other Revenues Overseas	52,935.89
(Beaver Hut, London, Y.M.C.A. Hotel, Paris)	
Overseas Contributions, Interest & Exchange	43,473.27
Room Rents to Soldiers in Canada and all other revenues	20,677.14
Total Receipts	\$10,067,143.46

What Soldiers Say About the Y.M.C.A.

LT.-Col. W. P. Furney, Dominion President, Great War Veterans' Association, Sydney, N.S. Jan. 25, 1919.

"There is no bone of contention between the G.W.V.A. and the Y.M.C.A. The Y.M.C.A. has done a work that no other institution could or would do. Speaking as president of the organization, and for our members, I wish the Y.M.C.A. God-speed in their splendid work."

Philip Gibbs, War Correspondent, London Chronicle.

"I want to pay a very big tribute, my warmest tribute to the work of the Y.M.C.A. Very quickly after each battle these men of the Y.M.C.A. brought out their tents and equipments, by means of which they could give hot cocoa, coffee and cigarettes to these men in the lines, and words cannot say what a cup of coffee meant to men plastered in white clay like those I have described. I remember seeing and marveling at the rapidity with which the Y.M.C.A. got up their tents and equipment under Vimy Ridge, within a few hours of the capture of that place."

Major General Sir David Watson, Quebec, P.Q., Commanding Officer, 4th Canadian Division.

"The Y.M.C.A. over here is doing a most noble work, and I am proud of the work that is being carried out by the Canadian Y.M.C.A."

No. 458282, Pte. F. Frieman, 21st Battalion.

"On behalf of the boys who travelled from Halifax I really take pleasure in thanking you for the splendid work done by your representative on the train. Judging by unfavorable reports, I, while in England, had been prepared for a neglected welcome of returned soldiers. But I am glad to say they are more than well looked after on the road to their homes, and in Halifax."

T. A. Hector, Regina.

"I would like to take this opportunity before finally leaving the Military Service of thanking you and the Y.M.C.A. organization, first for the many good things I enjoyed in France, and secondly for the cheerful, helpful work during the journey homeward. I voice the appreciation of many others."

Signalman L.D. Smith, Belmont, Manitoba, 43rd Battalion.

"Let no man now say anything against the Y.M.C.A. to me, or he will get what for if I catch him. It is in France we found the great need of the Y.M.C.A., and believe me, it is a Godsend to the boys in the trenches."

Driver E.L. Milton, Vancouver, B.C., 45th Battalion.

"The prices charged by the Y.M.C.A. canteens are rivalled by no other canteens, and more than that they sell Canadian goods—Canadian cigarettes, Canadian maple sugar, milk, fruit, and cereals. I cannot see anything wrong with the Y.M.C.A., and if the people at home knew its real value to the boys at the front they would give it all the support it needs."

Corporal G. Waterman, Vancouver, B.C.

"I think that this idea of a representative of the Y.M.C.A. on the homecoming troop trains is an excellent one, and I hope that it will be continued until the last Canadian comes home."

Y.M.C.A. Budget for 1919

THE total budget of the National Council of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. this year calls for an expenditure of \$2,869,669. The cost of the Y.M.C.A. work for the soldiers overseas, estimated at \$1,350,000 for eight months ending August 31st, will, it is expected, be provided for by the balance of funds on hand overseas, by the liquidation of overseas assets and 1919 canteen earnings. The budget in full outline is as follows:

- Overseas Work for Soldiers Until Conclusion of assets and 1919 canteen earnings - **\$1,350,000**
- Service to Returning and Returned Soldiers - **\$973,549**
- National and Reconstruction Work - **\$466,120**

Disbursements:

The scope and variety of the entire service in so far as expenditures can reveal them are indicated in the items which follow:

- Cost of Goods Sold in Canteens - **\$5,076,098.36**
- War Service Overseas - **\$2,843,935.46**
- War Service in Canada (Including Siberia) - **\$951,339.61**
- Regular Work of the National Council - **\$150,615.80**
- Young Women's Christian Association - **\$100,000**

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Y.M.C.A. Requirements, 1919

Total Y.M.C.A. Budget	\$2,869,669
Items 1, 2 and 3 above	\$2,789,699
Expenses of 1919 Campaign	80,000
Required for Work Overseas (as above)	1,350,000
Required for Work in Canada (as above)	\$1,519,699

Plan for Meeting Needs Overseas

Balance on hand overseas	\$696,413.79
Estimated 1919 Canteen Earnings	500,000.00
Proceeds, sale of Equipment overseas (estimated)	150,000.00
Total available for Overseas	\$1,346,413.79

In Canada

Required for Work in Canada (as above)	\$1,519,699.00
Balance on hand in Canada, January 1, 1919	248,740.44
Outstanding 1918 Subscriptions	400,000.00
	648,740.44
Contingencies (New Red Triangle Clubs, etc.)	\$870,928.56
Net Y.M.C.A. Budget	\$2,071.44
	\$893,000.00

Summary of Red Triangle Campaign

- Net Y.M.C.A. Budget, as above - **\$893,000.00**
- Young Women's Christian Association - **\$175,000.00**
- British Y.M.C.A. - **\$32,000.00**

(This part of the Red Triangle Fund is being asked for the work of the Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, including care of soldiers' dependents coming to Canada.)

Total Objective - \$1,100,000.00

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada

The Red Triangle Campaign is under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, K.S., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.

Hon. Campaign Chairman: JOHN W. ROSS, MONTREAL

Campaign Chairman: G. HERBERT WOOD, TORONTO

Campaign Treasurer: THOMAS BRADSHAW, TORONTO

Campaign Director: CHAS. W. BISHOP, TORONTO

MEN! You'll Like the New Spring Suits at DALY'S

The Store for men is in complete readiness to "dress up" men and young men for the fine spring days. The new styles, the fine fabrics, the correct fit and moderate prices are characteristic of Dal's garments. Prices range from \$22.50 to \$45.00. These three lines will be featured Saturday:

AT \$22.50

Suits, single breasted, 3-button, soft roll lapels, semi-fitted neck, developed in dark grey firm finished tweed, regular pockets with Saps. Sizes 32 to 44. \$22.50.

AT \$30.00

Single breasted suit, 3-button, long soft roll lapels, slant pockets with Saps. Made from medium grey tweed, regular pockets with Saps. Sizes 32 to 44. \$30.00.

AT \$35.00

Suits, developed in brown mill-finished worsted-wool overcheck pattern. Single breasted, 3-button, forming a regular pocket with Saps. Sizes 32 to 44. \$35.00.

MEN'S SOFT HATS, \$1.95.

Regularly \$2.50 and \$3.00. Sixty only. Soft Felt Fedoras, Wool and Fur Hats, and new styles. Fedoras in grey, brown, and black. All sizes. Saturday, \$1.95 each.

MEN'S SHIRTS, 75c.

Soft Neglige Shirts, made of fine shirtings, with double cuffs. In attractive patterns, white or colored. All sizes. Saturday 75c each.

A shipment of Fancy Vests, just received from New York. See them. —Daly's, Main Floor.

LABOR'S FUNCTION.



Co-Operation

Labor's New Partner

THE new Hand at the Wheel of Industry is the Hand of Woman. She is the new Partner of Organized Labor for the exaltation of Labor.

WOMAN worked her way to a place in our Country's Industrial Life, by her remarkable record in War. 6,000,000 women toiled heroically in the British Industries to help win Victory. Canadian women did proportionately as well.

Women who worked to save Civilization remain to work for the advancement of Civilization.

FOR the betterment of all who toil Women Workers are organizing into unions. In this, the beginning of Canada's golden Era of Prosperity, there will be work for all who desire it. Work must be found for every returned man and for every woman worker. The opportunity to work is the birthright of Every Canadian. To aid in this great employment phase of Reconstruction---success will come through the Co-Operation of Women Workers with Organized Labor and Fair Employers to maintain the high National, Educational, Social and Industrial Ideals laid down by Trades Unionism.

THE World needs greater production to make up for the terrible wastage of War.