

Labor News
From
Coast to Coast.

VOL. I. 1919. Year. National and Rational.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION MAJORITY REPORT RECOMMENDS A DAY FOR CANADA—RIGHT OF WORKERS TO ORGANIZE—PRO- PORTIONAL REPRESENTATION— FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS.

(By Special Correspondent.)
The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, of which Chief Justice Mathers is chairman, was laid on the table of the House of Commons Tuesday. This report is the most important laid before Parliament for years. There is a majority and a minority report. The majority report is signed by Judge Mathers, Carl Riordon, one of the representatives of the employers, C. N. Harrison, M.P. for Kingston, and the two labor representatives of the Commission, Tom Moore and John Bruce. The minority report is signed by Senator Smeaton White and F. Pause. The minority report makes few recommendations. The chief recommendations that they make are the encouragement of joint industrial councils and also that where such councils are formed employers and employees be urged to institute forms of cooperative insurance or other provisions for pensions or long term employes, sick or invalid.

The majority report makes sweeping recommendations in regard to the introduction of radical and progressive legislation to deal with the industrial situation. The commission recognizes the difficulty over the question as to whether the Dominion has full power to pass legislation dealing with all the subjects discussed and suggests that a conference of provincial premiers, employers and employees be called in order that a decision may be reached and uniform legislation be introduced in the various Canadian parliaments. It is understood that this will be done during the parliamentary recess in order that the Federal Government will be able to deal with the recommendations at the fall session, which it is proposed to call.

The majority report makes an interesting analysis of the causes of the unrest in Canada. The chief causes enumerated are as follows:

1. Unemployment and the fear of unemployment.
2. High cost of living in relation to wages and the share of the worker for a larger share of the product of his labor.
3. Desire for shorter hours of labor.
4. Denial of the right to organize and refuse to recognize Unions.
5. Denial of collective bargaining.
6. Lack of confidence in constitutional government.
7. Inefficient and poor housing.
8. Restrictions upon the freedom of speech and press.
9. Ostentatious display of wealth.
10. Lack of equal educational opportunities.

The commission deals fully with the question of hours of labor. It recognizes the desirability of a uniform eight-hour day throughout the Dominion. The chief difficulty is the necessity for the utilization of all possible daylight where industry is subject to climatic conditions. The commission suggests that a conference be called during a limited season. Examples of these are farming, fishing, lumbering, etc. Another difficulty is the fact that in many Canadian industries with its small home market to compete with countries with longer hours of work. The commission suggests that a conference be called during a limited season. Examples of these are farming, fishing, lumbering, etc. Another difficulty is the fact that in many Canadian industries with its small home market to compete with countries with longer hours of labor. The commission suggests that a conference be called during a limited season. Examples of these are farming, fishing, lumbering, etc.

duct as between management and people.
6. Conditions surrounding the work, such as the plant and as well as the work itself.
7. Improvement of the process to improve quality, increase production, decrease cost, etc.
8. Those who suggest such improvements.

Every Council, or by whatever name it may be known, must be under the control of the choice of both the employees and the employer concerned. Any attempt to force a definite plan upon either would be for nothing but failure. Some machinery should, however, be established to take the initiative and bring the parties together.

The Commission therefore recommends that the Dominion Government should interest itself in the development of these Councils, and that a Bureau should be established to coordinate the work of the various Councils of Labor which would compile all available information and statistics, undertake publication of developments in this and other countries, and maintain contact with all interested parties who would act as between employer and workers where desire is expressed to create such Councils, and render such other assistance as may be required.

The usefulness of Councils would depend on the spirit in which they are adopted, but the Commission believes that nothing but the most sincere and unselfish establishment in all industries where a considerable number of workpeople are employed.

TORONTO BAKERY DRIVERS APPLY FOR BOARD.

Toronto's bread drivers have applied for a board of arbitration. The men arise over the commission under the Minister of Labor, Toronto. The men wish this abolished, with the exception that a commission be paid over 1,100 loaves of bread sold on strike. This decision was arrived at a conference between the Administrative Commission and a delegation from the strike committee of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, headed by W. J. Colley, secretary and business agent of Local 561.

FROM COAST TO COAST

VANCOUVER WORKERS NO LONGER MEMBERS OF METAL TRADES COUNCIL.

Because of their affiliating with the One Big Union, the blacksmiths and engine unions of Vancouver are no longer regarded as members of the Vancouver Metal Trades Council.

KINGSTON BARBERS ON STRIKE.

Thirty barbers were called out on strike Monday morning, in anticipation of their going on strike on July 5, as they had threatened if their demands for increased pay and hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. were not met. Some of the barbers told their men that they might as well quit Monday. This resulted in the precipitation of the strike. The barbers' demand was made by the Journeymen Barbers for a guarantee of \$20 a week and 50 per cent over \$28, and hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. with one hour off for supper. The men also asked that holidays be free to them, and that they be paid for the time they are on strike.

LONDON BAKERY WORKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Members of the London Local Bakery Union, a branch of the International Union, a large percentage of whom are women, elected permanent officers at a largely-attended meeting on Thursday in the Duffield Block, and appointed delegates to the London Trades and Labor Council. The London Local Bakery Union, which was re-elected president, Mr. William Jarvis was elected vice-president, Fred Howell receiving and recording secretary, Eddie Fenwick, financial secretary, and Ben Loeman treasurer. Mr. J. E. Vicks, who has been business agent for the past two years, received the post again.

PRESTON WORKERS' BIG VICTORY.

Settlement of the strike, which began at Preston on Friday at noon, when the employees of the Preston Furniture Co., Canadian Office and Wood Furniture Co. the Preston Furniture Co. and the Preston Furniture Co. were announced on Sunday. The men gained a concession in the nine-hour schedule with ten hours pay has been granted by the employers. Between 500 and 600 men are affected by the change, which came into effect on Wednesday. The men returned to work on Monday morning.

MONTREAL CLOAKMAKERS' WAGE SCHEDULE.

The joint board of the Montreal Cloth and Skirt Makers' Unions have presented a new schedule of wages and conditions to their employers. The agreement calls for a 44-hour week, and the following scale of minimum wages: Cutters, \$35; trimmers, \$35; assistant cutters, \$22; sample operators, \$35; female skirt operators, \$44; tailors, \$28; balers, \$25; cloak and jacket finishers, \$25; pressers, \$40; underpressers, \$35; skirt pressers, \$28; tape and piece pressers, \$30; iron and hook-and-eye sewers, \$18.



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MONTREAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS GET INCREASES.

Electrical workers employed by the City of Montreal will be paid in accordance with the new schedule for the adoption of which a large number of Montreal electricians were on strike. This decision was arrived at a conference between the Administrative Commission and a delegation from the strike committee of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, headed by W. J. Colley, secretary and business agent of Local 561.

ST. JOHN'S CITY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

Nearly fifty new members were initiated at the last regular meeting of the City Public Service Employees' Union No. 16,776, St. John's, N.B. There was a splendid attendance, and the reports of the various officers showed that the lodge, although only active for a few weeks, is in a flourishing condition. President Fred Niles announced that the charter would remain open for a few days longer to give as many as possible the opportunity to join the union.

EXPULSION FOR PARTICIPATING IN GENERAL STRIKE.

For participation in the general strike in Canada, several hundred members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers were expelled from that organization, according to discussion on the floor of the Brotherhood's convention at Denver, Col. last week.

TORONTO BUILDERS' UNION ELECTS OFFICERS.

A meeting was held in the Labor Temple, Toronto, by the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Union, which was re-elected president, Mr. William Jarvis was elected vice-president, Fred Howell receiving and recording secretary, Eddie Fenwick, financial secretary, and Ben Loeman treasurer. Mr. J. E. Vicks, who has been business agent for the past two years, received the post again.

FORT WILLIAM STRIKE SETTLED.

The strike of Canadian Pacific and Canadian National coal miners on the docks at the head of the Lake, has been settled. They have accepted the original offer of the companies to work for the same scale of pay as prevails at Duluth.

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RADIAL EMPLOYEES GET WAGE INCREASE.

The Conciliation Board appointed by Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, to adjudicate the wages, working hours and conditions of the D. P. and T. Company radial employees, finished its labor. The conductors and motormen failed to get the nine hour day as asked, but after ten hours they'll be paid overtime at the rate of time and one half. And if the trainmen are called out on a run and don't work the full ten hours, they will receive ten hours' pay. Train dispatchers for an eight-hour day will receive \$135 per month, and allowed two weeks holidays, yearly, with pay. The wage scale of the conductors and motormen is as follows: First six months, 35 cents per hour; after first year, 40 cents per hour; after second year, 45 cents per hour; after third year, 50 cents, 55 cents, 60 cents, 65 cents, 70 cents, 75 cents and 80 cents per hour.

TORONTO TO HAVE NEW LABOR PAPER.

Keen interest is being manifested in Toronto labor circles over the announcement of the new labor journal to be known as the "Labor Leader," which will be published by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and his business partner, R. C. Stephenson.

THREE RIVERS STRIKE ENDS.

The strike of 1,200 hands at the Three Rivers Shipyard Limited, came to an end last week, when the firm recognized exclusively the international union and signed a one-year contract with this union, renewable from year to year. All hands resumed work immediately. There were two previous offers, the first by the firm, and the second by the International Union, and the National Catholic Union. Differences between these two bodies had caused numerous strikes and difficulties.

TORONTO PRINTERS HAVE FIVE DAY WEEK.

The job printing firm of the W. S. Johnston Company, Limited, Adelaide street west, Toronto, have adopted an innovation by introducing during the summer months a five-day work-week with Saturday as a full holiday with no reduction in pay.

SHERBROOKE MOULDERS WIN OUT.

The strike of the moulders at the E. T. Fairbanks and Company plant, Sherbrooke, Que., was brought to a conclusion last week, when the men returned to work on the nine-hour day having been granted them, at the same rate of pay as was formerly given for 10 hours.

VANCOUVER CIVIC EMPLOYEES WITHDRAWING FROM TRADES COUNCIL.

The Vancouver Inside Civic Employees' Union is considering withdrawal from the Trades and Labor Council, and delegates were given seats. The unions were the sulphide workers of Merritt and Thorold and the hod carriers and common laborers of Vancouver. The union secretary for the A. E. of L. was present and spoke on labor matters in Hamilton and St. Catharines. The report of the Welland Canal situation was not so favorable. A tribute was paid to Sir Adam Beck as a big man on a job with broad aims.

WINDSOR MAILMEN WILL NOT STRIKE.

Windsor mailmen Thursday night decided not to strike until their union headquarters announced something definite in respect to the proposed reclassification bill, which would employ all over the Dominion against the reclassification bill, recently announced in Ottawa.

WINNIPEG TRAINMEN'S STRIKE ILLEGAL.

A meeting of the board of directors and vice-presidents of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was held at Cleveland, O., last Thursday night. The board declared the illegal strike declared by some members of the organization during the Winnipeg strike.

SHERBROOKE TO HAVE TRADES COUNCIL.

Sherbrooke workers have applied for a charter for the formation of a Trades and Labor Council. This was the outcome of a largely attended meeting held at the Carillon Club, Sherbrooke, last week. Mr. Baarten, representing the American Federation of Labor, was present and explained the principles of such an organization. An application for a charter was signed by the Unions of Jewellers, Carpenters, Typographers and Machinists.

CO-OPERATION TO RIGHT WINNIPEG'S WRONGS.

In a signed statement, Mayor Charles F. Gray of Winnipeg pleaded for labor cooperation with the general sympathetic strike just ended. "We must face the serious facts with some intelligent solution of the labor high cost of living, and excess profiteering and revolutionary propaganda problems," concludes the statement.

HALIFAX BUILDING TRADES GET INCREASES.

The award of the Board of Arbitration appointed to consider the dispute between the Halifax striking building trades unions and their employers calls for the following wages:

Carpenters, 56 cents per hour;
painters, 64; plumbers, 70; electricians, 70; masons and bricklayers, 75; and plasterers, 75. The finding says that this award shall continue in force until December 31, 1920.

DAVE REES FINISHES WORK IN NOVA SCOTIA

Serious Crisis in Nova Scotia Over Closing of Steel Plants—Appeal to Workers to Refrain from Rioting—Urges Organization as Best Weapon.

Mr. Dave Rees, vice-president of Dominion Trade and Labor Congress, stayed off for a couple of days in Ottawa on his way West and was in conference with Congress officials. He has been in the past a busy man for two months past, during which he has addressed meetings in every section. He will study conditions in Nova Scotia, where he will have a very important statement to make in an analysis of the general industrial situation in Canada.

Rees' final word and farewell to the workers of Nova Scotia was given in an address delivered at Sydney Mines on Thursday last at a meeting held under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council of that city.

The vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress held the most interesting of the gathering for more than an hour. "We live in a critical time," he said, "the most momentous in our history. It is no wonder you are interested and ask what will happen after July 1st when your jobs on the steel plants are cancelled. But do not be misled. There is a Liberal meeting called in town to send delegates to Ottawa to select a chieftain. How many of you will attend? Who should be standing on this square in self-defence of their own interests? How long will the people of Nova Scotia wait for the Liberal to do their own thinking? They are making the same promises over again. The Murray Government in Nova Scotia has not understood what an 8-hour day meant, hence the appointment of a few party friends to ascertain its true value to organized labor. Let me tell them before I leave Nova Scotia that I will not stand by and see the law broken by a few men with jobs to divide the hours in three parts and relieve the unemployed situation, at the same time keep up the output of coal. We must protest against the action of these men, who are taking away your jobs because they cannot scoop up big profits."

The speaker emphasized the need of organization. The man should measure up his own responsibility and take interest in his own welfare and those about him. He related his experience since coming to Cape Breton, and no doubt conditions were the same here where the workers had to live and work in the houses owned most of the houses unit for habitation. Like the majority of shacks on the southern side of the harbor in which the workers had to live and work in squalid conditions. Speaking of the political prisoners arrested in Winnipeg, he denied the hue and cry of the capitalists who said that the government that those men were Bolsheviks. To the contrary they were Britishers and law-abiding citizens who were thrown in the jails without being given an opportunity to vindicate themselves to the world and prove their innocence of the charges against them. They would be there yet but organized labor spoke from Vancouver to Sydney and the Government of North America, who act accordingly." 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Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press

J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. CHAS. LEWIS, Circulation Manager. J. D. SULLIVAN, Business Manager.

OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA. ENDORSED BY Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council, Hamilton Building Trades Council, Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labor Council.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

PARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY.

THE workers have another way to secure joint-ownership of industry—a way that has not been generally thought of as possible. But it is, owing to the great changes brought about by the war. Did it ever occur to you that the Small Investor today might beat the monied man at his own game? Peace has ushered in the Day of the Small Investor. The Common People are having their innings. Partnership in Industry may be secured through the Commanding position taken by the Small Investor. Thus Labor has taken a great step forward through the peaceful means of Education and Co-operation. Joint Ownership, Control and Ownership of Industry can be secured without Bombs, Bloodshed or Bombast. This Triumph of Constitutional means shows the vain foolishness of violence.

There was a time not so long ago when you and I were content to sit back and let the Big Fellow gobble up the Industrial plums. But not so today. The people had their eyes opened when they saw how easily and quickly they could raise millions for Victory Bonds. What the people did for our country in War time they are now doing for themselves in Peace Time. They are buying the stock of our great industries. The Big Fellow is not wanted. The company that makes the biggest success has the most shareholders scattered over a large area to buy and hold the goods of the company. Many shareholders create good will—good will and good management sell the products. The Public is in control of the stock market. The small investor is resolved to share in the Prosperity of Canada's greatest Industrial Era.

SOMETHING NEW IN UNIONS.

DR. MARY HALTON offers the suggestion that there be formed a Trades Union of Mothers—to be international in its scope. Dr. Halton believes that all mothers should be informed concerning the new things we are discovering every day. There isn't any way for her to find out. There would be local unions, where mothers could meet, and from the platforms the world's most advanced doctors could talk of the care of children.

She nominates the grandmothers of America's babies as union organizers, women who would travel from city to city, unionizing the women who were mothers. After the trades union of mothers grew into a strongly organized union it would have great political power. It would be able to put through good legislation; milk strikes, and strikes holding back baby foods could be averted. Price of baby carriages, scales, blankets—everything that a baby needs—could be made uniform. Play grounds would be built, schools would be better, child labor laws better, everything that leads toward the building up of body, mind and soul could be obtained for the future citizen. No group of politicians would be able to oppose a union of mothers introducing bills for the coming generation.

In the schools about New York 92 per cent. of the children have some physical defect. And in the United States as a whole, only 50 per cent. of all the babies born live to be over twenty-three years of age. In Canada there is also great mortality among the infants.

CRAFT UNIONS ENDORSED.

IT strengthens our faith in the future of Industry to see Craft Unions endorsed by the Big American Federation of Labor Convention at Atlantic City. This is a mighty endorsement of the policy put forth by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress to solve our own acute industrial unrest. American Labor by a vote of nearly 6 to 1 voted down the violent, wild policies of the Extremists.

The Intelligence, Soundness and Fairness of Trades Unionism is opposed to the flamboyant, hysterical and unsound doctrines of the I. W. W., the "One Big Union," the Bolsheviks, Radical Socialists and others of that ilk. Public Opinion is solidly behind Trades Unionism—and Trades Unionism is not only the hope of Labor, but also the Hope of Canada.

SHAWINIGAN WANTS NO SHENNANIGAN.

IN the classical words of Big Bob, the brakeman, "Shawinigan wants no Shennanigan." Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, wants beer and wine, and voted for it to the tune of 253 to 3. That makes it almost unanimous. Shawinigan seems to have voiced a demand that will be general before long among the workmen of Canada, who want no more shennanigan about their beverages.

WELCOME TO THE BRIQUETTE.

FROM reports everywhere it would seem that coal will be scarce and dear this winter. However, we are to have briquettes in Ontario this winter. New fuel and a new industry will be gladly received by working people. Welcome to the Briquette!



A Mighty Force Behind It.

SUGGESTS PAYMENT OF WAGE DIVIDENDS TO WORKERS.

Commenting on strivings after industrial democracy, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton says: "It is a singular fact that we are confused, disturbed and even alarmed by the sudden necessity which everyone feels of attempting to apply the principles of political democracy, in which we all profess to believe, to the whole organized life of the nation. Before the war there was a long period of strife between capital and labor. On the surface, this struggle seemed to be a matter of dollars. We now see that this view was superficial. It was dangerous to the well-being of the country."

At the editorial conference of the New York Publishers' Association, struck hammer blows at the underlying problems of industry. The speakers showed zeal and interest in the delicate and controversial fields, but offered their advice for the building of a better, stronger economic foundation of industry, and for the elimination of the dangerous and dangerous to society as revolutionary labor agitators. Must we suffer further catastrophes before adopting organized and useful methods of dealing with all human problems?"

Charles P. Steinmetz, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, carried the idea of industrial co-operation further. He has addressed his suggestions to the payment of wage dividends to workers, and giving them the right to participate in the election of directors in corporations. Mr. Steinmetz started his argument with the assumption that both capital and labor play integral parts in industry today, and that capital should get a fair return and labor a fair wage, and that the surplus remaining should be divided into capital stock dividends for them, and wage dividends, the latter being based on the yearly remuneration of the workers. The engineer said that the wage dividend plan, which provided for a division of the profit with workers was already in operation in several large corporations.

He argued that the principle be extended to properly provide them with a voice in the management by setting the right to vote for directors. Mr. Macy attacked the back-ground of the new approach to the labor problem, saying: "Employers and employees must come to realize that their first responsibility is to society as a whole, and that in the distribution of the national income causes loss to all elements. No one's business can therefore longer remain his own to do with as he chooses. As consumers we are taught that we have a responsibility to pay a sufficient price to allow the purchase we make to be made under proper conditions. Employees must consent to make their profit by means of their executive ability, and not through the paying of low wages or the artificial control of prices. Employees must learn that wages and standards of living can continue to rise only by increased productivity, and if one does not produce in any given period as much in value as the wage received he is injuring society. There seems to be a general idea that the Government has some mysterious way of meeting the needs of the Government-operated all industry the number of hours worked could be much reduced, and the pay largely increased. The fundamental principle that no industry can be run at a deficit indefinitely seems to have been lost sight of. From my experience during the war, I would say that both employers and employees seem to feel that if the Government pays the bills who should care."

"We seem to forget the fact that the Government is only ourselves in another form," he said, "of utmost importance for the peaceful development of industry that both employers and employees should be thoroughly organized in order that trade agreements not be broken up by either of them. Before this can be successfully accomplished, however, employers must place in the hands of broad-minded, experienced men the responsibility of formulating and carrying out their labor policies. Such men might be called labor advisers, administrators, and engineers. A group of such men representing manufacturers of an industry should meet with the international president of the unions employed, and in conference reach an agreement covering the questions of wages and hours for the entire industry and for districts. Local boards, on which the employers should have equal representation, should then be set up for the purpose of establishing local, or district, working conditions, and for the interpretation of the detailed application of the wage scale to individual plants."

There are some fellows who still seem to think there is no other side to the question.

LAZON WORKERS AFTER RECOGNITION OF UNION.

The International Union is making a fight to obtain recognition at the Davie shipyards at Lazon, Que. This union fought for two years at Three Rivers and did not succeed until last week.

In view of the majority report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations which was tabled in the House of Commons this week, in which it was unanimously recommended that employers recognize international unions, it is expected that the Davie Shipbuilding Company will act in the spirit of the times.

HELLO GIRLS ORGANIZE.

In San Diego, Cal., the telephone girls have recently organized a trade union.

DRESSMAKERS AND NURSES FIGHT IN LINE.

In England nurses are paid \$250 a year with special allowances for uniform, lodging and food. They have decided on a 48-hr. week. Dressmakers have also established a 48-hr. week with \$11 as a minimum wage; they are to be paid this \$11 if the work does not take the 48 hrs.

LADY SHOE WORKERS ELATED.

The ladies' branch of the Hamilton Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have secured, with the men, a 47-hr. week with 55 hours pay. Mr. E. W. O'Dell, international organizer, counselled his brother and sister members so well that he signed the agreement with the firm's officials.

WIDOWS PROVIDED FOR.

The Mothers' Act passed at the last session of the Alberta legislature provides that a widow with a boy under fifteen years of age and a girl under sixteen, and not being able to properly provide for them, may be assisted. The amount of the allowance is left to the inspector having supervision of the enforcement of the law.

23 CENTS AN HOUR FOR MINNESOTA WOMEN.

The Minnesota Minimum Wage Commission has proposed 23 cents an hour for women and girls employed in Minnesota. A schedule calling for a change in the minimum wage from the weekly wage of \$12.42 to \$12.42 for a 34-hour week, rather than the present \$8.50 and \$9.00.

WAGE SCALE TO RELIEVE H. C. OF L.

The Massachusetts Wage Commission has justified its existence. It has been in force 1 1/2 years and that time wages for women and girls has risen from an average of \$4 a week to \$5.50 as a minimum. A new strike is on now by the commission to effect a wage scale which will relieve the H. C. of L. Its slogan throughout the industrial world is "Equal wages for men and women who perform the same work equally well."

SCHEME FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

Married women and women engaged to marry are excluded from the scheme which is for approved persons in industry for which there is the most demand, but in order that they may obtain a situation until they are married, the British Ministry of Labor will train them in domestic work. The trades in which few training will be given include certain processes in clothing and paper manufacturing, printing and stationery, laundry work, and textile trades. The length of the course will generally be from two to six months for beginners.

BELIEVES IN JUSTICE FOR WOMEN.

"The value of a citizen, man or woman, should never be measured by the number of dollars he or she has in his pocket," said Governor Joseph P. Kamp of Massachusetts. "The value of a citizen is not simply a higher wage where with to meet the increase of essentials, but a wage sufficient to supply the needs of an ordinary existence. The issue in regard to women's wages at this time is not one of offsetting profiteering, but is solely one of justice. A minimum wage regulation is essential to prevent girl workers from securing a position at a low wage and staying in the same rut for the remainder of her working years."

WOMEN AND AVIATION.

Mrs. A. H. Toman, secretary of the Society of Women Welders, London, Eng., believes that women will have a future in aeroplane construction. Welding is an occupation that women since the war have made a remarkable success of and they are in hopes that it will remain permanently in the industry. The society will eventually be absorbed in one of the men's

WAGES NOT CAUSE OF H. C. OF L.

Shallow thinkers who blame "high" wages for present living costs get little consolation from a report on the economics of the Construction Industry, issued by the division of public works and construction development of the United States Department of Labor.

The report states that "the rise in the cost of living was not the result of a great demand for goods, but was largely brought about by the governments at war and by the neutrals, either by the direct issue of paper money or by the issue of bonds put before the public."

"Although war orders are now largely a thing of the past, the extension of credit still exists as a continuing cause of high prices. There is little to indicate an early contraction of credits."

The report states that wages are not likely to be lowered, and that if the production capacity of industry should be greatly increased, lower prices would not necessarily follow.

Attention is called to after-war proposals for the armistice would release large numbers of men who would flood the labor market and reduce wages and price levels. "The expected great fall in prices has not occurred," it is stated, "and is not likely to occur."

The report includes a statement by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale university, who says that there is little likelihood of a fall in prices in this country, and that "the present rise in prices has resulted from the great extension of credits by the countries at war."

NEW BRUNSWICK POWER CO. WORKERS GET INCREASES.

The new schedule regarding hours of work and wages between the New Brunswick Power Company and its workers was agreed upon by both parties. Among other things it provides for a nine hour day for motormen and conductors and gives an increase in pay all round, which in some departments amounts to eleven cents an hour. Another stipulation is for rest seats for the motormen and stools for conductors.

HERE'S TO WOMAN.

Once Our Superior Now Our Equal.

At the time of the armistice the stock was negotiating with the Girls' Minors' Union for a satisfactory rate of 11d. per hour, but now, to get the 11d. rate, they will have to undertake all the negotiations over a long period. The Girls' Minors' Union, a little over two years ago had 50 members, now they have over 700.

WORKING GIRLS ARRESTED.

In urging the A. F. of L. convention last week to support Chicago garment workers, Delegate Friedman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said that in four weeks 1,150 girls in that city were arrested, dragged to the police station in patrol wagons and thrown into cells with disreputables of both sexes.

"The employers treated these girls as if they were human beings. The girls asked for the right to organize and 'underfoot' to negotiate before calling a strike. They finally called a strike for July 1st, before it became effective the employers secured an injunction which denied the girls the right to picket. 'We protest in New York against a strike for the recognition of the union, because that is all those girls want, and we won a 100 per cent victory in New York."

UNION LABEL TO BE USED BY A SQUARE DEAL.

The National Council of Women convention held in Regina last week decided to use the union label on its year book and all stationery. This was a subject matter for three members of the I. T. U. The N. C. W. committee after the 1929 meeting will likely be in number, and will include Public health, recreation, education, citizenship, laws, employment for women, immigration, conservation of natural resources and taxation. Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.L.A., received a wire from Hon. J. A. Calder in reply to her query: "Will Canadian women have or have not a vote?" The wire was as follows: "Expect in a few days an amended Franchise Act will be before Parliament which will make matters clear. When bill is brought down will wire you further."

BELIEVES IN TRADE UNIONS.

Mrs. Florence Kelly speaking at a meeting in New York recently, believes that American wage-earning women need votes; they need minimum wage commissions in every state and they need to organize into trade unions. By collective bargaining they will be able to fix their own wage rates. They should learn of the capitalists and professional men who have their associations, knowing that in the old slogan "United we stand, divided we fall," is strength. England has deposed the 100,000,000 a cooperative movement of millions of purchasers to keep the prices of food, clothing and shelter under the control of the workers themselves. The responsibility for the present evil is shared by the working man who never welcomed their toiling sisters to their labor organizations. The Consumers' League by co-operating with employers and purchasers who are not well informed about the industrial conditions, and by establishing wage commissions hope to solve the problem for the women of the U.S.A.

ORGANIZING HOUSEMAIDS.

At last Hamilton's housemaids, domestic, etc., have made up their minds to organize. Behind them is the Women's Labor Party. Last Monday night about 150 housemaids responded to the W. L. P. call and attended an open meeting in the Foresters' chambers, East Main street, the object being to form a housemaids' local union. Helping the cause was the following list of members of the Trades and Labor Council organization committee were present: Harry Bourne, Harry G. Foster, Controller E. H. Hard, W. R. Rolfe. Each speaker gave a helpful talk, which interested the future female trades unionists. Another meeting will be held on Monday, July 7. Those present promised to bring along with them several friends each on the date arranged. Indications point to a good start with a charter membership of about 30. Mrs. E. J. Madden presided. The following ladies were appointed to the W. L. P. picnic committee: Mesdames Madden, Murphy, Foster, Egan, Kinzel. They will work jointly with the city and county W. L. P. branches. The annual picnic will be a bumper one.

POLITICS and PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

Wide powers to deal with commodities are to be given to the Board of Commerce. The special committee, appointed respecting the cost of living, enacted a few years ago, proceedings could only be taken by the cost of living commission through the Attorney-General of the province. A recommendation that criminal proceedings be instituted. Under the order-in-council respecting the cost of living, enacted a few years ago, proceedings could only be taken by the cost of living commission through the Attorney-General of the province. This legislation was brought forward following the recommendations of the special committee, appointed in an interim report presented by Mr. G. B. Nicholson, chairman of the committee. The committee says it has not yet had time to reach final conclusions and another report will be made later on. The committee's report is as follows:

"The special committee, appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of the high cost of living, and as to the rates of profit made thereon by dealers and others concerned in their production, distribution and sale, also as to the rentals of dwelling houses in industrial centres of Canada and rates of return of capital invested therein; etc., beg leave to present the following: Your committee since their appointment on the 10th day of May last have held thirty-six morning, afternoon and evening sessions, heard and considered the evidence given under oath of sixty-six persons representing various producers, manufacturers, wholesale, retail and consumers' organizations from various parts of Canada; also have received numerous petitions, resolutions, and other communications, all of which have been considered. Your committee have been appointed and simply make up a square deal between us."

LONDON AND WINDSOR CIGARMAKERS' BIG VICTORY.

The long-continued fight of London Cigarmakers' Union No. 218 with the La Preference factory of London, and branch factory at Windsor, has finally been crowned with a signal victory for the union. This firm in the past has been opposed to union labor, and when several years ago a branch factory was opened in Windsor it was manned by girls from Detroit, who were willing to work for the lowest possible rate. To many girls it seemed a hopeless task to try and straighten things up, but persistence always wins out in the long run, especially Trades Union persistence, as experience has so often demonstrated. The girls in the Windsor factory were recently organized, and a strike was inaugurated which affected the London factory also, and as has been intimated, it resulted in a substantial win for the union. The firm has now signed up a straight union agreement upon its terms, and the Blue Union Label upon its goods. Local 218, which is the largest local of the craft in Canada, is to be congratulated upon its efforts and the result attendant thereon. This local has had a memorable history. It is a long-trail back to the time when a cigarmaker who belonged to the union was blacklisted in Detroit, and was practically hounded out of town. Through organization he changed all this, and the employers are generally recognized at all times to meet its representatives and do business with them.

THE UNIO. LABEL.

Against the injunction, the lock-out and the strike, the union label is invulnerable. The union label, supercedes the boycott by concentrating the purchasing power upon union products. The union label constitutes recognition of the union by making certain the recognition of union-made products. The union label protects the trade union against attack by making the purchaser the real employer.

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Watch the Daily Newspapers.

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CONNAUGHT PLACE OTTAWA

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Besides its social and intellectual advantages, the Pelman System of Mind and Memory Training has made it possible for thousands of ambitious men and women to secure increased earnings. How this is done is told in booklets we will send for the asking. Proof is to be found in testimonials received daily. Here are two typical cases:

HIGH POSTING SECURED. "After taking up Pelmanism for about three months, I was able to work through about four lessening hours of my day, and was promoted to the firm in which I am employed. This undoubtedly was due to the whole of my energies to starting and systematizing a new department, so that my time has been fully occupied. This advancement, which includes a salary of \$1,000 per annum (which was not considered before), I attribute entirely to Pelmanism."

GAVE HIM CONFIDENCE. "You will be pleased to hear I have been offered, and have accepted, a position which not only offers me an immediate increase in salary, but has also very good prospects. I am going into a Merchants' Office to learn his business, as that is my own trade. I feel confident that the method I have learned from you will be of great value to me. I certainly don't think I should have had the self-confidence to accept the position had I not taken your course."

A Few Minutes Each Day All That is Required

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After Eating - After Smoking

Labor Items of Interest From the Capital City

FIREFIGHTERS' NOTES.

LOCAL 102.

With the holiday season in full blast it is hoped that ways and means will be found to give our members who were appointed before July 1, 1919, a little relaxation from duty.

TIPOS, NO. 102, AGREEMENT.

Take this action against the master barbers who rejected the men's demands. The barbers are asking for \$29 and 50 per cent of all takings over \$30.

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APPRENTICE REGULATIONS.

The term of apprenticeship shall be five years. In no case shall an apprentice's time be extended by arrangement with the Typographical Union.

THE PRESSMEN'S SCALE.

At a meeting of local No. 5, International Pressmen's Union, held on Saturday night, the attitude of the Master Printers was discussed.

NO CHANGE IN MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

The 200 striking machinists of Ottawa are in no way affected by the fact that the men are as determined in their demands as when they laid down their tools some weeks ago.

OTTAWA STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

On Tuesday afternoon the Ottawa Electric Street Railway, members of Local 279 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, went out on strike following the refusal of their employers to grant an increase in wages from 39 cents to 50 cents per hour.

WINNIPEG METAL AND BUILDING TRADES RETURN.

Winnipeg metal and building trades strikers resumed work on Wednesday morning. Consideration was given to the contract shop managers at their meeting.

LABOR AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

Without a dissenting vote the Labor Conference at Southampton, England, adopted a resolution condemning conscription and recommending that the Trade Union Congress in Great Britain take immediate industrial action to abolish it.

OPPOSES COMPULSORY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Compulsory unemployment insurance was opposed by British trade unionists representing over 700,000 workers, affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions, at a special council meeting in London.

44-HOUR WEEK FOR FARM WORKERS.

The National Union of Agricultural Laborers in Great Britain has called a conference to meet at the first of the following problems: Forty-four hour week of the year; minimum wage of 46 shillings per week; minimum pay when absolutely necessary, apart from hay-making, time and harvest; overtime paid at time and a half rate; double rates for Sunday work.

BRITISH RECONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRY.

This is the line along which British industry is to be reconstructed. An illustration of the way which the thing will work out is the first step, in a plan adopted at a conference between the trade unions and the National Reconstruction Association.

SHORTER HOURS FOR WORKERS.

At a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of Local Authorities, England and Wales, held in London, the following resolution on maximum hours of work was unanimously adopted: That it is recommended to all local authorities that the working week for haysmen and laymen (manure workers) should not be more than 47 hours, exclusive of meal times.

LEATHER TRADES AGREEMENT.

As a result of protracted discussion the Joint Industrial Council for the leather goods trade has adopted a national agreement under which a 48-hour week comes into force immediately throughout the leather goods trade.

PROTESTS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

British, French and Italian labor representatives have decided to make a general demonstration on July 29, or 21, to protest against Allied intervention in Russia.

LABOR NEWS FROM THE BUSY CITY OF HAMILTON.

Hamilton's striking molders and coremakers are more jubilant this week. They have good reason to be. During the week the proprietors of the Monarch Brass Foundry conceded the 44-hour week and wage increase to the striking molders.

BUTCHERS AND MEAT CUTTERS ORGANIZE.

Hamilton's butchers and packing house employees have organized. And in real earnest, too! The go-ahead event materialized last Saturday night in the Moulders' Hall, when a mass meeting arranged under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council organized a committee to secure more with respect to securing increased wages, decreased working hours, and other matters.

STREET RAILWAYMEN WILL SURELY GET SOMETHING.

Last Thursday afternoon the Grievance Committee of the Street Railway Employees' Union, headed by President John Kipling, waited on General Superintendent George E. Waller.

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LABOR'S FUNCTION.



To See Things in Their True Light Use the Glasses of Co-operation

SOME men take a squint through the blue glasses of pessimism and profess to see nothing ahead but gloom, trouble, strikes and tough going for Canadian Industry. Some men take a narrow glance through Red Glasses and claim to see a Paradise for Labor, just beyond heaps of victims, fire, pillage, violence and destruction. Thank Heaven these men of the twisted vision and warped mind are very few and of an Alien breed.

SOME men use foggy glasses that present queer ideas in the path of labor. Some men use smoked glasses for fear that they might see the sun of labor's great day shining just ahead. Some men use glasses that magnify petty little grievances and prejudices. Some men use glasses that diminish the great gains made by labor through Education and Co-operation, but the clear-headed, sane and progressive Trades Unionist uses the clear glasses of Co-operation--and through these he gets a true view of the ever growing future ahead for the workers of Canada.