

"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, of building up anew what has been ruthlessly level with the dust, but there is the graver, and it might be said more difficult, problem of establishing order where disorder obtained, of restoring peace where disturbance reigned, of peace where discord held sway. The mighty nations have 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, and happiness may reign, it is absolutely essential that contentment exists in the heart of each nation, in the bosom of each family and in the heart of each citizen. Whatever tends to the creation of that contentment helps the establishment of the universally desired peace; whatever is calculated to disturb or to retard or to check that contentment helps materially to retard the solution of the great problem, the one only problem of today—the establishment of Peace.

Starting out from the general and obvious statement of the true situation, 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 peoples, races, elements and sections of the great human family, must be effaced, there is no question as to the need of this pacific revolution 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. If the relations between the two are to be improved, it is clear to the wisest mind that the contentment which is an essential element of peace, can never exist in the social domain.

It is the business of all true citizens, all lovers of peace, all well-wishers of humanity, to bring every possible influence into play, to utilize statesmanship and the united endeavors of organized bodies, in grand effort to establish a basis for the just and permanent settlement of all differences between these two mighty forces.

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 to be seen in 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, and no 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 given to workmen's compensation and similar interests.

In presence of this marked social and economic transformation, it is easily detected signs of betterment and strides in the direction of less unrest 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 sentiment is beginning to take a new turn, and the labor world, instead of being the terrible catalyst of the war, but it was once checked for the moment to resume its rise and advance with greater strength and effectiveness than before. It is now fully recognized that while the employer has a perfect right to the profits of his industry, he cannot fairly claim them as his absolute possession, to do with as he pleases, unless the employee whose work produced them, has a decent and adequate living wage. It is equally recognized by all who can lay claim to consideration in the economic world that the workman is not a mere instrument to create wealth, but is a human being with all the natural rights of a man and also of a citizen.

There is another vital principle that arises before the public mind, springing from the study and exposition of social and economic issues by organs of labor, and it may be expressed briefly as follows: Money is a means to attain an end, reach an aim, to procure a good; it is not an end in itself. It is not a goal, but a means to a goal.

LABOR AND DEMOCRACY ON GUARD.

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 earner. 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 upon 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 workman, 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. They are asking the question whether they will take 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 the effect that the One Big Union is a "scheme of the head, a cloak for the union to remain aloof from the secession movement."

Building Trades at Ottawa on Strike.

A complete tie-up in the Building Trades affecting around the 3,000 mark was the situation on Wednesday at Ottawa. With one or two exceptions of locals, who are under agreement, the composition of the Building Trades Commission is in a state of confusion. Offers of the employers had not come up to the standard that could be accepted, the carpenters and plasterers showing the greatest divergence. A mass meeting of all concerned was held at the Hotel, the result of which was a solidarity of being idle and a solidarity of being out.

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.

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.

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 their demands through the strike route. The men asked for 75 cents per hour; which has been granted.

Glance 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 Glance 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."



—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., Thornburn, C. M. Arsenault, county secretary, Trenton, Stellarton, Westville, Thornburn, 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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ONTARIO AND QUEBEC TYPOS' EXECUTIVE MEET.

The executive committee of the Ontario and Quebec Typographical Unions, in special session at Hamilton, west on record as opposing the One Big Union movement inaugurated in Calgary.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., SHOWS CLEFTAGE.

After considerable discussion during which there was very little margin one way or the other, the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council endorsed the One Big Union recently initiated by the Calgary Labor Conference.

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STRATFORD ENTERTAINS CONGRESS OFFICIAL.

"Beware of anyone who comes courting you away from international unionism," counseled P. M. Draper, secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, to 200 men and women at Stratford. Mr. Draper reviewed in some detail the proposal to organize the One Big Union.

HALIFAX LABORITES DISCUSS WITH CHURCHITES.

The Presbytery of Halifax was in conference with representatives of the labor organizations at Fort-Messy Church. A very frank and animated discussion took place as to the mind of the workmen with respect to the church, and the best way in which the church as a whole might relate herself to the vexed questions between Labor and Capital. Among the labor representatives present were Mr. Mesher, president of the organization; Mr. Sylvester, representing the machinists; Mr. Greig, representing the electricians; and Mr. Gavin Grant.

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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:

Serious 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 setting forth any one thing 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 its members against the insidious attempts 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.

April 24, 1918.

Eight Hour Day For Nova Scotia Workers?

Will Nova Scotia Province win the blue pennant by passing legislation for an eight-hour work day? The chances are good with no prospects in sight for similar legislation from the other Provincial Governments, thus no competitors are at the tape. To the organized movement the eastern provinces, more particularly Nova Scotia, have been long classed in the reactionary category, but should the eight-hour day become the law of the Seaboard, it can be expected that the reactionary element as showing accomplishments, sought for but not attained in the "progressive" provinces.

An impetus to legislative action was given when a general strike of labor throughout the province on July first unless the Provincial Government before that time passes and puts into operation the Eight Hour Day Bill now hanging fire at Halifax. The serious threat contained in a strong resolution unanimously passed at a great labor meeting held in the Strand Theatre at Sydney, the meeting was under the auspices of the various labor bodies of Cape Breton and was marked by a record attendance.

C. C. Dans, president of the Provincial Federation of Labor, presided, and the speakers included Silby Barrett, J. B. McLachlan and Robert Baxter, of the U. M. W. D. D., and Congress vice-president, D. D. MacDonell, M. Nicholson, Ald. Angus J. McDonald, Michael Barnes and John A. Gillis.

The discussion of the eight hour claim being made that the legislation embodying this principle should have been brought down from the House in the period from March 20 to 25, but had become delayed. With a view to stirring up the legislature to make prompt action, the demands the meeting passed a resolution introduced by John A. Gillis, and intimating that unless the House in the period from July 1 to July 15, a general strike should take place to enforce its passage. The meeting was one of the largest in the history of the province.

It was stated that the resolution was intended to facilitate the consideration of the bill which was then disposed of. Messrs. C. C. Dans, of New Glasgow; M. Byrnes, of New Waterford, N. S.; and A. Gillis, of Sydney, were the most prominent labor leaders, representing the N. S. Federation of Labor, have been in Halifax urging the House to pass the bill. It is hoped that the bill will become law by July, a general strike should take place to enforce its passage. The meeting was one of the largest in the history of the province.

ALLIED PRINTING CRAFTS' STANDARDIZATION PLAN.

Standardization of wages in the printing industries by standardizing cost of production is aimed at by the International Joint Conference Board of the Printing Industry, composed of five employer representatives and representatives of the five international unions of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, which mapped out a programme of regulations for the industry at a meeting held in Chicago. Such a plan was taken under consideration and will be submitted to the local unions for ratification, said Matthew Wolf, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

One of the ideas proposed, according to Mr. Wolf, is the division of the country into districts for the purpose of standardizing production conditions. The conditions are such now, he explained, that the cost of production in Chicago might be much higher than 50 miles from that city, on account of the lower wages and other economic conditions existing under the city. The object, according to Mr. Wolf, is to bring the scale of wages up to such a point that the printing conditions that place the firms at a disadvantage that pay a higher wage scale.

The Joint Conference Board also agreed at its meeting here, Mr. Wolf said, to refer the matter of an eight-hour day with four hours on Saturday, a 44-hour week, to the respective bodies in the printing trades for consideration. The plan of the printing trades is to work collectively for the mutual benefit of all, and the aim, he said, is to have unified action on the matter.

The function of the conference board is to propose policies and regulations for the printing industry, to coordinate the various trades, and to receive the unanimous vote of the board are submitted to the ratifying organizations for their approval. An agreement is made that local agreements between unions and employers hereafter are to be underwritten by the international unions having jurisdiction over the particular trade making the agreement. It is also provided that as far as possible rules and forms of contracts shall be the same all over the United States and Canada.

TORONTO CARPENTERS' DEMANDS.

Commencing June 1st, the carpenters of Toronto are out for a minimum wage rate of 75 cents per hour and a 42-hour week. The organization is in a flourishing condition and expectations are for a general strike if the demands are not met.

VANCOUVER UNION HAS CHARTER REVOKED.

That the international organization of machinists have ordered the charter Local 171, of Vancouver, suspended, and the funds seized, was the information laid before the Trades and Labor Council by President Edwards, of Local 171. He told the council that the secretary of the union had practically admitted to him that they were going to establish another shop, in opening his address, Edwards stated that recently the local had donated \$400 to the "One Big Union" and \$50 for other propaganda work. But this money had not yet been paid over. The international union has been communicated with in connection with this, and had ordered the charter revoked. The local is now in a state of confusion.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS WIN.

Chicago unions of stereotypers and electrotypers after a strike of weeks for increased wages and shorter work-day, have won a complete victory, all demands having been conceded.

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 Georgetown, Sunday, at the Intellectuals and 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 the private railway companies, 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 passage to exclude members of the I. W. W., Bolshevists, and other radical 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 problem, the influx of the Huttenlocher, who was strongly of the opinion that Canada should have the right to bar the influx of those who held radical beliefs or Modes of life distasteful to our own and of whom there was the 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 Huttenlocher 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.

BRICKERS' ALSO SETTLE.

Last week, after another conference between representatives of the Contractors and Bricklayers' Union, an agreement was reached whereby, starting May 1, Hamilton's union bricklayers will receive 50 cents per hour, an advance of five cents hourly. The adjustment was accepted with general satisfaction by the rank and file of both sides.

SPLENDID WORK ARBITRATOR FILED BANCROFT.

Fred Bancroft, Toronto, added feathered cap. Recently in Hamilton, Ontario, he acted as arbitrator in a dispute between the Hamilton Electric Railway Company and the Hamilton Electric Railway Employees' Union. The dispute centered around the question of overtime pay. Bancroft's decision was in favor of the employees, and was widely praised for its fairness and wisdom.

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 from nine to eight daily, and a wage advance from 60 cents to 75 cents hourly; the structural iron workers, the above mentioned plumbers, and 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 has also been formed, and will report to a special meeting on that night. The plumbers' special committee succeeded in getting their demands for an increase from 55 1/4 cents to 60 cents per hour, effective May 1. This was generous on the part of the employers, who had offered only 50 cents per hour, and the plumbers' agreement doesn't expire until next year. The blacksmiths have given the bosses until May 5 to reply to their new wage scale as reported exclusively last week's L. P.

Speaking at a meeting last Wednesday in the I.O.O.F. Temple, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Society 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 were not in the best interests of the workers. Mr. Simpson, however, stressed the fact that the western workers were much dissatisfied with present conditions and that the industrial union movement was the thing to bring about a condition of unanimity among the members of different labor bodies. Mr. Simpson also stated that the American Federation of Labor had a three million power behind its officers that go to the President of the United States. He also stated that the American Federation of Labor had a three million power behind its officers that go to the President of the United States.

BRavo ORGANIZER HUNTER.

A good reliable organizer is worth his weight in gold; not only to the laborer but to the trades union movement. General Organizer Hunter, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glassworkers of America, unquestionably ranks as second to none as a tactful, resourceful and broad-minded exponent of organized labor. Bro. Hunter had considerable to do with ending the painters' strike in Hamilton, which was no easy task, when the calibre of some of the master painters is taken into consideration. In the Ambitious City, he paid a surprise visit here some days ago only to find everything O. K. The journeymen had resumed work at 45 cents per hour and laidlaw's, where a little difference arose after the general strike had been called off. He did the trick nicely in Niagara Falls, Ont., successfully settling with the bosses for not only a 60 cents per hour minimum for painters, but also the eight-hour day. In St. Catharines, where he also "got on," the painters got their pay advanced to 55 cents per hour; while in London the "wielders of the brush" got a ten cents per hour boost. At Hespeled he organized a 100 per cent branch, which resulted in getting the toilers a ten per cent. pay increase, and the 50-hour work week. His visit to Preston was fruitful in gaining for the furniture workers a ten per cent. wage advance, shorter

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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. Special 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 president with a four-page resolution, a token of appreciation for services rendered: Bro. 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

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 warmly received. Attention and Mr. Whitton was accorded on 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

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Good for all - all the time! MINTTES 50¢ 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.

Stop Forgetting - Learn to Concentrate - Build Self-Confidence. The Pelman Institute. Pelman News. 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 Winnipeg Student: "I am very much impressed with your lessons and find everything that I have learned in my previous reports 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 the power of concentration and as a result my memory has improved wonderfully as a direct result of applying PELMAN methods." 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 as a result my memory has improved wonderfully as a direct result of applying PELMAN methods." 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:

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 if necessary from 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 on the ballot has been overbrought 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. S. Difalco, Alex. Duffy, Wm. Filliman, Ernest Fournier, Robt. Hyndman, John Nason, Aug. Potvin, Louis Rockbrune, Alfred Rockbrune, George W. Hicks.

Mr. S. Difalco, 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 ironworkers 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.

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 ironworkers 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

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 he 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, reported that the international movement being all that was required to make for progress.

A. W. Wain, president of President F. 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 Negligee Shirts, made of fine shirtings, with double cuffs. In attractive patterns, white grounds with colored stripes. 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 have 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, 45th 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 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

Disbursements:

Huts, tents, marquees, canteens' up-keep and equipment, rents, lighting and heating, \$266,177.92

Free distribution athletic supplies and prizes, \$233,793.44

Khaki University for Soldier Students, \$500,000.00

Other educational work overseas, \$6,141.52

Transportation, transport, equipment and running expenses, \$117,066.06

Free cinemas, concerts, lectures and musical instruments, \$260,855.99

Stationery, magazines, religious and other literature, \$171,088.25

Free distribution hot and cold drinks, chocolates, biscuits and cigarettes (in France and Belgium only), \$136,281.49

Cash gifts to units, \$163,268.79. Being 5% of gross canteen sales to soldiers in France, to be spent on extra rations, comforts, etc., and including cash gifts to units in England.

British Y.M.C.A. work for Imperial soldiers, and Chinese, \$75,000.00

Transportation, transport equipment and running expenses, \$13,219.21

Educational work, health and sex hygiene, \$10,593.31

Expenses sending workers overseas, \$5,555.77

Department records and information, \$9,988.26

Salaries, pay and rations of workers, \$168,874.31

Headquarters and local headquarters expenses, \$53,384.93

Allowance for unpaid accounts and commitments, \$45,000.00

Organization and collection expenses in connection with Financial Campaigns, 1918, including printing and advertising, \$167,178.93

Part of above is Military Administration and the remainder National supervision of Territories, Boys' Work, Student, Industrial and Railroad Departments, funds for which were subscribed in conjunction with Military Funds by agreement of regular contributors.

Recapitulation:

Total Receipts, 1918	\$10,067,143.46
Total Expenditures, 1918	9,121,980.33
(See details above)	
Total Balance above	\$945,163.23
Balance in Canada	\$245,740.44
Balance Overseas	699,422.79
(Balances were chiefly made up of canteen stocks in hand or in transit.)	

NOTE: The net earnings of canteens were spent entirely on service to the men, and in order to carry on the full Y.M.C.A. programme overseas in 1918, \$1,432,896.69 was sent from Canada, and, in addition, \$500,000 for the Khaki University and \$75,000 for the work of the British Y.M.C.A. for Imperial Soldiers and Chinese.

F. L. RATCLIFF, Chairman Finance Committee.

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)	\$1,519,669

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)	\$1,519,669.00
Balance on hand in Canada, January 1, 1919	245,740.44
Outstanding 1918 Subscriptions	400,000.00
	648,740.44
Contingencies (New Red Triangle Clubs, etc.)	\$870,928.56
Net Y.M.C.A. Budget	22,071.44
	\$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

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.