

O. B. U. TRYING TO BEFOG MINDS OF THE WORKERS

President Tom Moore of Do. Trades Congress Declares O.B.U. Seeking Predomination of One Class Over Other Sections of Community

CANADIAN WORKERS MUST EXERT THEMSELVES OR FALL BEHIND EUROPEAN TOILERS

Ottawa Trades Council Hears of Remarkable Progress of European Producing Masses in Short Address by Congress Head.

"Unless we exert ourselves, and perfect our organizations we will be left behind the workers in the European countries," said President Tom Moore, of Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, during the course of an informal address at a regular meeting of Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association last Friday.

OUR FAMILY BUDGET CONTINUES UPWARD

\$7.68 in March, 1914, \$15.98 Middle of February, 1920.

The general movement in prices continued upward during March, substantial increases being noted in the index numbers of wholesale prices and in the retail prices food budget in spite of some seasonal decreases in eggs, fish and hides, according to the Labor Department.

TOM MOORE FLINGS CHALLENGE AT O. B. U. DEMANDS ORGANIZATION STATE POLICY

WINNIPEG, April 20. — Charging O.B.U. leaders with trying to befog the minds of the workers and declaring that if they would only come into the open and state their policy this would be found only to lead to one end, the predomination of one class over other sections of the community, Tom Moore, president of the Trades Congress of Canada, addressed a meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council tonight.

FARMERS AND LABOR IN N. S. WILL UNITE 8 HR. WORKDAY LEGISLATION PASSED IN MANY COUNTRIES SINCE WAR'S CONCLUSION

Interesting Bulletin Issued by International Labor Office of the League of Nations Tells of Application of Shorter Work Day.

The International Labor Office of the League of Nations has issued an interesting bulletin on the eight-hour working day. Some of them enumerated in detail the industries and the classes of workmen included in the limitation of the working day. Such laws are: the law of New South Wales (1916) — which is applied to all industries covered by the law on industrial arbitration of 1912; the Norwegian law (1915), the Czechoslovak law (1915), the Dutch law (1919), the Swiss law (June 27, 1919), and those of Uruguay and New Zealand.

A. F. OF L. RESERVES RIGHT TO VOTE FOR BEST CANDIDATES.

In a letter to the New York Times President Gompers corrects that newspaper's statement that the A. F. of L. has reversed the policy which it has followed so long and has become a separate political party.

TWO RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS DELEGATION OF BRITISH LABOR VISITS RUSSIA

LONDON, April 21.—The delegation of British laborers, which is going to Russia to investigate the general situation, will be composed of three representatives of the Trades Union Congress and four representatives of the Labor Party.

MINTO MINERS GET FULL SUPPORT FROM FELLOW WORKERS.

The Truro convention of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, concluded its session last week, and following in its wake New Glasgow in April of next year.

LIVING COSTS IN ENGLAND DOUBLED.

The cost of living in England has doubled since 1914, according to the Labor Gazette, whose figures are based on the average price of forty-five representative commodities.

DEPLORABLE DEPRAVITY OF YOUNG GIRLS AND BOYS.

Declaring our public schools were nurseries for budding criminals, Dr. C. K. Clarke, dean of the medical faculty of the University of Toronto, told 300 teachers in convention at Saskatoon, recently, that upon them fell the duty of saving the race from juvenile delinquency.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS' STEADY GROWTH.

Reports of the various International unions contained in a recent issue of the Labor Gazette, which are very interesting reading, proving as they do the steady growth of the various craft organizations.

MUCH TIME LOST THROUGH DISPUTES IN 1919.

There were more strikes, labor disputes and general industrial turmoil with consequent time lost in Canada during 1919 than in any other year in the country's history.

CHARGES OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST BRITISH PREMIER.

Charges of wilful murder against Premier Lloyd George were brought in the verdict of the jury in the inquest on the subject of the bullet wounds that he was wilfully murdered under circumstances of the most callous brutality, that the murder was organized and carried out by the Royal Irish Constabulary, officials directed by the British Government, and we return a verdict of wilful murder against David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England; Lord French, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Ian MacPherson, former chief secretary, and several police inspectors who were present.

LETTER CARRIERS GET INCREASES.

The salaries of letter carriers have been increased. The new scale is as follows: Heads of households receiving present maximum of \$939 plus a bonus of \$420; total \$1,359.

ALBERTA LABOR PARTY EXPECTS TO HAVE SIX MEMBERS.

Addressing a meeting of the Winnipeg branch of the Dominion Labor party last week, Rev. F. E. Mercer, Edmonton, secretary of the Alberta and Edmonton branches of the party, said Alberta labor will elect six members to the Legislature at the forthcoming elections. Ontario had set a good example, he said, and it was up to Manitoba to follow it. Labor in Alberta would get its chance next year of showing what it could do in provincial elections. There were six constituents that might be won for Labor, and there was every probability of the Alberta farmers keeping away their candidates from these things and supporting Labor.

WILL GIVE BONUS TO EVERY VETERAN.

By unanimous vote the New Jersey senate this week passed the bill to give a bonus to every Jersey veteran of the world war. It provides for a bonus at the rate of \$19 a month for each month in the service, the total bonus, however, in no instance to exceed \$100. The money is to be raised by a bond issue, which is to be liquidated by a direct state tax.

LABOR MEMBER VOICES STRENUOUS OBJECTION TO "PASSING THE BUCK"

East Hamilton's Labor Member, G. G. Halloway, passed some hot shots into the Ontario Government on Thursday last. Their attitude on the temperance question was the reason for the outbreak. Mr. Halloway said he was ashamed of the Members of the Government. They had been evading the question, but when they found that it could not be evaded they were perfectly willing to pass the buck. The whole question of submitting a referendum on the subject of prohibition, and although they were in the minority a minority had rights as well as a majority.

THE WRECKER



The people's train, with Engineer Union Labor at the throttle, in danger.

Lowest Wage For Manitoba Workers 60c. Per Hour

The fair wage board for the province of Manitoba has completed a schedule for 75 per cent. of the firms connected with the building industry, S. C. Oxtelton, Deputy Minister of Public Works and chairman of the board, announced on Monday.

SOME HOME TRUTHS BY ONTARIO C. O. U.

Workers on this continent have so far failed to reap the benefits of industrial hygiene to the extent these benefits have accrued to the workers in England and the continent, declared Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, chief officer of health for Ontario, last week, at the convention of the National Safety League.

LABOR AGAIN GETS IT IN THE NECK; THIS TIME THE OVERALLS MOVEMENT

A movement, which originated in the Southern States, seems to be sweeping the country. It is known as the "Overalls Movement." Members are wearing overalls and carrying a sign that says "Old Clothes League." There has also been organized and business men and others are wearing their old clothes in preference to the purchase of new ones.

N. B. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENTS.

Hon. Mr. Robinson has introduced a bill in the N. B. Legislature to amend the act for the protection of persons employed in factories. It is proposed to bring the factory insurance under the control of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the amendment would also eliminate features of the Act which are now within the scope of the Department of Health.

APPOINTED TO WAGE BOARD

James Forrester, grand president of the International Brotherhood of Freight Clerks and Stationers, has been appointed to the Washington Railway Wage Board.

LABOR FRANKLY ADMITS IT BUT AT PRESENT, OWING TO THE INACTIVITY OF THE GOVERNMENT, THERE IS NO OTHER WAY.

Government commissions have been appointed and remedies suggested, but to date no decrease in prices is in evidence. Rather, prices are on the upward trend, as shown by the recent figures published in the latest issue of the official Labor Gazette. However, the high prices must sooner or later come down to something like pre-war status, and Labor is determined that the purchasing value of its money shall be restored to the present time. Wearing overalls and old clothes will not help. Labor must, of necessity, as a necessary preliminary pointed out, wear overalls and as the demand increases so also does the price. However, one good thing may be said in favor of the movement—overalls and smocks can be purchased, provided, of course, one has the wherewithal bearing the Union Label, while clothes, in the Government, there is no other way. Government commissions have been appointed and remedies suggested, but to date no decrease in prices is in evidence. Rather, prices are on the upward trend, as shown by the recent figures published in the latest issue of the official Labor Gazette. However, the high prices must sooner or later come down to something like pre-war status, and Labor is determined that the purchasing value of its money shall be restored to the present time. Wearing overalls and old clothes will not help. Labor must, of necessity, as a necessary preliminary pointed out, wear overalls and as the demand increases so also does the price. However, one good thing may be said in favor of the movement—overalls and smocks can be purchased, provided, of course, one has the wherewithal bearing the Union Label, while clothes, in the Government, there is no other way.



Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

MAKING FOR PEACE.

INDUSTRIAL council is the promise of the Manitoba Legislature, to come into being at an early date. Under this act it will be made illegal to have strikes or lockouts before the case in dispute has been referred to the council for investigation and review.

Almost without exception in one section or another of the constitutions of the International trade organizations, will be found provision made for the utilization of the power of arbitration, after the initiatory step of negotiation has failed.

With such a constitutional law almost impregnable to attack, written by organized Labor itself, legislative enactment cannot be otherwise than welcomed, as any movement contrary would be diametrically opposed to Labor's own views.

Industrial councils of this Dominion even in their limited utilization have been a means of eliminating the necessity of drastic action. Success has been largely writ in their work, so that extended use means a greater good will be accomplished.

Manitoba has been taught its lesson and is no longer delaying in seeking to apply a remedy against the germ which arrays the workers against the employers.

With Winnipeg for all time will be associated the strike of 1919, and the good is coming out of that evil, in the decision to make for investigation before strife. This is directly contrary to the tactics employed last year when investigation was undertaken after the storm.

FILL THE VOID.

ACCORDING to President Tom Moore, one essential lacking in this Dominion is a Hyde Park, to be utilized in the same way our overseas brothers are expounded. Any person acquainted with circus time at this famous park can recall that although we are told there is a limit to all things, this resort seems to be the exception to the rule through the extensive range of subjects propounded.

The Congress president states that the reactionary forces of the workers' movement are allowed full scope to the end of "talking off their heads" with the blather and bile treated by the hearers from a comedy viewpoint. It does appear that the non-progressive especially in the trade union movement in this Dominion have entirely lost their heads some time ago, but the tongue remains intact.

If, however, this old-land cure can be made efficacious in a return to reason of the anti-unionists, purveyors of wrecking machinery, let us all say: "Give us a Hyde Park," with a hope that lost heads carry with it the power of fanatical speech.

AGENTS WANTED

We want a local representative in every town and city in Canada to take yearly subscriptions for the Canadian Labor Press. An excellent spare time proposition with unlimited possibilities. For full particulars address Canadian Labor Press, Agency Division, Room 110 128 Raw Street, Toronto, Ont.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal.—Calm.

A LIVING WAGE FOR WOMEN.

Editor Canadian Labor Press.—The silence of the women's organizations regarding the Minimum Wage Bill for female workers, to be brought forward during the present session of the Ontario House, is proof that women up to now fail to realize the plight of their less fortunate sisters. It is not strange that it is left for men to urge a living wage for women.

True, some skeptics will see in the zeal of the unions regarding this reform only a desire to protect male workers from their incursions into the labor market. Women are at present the chief supply of cheap help. By accepting small wages they tend to crowd men out altogether—a consummation Society is to be avoided if the home is to continue.

If a woman in her extremity accepts a wage too meagre to enable her to live in reasonable comfort, so much the worse for the community. She must ultimately be a burden on the taxpayer's pocketbook. Industries which do not afford a living wage are rightly branded "parasitical." The underpaid worker is the immediate sufferer, but we are all concerned in the result.

Granted that much of the work done nowadays is so simple that a child can do it now, does that mend matters? Children ought to be in school. Women cannot live on the pittance which might be offered to a child. Moreover, the very fact that the work, because it is so mechanical, dwarfs the worker, makes recreation or interests out of hours all the more necessary. These she cannot have, because she must employ her spare time in doing laundry, or even in cooking her own pitiful meals.

This army of underpaid and underfed women is a menace to the state. They are the potential danger, for it is that the teeming women, who know the price of motherhood under favorable conditions, do not try to see that others may have at least a fair physical chance? What will become of the race if these ill-nourished girls are to mother it? What shall it profit a nation if it gains the whole world and lose the health of its children?

How can women help to secure a living wage for women? When the teachers decided to agitate for higher salaries they petitioned every organization, large or small, to endorse their claims. They used their services to the community, and held huge meetings. Such a campaign is not feasible for women everywhere. No union embraces them all. We must, therefore, speak for them. Public opinion must be created that will compel employers to pay a living wage. They are the patronesses only those known to pay the minimum wage. The passion for bargains must yield to a passion for justice to the workers. We must insist that every employer who has not yet discovered that his business is everybody's business.

Living wage rests on an unwavering ethical standard. Unrestricted bargaining is found wanting. A Government board should establish a rate. Women can then enforce their verdict.

GRACE H. HUNTER, 262 Temple Building, Toronto.

"W.A.A.C.'S" QUIT THEIR JOBS.

After a somewhat cursory consideration of Canadian farm life and household science, eight of the sixteen W.A.A.C.'s who were sent to the Macdonald Institute at Guelph have returned to Toronto. The party presented itself to the Government Employment Bureau and were given clerical, industrial and domestic openings as suited the taste and ability in each case.

SHOULD GIRLS BE TOLD?

Whatever may be thought of the father and mother, said Bishop Weldon, in the course of an interview, says the Durham correspondent of the Daily Herald, "there can be no doubt that the illegitimate child can claim pity from Christian hearts. It is only too true that since the parents are visible to the children. That is a law of science, as much as of religion, but it is difficult to see the justice of setting a permanent stigma upon the child for a fault which cannot have been its own."

WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Conditions in industrial plants during the war which necessitated the employment of women and girls in large numbers have shown that the great shortage of labor, have, according to industrial engineers, been of great benefit to the country at large by

demonstrating not only the ability of women workers, but also the fact that their employment is not attended by hardship to themselves or to the industry as a whole. Exhaustive tests are said to have proved that the average woman is far quicker to adjust herself to conditions and more exacting in her demands than the majority of men laborers and mechanics.

GARMENT WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has inaugurated a system of unit centres in various sections of New York city that are operated without cost to the members of this organization. Meetings are held in the public schools. The studies include the teaching of English, the labor movement and trade unionism, literature, art, music, educational films, health lectures, gymnastics and social recreation.

A large amount of literature explaining the purposes of these pamphlet studies has been issued. One of these pamphlets states: "The shop has been your only school. It has given you a limited and narrow education. You need a union shop in the school as well as in the factory."

The union also maintains a workers' university in a public school. The courses include: Labor and management; trade unionism; present tendencies in literature; economics of the industrial system; psychology; public speaking; correction of speech defects; English grammar and written composition; American history and American civics; modern European history; current events and reconstruction problems; elementary science; the co-operative movement.

CRITICS OF MUSIC.

Two ladies were visiting Westminster Abbey, says Sir Frederick Bridge, the famous organist at the Abbey, when one of them suddenly gazed her hand. "Hush, hush!" she said. "There's the organ! Isn't it splendid? I always love to hear Sir Frederick play." "Beautiful, dear," replied the other. "For a moment I thought it was Sir Walter Parratt, but, of course, he can't play like that. One can usually distinguish them by their touch."

As a matter of fact, it was the vacuum cleaner busting away in preparation for the coronation. Sir Frederick tells another story of a musical party at which an automatic piano was in use. "I could not make out the music at all," he says. "It sounded very abrupt, and I felt that I was not educated up to it, although sometimes I seemed to recognize it. I whispered to one of the ladies and inquired what it was. 'Bach's fugue in D minor,' she said. 'Afterwards I had been put into the piano upside down and the fugue was being played backward.'"

The union label insures stability in business because the principles it stands for are sound, enduring and unchangeable.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

FARM LABORERS GET WAGE INCREASES.

The British Agricultural Wages Board having confirmed its wage increase proposals, the new scale went into effect on Monday. The general result of the new order is that, in areas where the ordinary minimum rate has been from 28s. 6d. up to 32s., the minimum will now be 42s. and in areas where the minimum rate has started at 22s. it will be increased by 1s.

In each case proportionate increases are also made in overtime rates. These will go some way towards remedying the underpaid condition of farm workers throughout the country, and it is hoped that it will prevent the influx of these workers to the cities.

MINERS VOTE TO ACCEPT GOVERNMENT OFFER.

The members of the Miners' Federation, by a majority of 65,135 votes, has decided to accept the Government's offer of a 20 per cent. increase on gross earnings. The decision of the men obviates the danger of a strike. The Government's offer provides for a minimum flat advance of two shillings for all workers over 18 years of age, one shilling for workers between 14 and 18 years, and ninepence for workers under 14 years.

POSTAL WORKERS WANT WAGES OF PRE-WAR VALUE.

The London post office workers are agitating for support for their claim for the restoration of their wages to the pre-war value, with additional 12s. per week for adult workers and 5s. for those under 18 years of age. They held a big demonstration of all sections of the London postal staffs in the Albert Hall on Sunday night to protest against the delay in the negotiations.

A. Bailey, of the London District Council of Postal Workers, presided, and a resolution was proposed supporting the action of the executive in demanding the above increases and expressing dissatisfaction with the delay which has occurred since the claim was submitted in December last.

Following a prompt settlement, the meeting called upon the executive to consider the advisability of taking a strike ballot. A resolution advocating the strike ballot was carried.

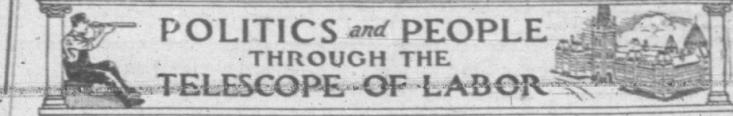
MORE GAINS FOR LABOR.

Further gains at the local council and guardians elections are reported. Results recorded recently and the North gave a return of 125 Labor representatives on 36 Urban Councils and Boards of Guardians. Southall—Three Labor candidates returned out of four who ran. Labor polled 2,392 votes to 2,128 cast for the seven opposition candidates.

North Fleet—Two seats gained for Labor.

Exwell—Four seats gained for Labor.

Uxbridge—Three Labor men returned in four contests. Labor has



By J. A. R. H.

Donald Sutherland, M.P., for South Oxford, in the House of Commons, last week, made some startling criticisms on civil servants. Among other things he said that people are prepared to "break their necks" to get into the Civil Service, and after getting in they spend much time in complaining.

He had no sympathy with the Civil Service Commission and its work. "I believe, there should be 100,000 men in the Civil Service, and that efficiency should be the test," he said, adding that he expected conditions under the Civil Service Commission will be "much more rotten in the future than in the past."

He strongly condemned associations of civil servants "taking the Government by the throat" in demanding higher salaries.

He got away with this "bunk," too. But his remarks are not passing without comment. The honorable gentleman is not unlike thousands of others of our "gallant" politicians. He is either completely out of touch with the great masses or ignoring entirely the human side of labor. Providing the Civil Service today is ever supplied with labor would firing them by the thousands relieve matters? What about the poor workers? Has the honorable gentleman ever felt the anxiety of unemployment, with which goes an empty stomach, proper warmth, and clothing? Possibly not. Does he think for a moment that Labor in

now for the first time a majority on the council.

Hayes—At a byelection Labor secured a seat. This makes the council entirely Labor.

Eastleigh—Four contests without any Labor success. Retiring Labor men returned unopposed.

Bletchley—Three Labor gains. Council now has five Labor representatives.

Briton Ferry—Labor secured three out of four seats on the District Council, with the result that Labor has now a clear majority. The candidates were Messrs. Hutchinson, Field and Southcott.

Worcester—Labor won three seats on Worcester Board of Guardians, the successful candidates being J. E. Lawson, J. Mizen, and A. G. Tooth. The last named was returned unopposed.

Glyncorrwg—Labor made a clean sweep in the three wards of the Glyncorrwg Council (Glamorgan-shire.) James Burford, a miner, defeating his employer's son (J. R. Gibb) in the Cymer Ward. The results give a clear Labor majority on the new council.

There were 27 Labor and 9 ex-Servicemen in the South Wales District Council elections.

Canada today stands for inefficiency? Let him ask any employer of union labor what he thinks of his employees. Organized Labor stands for efficiency, the higher the standard the better for both the employee and the employer. Canada is away behind Great Britain in the relation between the civil servants and the Government. In Great Britain the joint industrial councils for instance has been established in various departments of the Government. The recommendations brought in by these councils as to working conditions, hours of work and wages are recognized and carried out. Has the honorable gentleman from South Oxford ever studied conditions under which the workers in the Civil Service toil? Possibly the politician of the old school wants us to return to the days of political patronage when the Civil Service was often flooded—at election times—by workers who are not paid to produce but to hang on until election day when their vote would be registered for the party who secure for them the jobs. No, Canadians do not want the clock turned back but rather we want the highest efficiency for the party who secured for such service civil servants, together with all other classes of workers, only seek but demand and yet, "take the government by the neck" in an honest effort to secure a living wage decent working conditions and hours and the best protection that it is possible to secure by legislation.

In this connection the following

PROGRESS OF BRITISH GENERAL WORKERS

Favor Political Efforts to Effect Nationalization of Mines.

In his report as general secretary of the National Union of General Workers, W. Thorne, M.P., in the first number of the General Workers' Journal, referring to the progress of the union writes: "On January 1, 1919, we had a membership of 255,534 and about 1,000 branches, representing at least 300 different sections of workers employed in various trades and callings. At the end of December, 1919, we had a membership of about 420,000 and about 1,200 branches."

Discussing the future policy of the union Mr. Thorne says: "The question our members will have to decide is as to whether they are in favor of a strike to force the hands of the Government to nationalize the coal mines in accordance with

open letter deals with the question from another angle. An open letter to Donald Sutherland, M.P., follows.

Sir—You are reported as having declared in Parliament that civil servants should be dismissed by thousands and a little efficiency introduced. Further, that ordinary working people have a half a day's work done before the civil servants begin.

Well, Sir, why do the Members of Parliament not set us a good example. It is a frequent job that civil servants draw public money and loaf on their jobs. No doubt there are a certain proportion of drones as in every organization. But look at the House of Commons, the paid representatives of the people. At the very time, Sir, that you were pouring out the vials of your wrath upon the Civil Service, there were out of a total of 234, only 26 members in the House—so few that objection was taken by one member to the passing of the vote. Why not dismiss all but the 26 and let us have a little efficiency?

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, who agitate for an increase in the seasonal indemnity and yet stay away from their duties while millions of public money are being voted, should be the last people on earth to throw any brickbats at the Civil Service, which, when all is said and done, carries on its work as efficiently as many private organizations.

CIVIL SERVANTS, Ottawa, April 16, 1923.

the desire of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

"Personally, I think a strike would be a foolish and suicidal policy; the easier and the simplest way is to bring about nationalization by political efforts. The working classes in all parts of the country have tremendous political power in their hands, and if they have got the power to bring it about through parliamentary effort."

THE OFFICE BOY OF TODAY.

London Daily News: The blasé, bored attitude of our errand boys in the busy, bewildering whirl of the modern Baghdad was well illustrated in a Strand traffic block. A youth riding a box-carrier cycle was hemmed in on every side with buses, taxi-cabs, motor-cars, etc. Drivers were quarrelling and shouting; the point policemen were struggling to sort things out—the errand boy pulled a novel of the Deadwood Dick type from his pocket, spread it on top of the carrier, and buried himself in the pages, first catching hold of a motor trolley chain in front, so that he might be made aware when the block moved.

An Open Letter re Fuel Situation

To Readers of The Canadian Labor Press:

The Oakal Co. (Canada) Limited, whom we represent, are in receipt of a letter from the Fuel Administrator for Ontario, reading in part as follows:

"The assumed shortage of anthracite coal during the coming season, consequent to abnormal demand, increased difficulties in mining and transportation, and accentuated by high prices, will undoubtedly force a large number of consumers in Ontario to depend upon substitutes for their requirements.

"Recognizing the important part your industry must take in stabilization, also in eliminating to the greatest degree possible seasonal difficulties, I would urge you to put forth every effort in the speeding up of your output, so that every ton possible may be available to meet the demand.

"In this period of unrest, the greatest possible co-operation is essential, and I will depend on the results of your efforts to assist me in successfully averting sufferings attending a coal shortage."

The plant will be producing in July or August, a fuel superior to anthracite coal—a fact attested by Government analyses as well as by hundreds of demonstrations given in this City, Ottawa and Montreal. Appreciating the seriousness of the situation, and the fact that the first plant will be producing approximately 200 tons per day, at an assured profit of \$1.00 per ton, which means a return of 30 per cent. to you on an investment, we ask every reader of this paper to invest say one or two hundred dollars in The Oakal Co. (Canada) Limited, to insure this increased production.

No other industry in Canada deserves such co-operation, and no other industrial that we know of will pay more steady and certain dividends. Co-operation is essential, as the Fuel Administrator says, and while co-operating to insure against fuel famines you are insuring yourself big returns on your money—which will multiply in value.

Shares are five dollars each, preferred and common. We advise you to secure at least ten of each before the price doubles, as it is certain to do.

Yours truly,

H. J. Birkett & Co.

Address, 502 C. P. R. Bldg., Toronto.

LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

One of the Leading Lights of the Labor World.

OTTAWA.

CARPENTERS NOMINATE BUSINESS AGENT GREEN.

Chairman Pat Green of the Provincial Council of Carpenters was nominated by the Ottawa District Council as their representative to the annual convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is being held at Indianapolis during the coming summer. Six representatives will be sent to the convention from the province of Ontario and the entire membership of the province will vote on the selection.

The meeting of the District Council was well attended and President Tom Moore, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress occupied the chair. At the conclusion of the meeting, a short address on conditions in Europe. This was the first appearance of the congress chief at a workers' gathering since his return from the island and his remarks were beneficial and inspiring to the local carpenters.

ENGINEERS TO HOLD OPEN NIGHT.

All steam and portable engineers in Ottawa and district, organized and unorganized, are asked to attend an open meeting of the local union in St. Anne's Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 25, at 2.30 p.m. President F. Lafortune will occupy the chair and addresses will be delivered by President Tom Moore, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, J. A. Brock, M. Montreuil, of the Canadian Labor Press, Wm. Lodge, secretary of the central labor body; Controller Cameron, D. McCann, treasurer of the central labor body, and others. Every engineer should make an effort to attend.

MOTION PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS.

Hull's principal theatres are now organized and with the operators in Ottawa, a valley quickly falling in line it will not be long before the picture operators will be 100 per cent. organized in the district.

At a regular meeting of the local union held last week many important questions were brought to the attention of the membership. The scale committee's report was adopted after a lengthy and somewhat heated discussion. It will now be sent to International headquarters for sanction. Bros. M. Montreuil, J. McGuire, Wm. Lane, J. Macaulay and W. H. York were appointed a committee to revise the constitution. It is reported that the two-man system has been established at the Regent, Centre, and Strand theatres. This has been brought about by the untiring efforts of the scale committee's agent, Wm. Lane. The committee in charge of the operators' second annual dance, April 22, reported excellent progress. Bros. Robertson and Delaney, of the local Musicians' Union, were visitors at the meeting and gave short, interesting addresses on questions of local improvements.

Local Improvements.

Take notice that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa intends to undertake the following improvement work under Section 10 of the Local Improvement Act: Report No. 4200—A 2' wide flyover in Templeton Street from Goulburn Avenue to Marlborough Avenue. The estimated total cost of the work is \$152,248, of which \$37,474 is to be borne by the Corporation. The estimated special rate per foot frontage of the property benefited is \$1.71. The special assessment is to be paid in 20 annual instalments.

The petition against the above work will be presented to the Council on April 12th.

NORMAN H. H. LETT,
City Clerk.

Daylight Saving.

In accordance with the desire of a large majority of the Electors of the City of Ottawa, as expressed by their vote on 18th January last, and in compliance with the decision of the City Council, I hereby request and urge the Citizens of the Capital to adopt "Daylight Saving" on the first day of May, the second day of May, and including Saturday, the second day of October, 1920, by advancing the time one hour at midnight on the first day of May next.

General observations of the above will be greatly appreciated.

HAROLD FISHER, Mayor.

local interest. Bros. H. Cardo of Kennebec, O. Proulx of Vankeleek Hill, and W. McVeigh of Pembroke, members working out of town, were in attendance at the meeting.

SHORTAGE OF CARPENTERS.

That the shortage of carpenters is seriously hampering building operations in Ottawa is reported by several contractors who have large jobs under way. Men are urgently needed to complete the new Booth building on George, Hill and Goulburn streets, and other buildings. This week, Pat Green, business agent of the Ottawa District Council of Carpenters, had a dozen or more requests for one to twelve men for immediate prospect of being able to satisfy them.

The dearth of carpenters was first apparent last week and became acute toward the end of the week. Various reasons for the shortage are advanced, chiefly the usual spring rush contingent with the fine weather.

Building trades have been especially active in Ottawa throughout the winter and several new jobs being undertaken this spring have accentuated the demand for help.

MAY ORGANIZE NEW UNIONS.

Efforts will be made by the organization committee of the Ottawa Alliance of Trades and Labor Association to organize the local jewelry workers and broom and whisk makers. Chas. W. Lewis has the matter in hand and no doubt if co-operation is given him success will crown his efforts. Anyone interested should immediately get in touch with him.

PAPER MAKERS GET 20 PER CENT INCREASE.

Local pulp and paper making establishments have put into effect the increase of wages agreed upon at the recent conferences of representatives of the International Union of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and representatives of the employers of Canada and the United States. These increases are 20 per cent. over the old rates and will be awarded the increase on members of the union negotiating the agreement, but made the increase general throughout the entire establishment.

LABORERS NOW HAVE MEMBERSHIP OF 3,229.

Business Agent M. Ryan, of the Ottawa District Council of Laborers informs the Canadian Labor Press that his organization now has a membership of 3,229, and a large number of new applications for membership are on hand, to be presented at the next regular meeting of the union on April 25.

ENGINEERS APPOINT DELEGATE.

"Charley" Lewis, the energetic business agent of the local Steam and Operating Engineers' Union, was appointed by that body to represent them at the next meeting of the Ontario Provincial Executive Board, which meets at Niagara Falls on June 7. The last meeting of the union, presided over by N. Lafortune, was well attended, and it was decided to hold an open meeting in St. Anne's Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 25.

The following schedule of hours and wages have been approved by Local Union No. 473: Forty-four (44) hours shall constitute one week's work, five (5) days of eight (8) and four (4) hours on Saturday. To be worked between the hours of eight (8) a.m. and five (5) p.m. and between eight (8) a.m. and twelve (12) noon on Saturday.

Time and one-half to be paid for overtime, from five (5) p.m. till twelve (12) midnight. Double time

to be paid from twelve (12) midnight to eight (8) a.m. Double time shall be paid for all Sundays and public holidays.

Holidays recognized by other unions employed to be observed by engineers.

When holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the public shall be paid for as a public holiday.

Chief engineer, 70 cents per hour; assistant engineer, 60 cents per hour.

TRAVELERS' UNIONS.

Plans are being made for the formation of a local union of travel agents and tour operators. The union will be organized by the Ottawa District Council of Laborers.

TRADES COUNCIL.

At a regular meeting of the Ottawa Alliance of Trades and Labor Association last week, the body went into session as opposed to classes 10 and 11 of the new Franchise Act, claiming that it would deprive workers' organizations of the right to use their surplus funds to assist any candidate favorable to Labor's cause.

PROPOSAL OF THE RETAIL CLERKS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The proposal of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association to have Saturday half-holidays during the summer months was unanimously approved.

Delegate Frank McRae, chairman of the Labor Temple committee, reported that the committee had considered various sites for the proposed Labor Temple, but at the next meeting of the association a concrete proposal would be brought forward which would receive the unanimous support of the delegates.

President Frank Lafortune took occasion to correct a statement which appeared in a local French paper to the effect that he was opposed to the Labor Temple proposal. He was not opposed to the temple but gave it his wholehearted approval.

Controller Cameron stated that the Market Committee of the City Council had placed its recommendations in the hands of the controller in charge of markets, and suggested that the Municipal Committee of the Labor body get in touch with Controller Plant and place its proposals before him.

Delegate Leckie asked that 50 cents be added to the local French paper to the effect that he was opposed to the Labor Temple proposal. He was not opposed to the temple but gave it his wholehearted approval.

CONTROLLED BY THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

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HAMILTON.

ENGINEERS SEEK INCREASE.

The engineers employed by the Hamilton waterworks pumping plant have demanded an increase of wages of 15 cents an hour, bringing the scale up to 65 and 75 cents an hour. The city engineer offered them an increase of ten cents.

GARMENT WORKERS GET INCREASES.

The Hamilton clothing manufacturers and their employees have agreed on a new agreement with reference to wages and hours by which all male employees receive an increase of 17 per cent, and all females 16 per cent. This is an increase of 35 per cent. The scale was 50 per cent. to bring the scale up to that of Toronto and Montreal. Collective bargaining with all disputes were to be settled by arbitration.

HAMILTON TEAMSTERS GRANTED AN INCREASE.

Over 150 union coal wagon drivers returned to work Friday morning after a demand for increased wages and shorter hours. Under the new arrangement the men will work a nine-hour day and have Saturday afternoon off during June, July and August. Single drivers will receive \$24 and double wagon drivers \$26. The old scale was \$22 and \$24, and the men demanded \$25 and \$25.

BUILDING LABORERS WILL STAND BY BLANKET AGREEMENT.

A mass meeting of the Hamilton Building and Common Laborers' union was held last week in the layers' hall. There was a very large attendance present and fifty new members were initiated.

The blanket agreement adopted by the building trades council was discussed at considerable length, and it was voted to stand by that agreement with the rest of the building trades. H. G. Fester, secretary of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, addressed the meeting and complimented the officers and members of the union upon the good progress they had made in a short period of time. W. Hasek, the business agent and secretary, stated that the finances of the union were in excellent shape and that the one hundred per cent. mark in the way of membership was now within reach, as the membership exceeds 400.

TORONTO.

BUILDING GUILDS FOR TORONTO.

Acting upon the decision of the Toronto Building Trades Council that the Building Guild proposal should be brought before the delegates to the council from the bricklayers, bricklayers' abovers, carpenters and painters presented the scheme in detail to their organizations last week at meetings in the Labor Temple and Musicians' Temple University avenue, where the painters met. The scheme was heartily endorsed, each union promising the labor required by the guild.

The criticism which the officials of the Building Trades Council had to offer of the alternative of the Builders' exchange was that the guild would be under proper supervision, and the contractors would be without supervision. Houses erected by the guild would be under the supervision of an architect employed by the city or the guild, and competent foremen who would be discharged by the city architect's department for inefficiency.

CARPENTERS' INCREASES AND FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK.

Under a new agreement submitted by the Toronto District Carpenters' Council and approved by the International officers at Indianapolis, and which particularly refers to manufacturers of sash, door, interior finish work and general woodwork, the men receive a 44-hour week, full recognition of 75 cents an hour, minimum scale of 75 cents an hour, which, however, shall not apply to those getting more than the minimum.

No hump work, piece work, or contract work will be permitted. Overtime shall be paid for at the

rate of time and one-half up to 2 p.m. and double time will be paid for all work done after 9 p.m. until starting time next morning, or Saturday afternoon or any public holiday.

The agreement, unlike many wage and conditions agreements, provides for an arbitration feature should a dispute arise after signatures.

TORONTO NEWS BRIEFS.

George Keen, of the Bradford and Ontario Electric Co., has been elected president of the 225 Machinists' Union at the Labor Temple last week. The co-operative movement of the Co-operative Movements. The speaker went on record as being opposed to the chain store idea and advocated the intensive development of the co-operative movement and certain definite districts. The machinists initiated seventeen new members.

Secretary John Coulam, of the District Carpenters' Council, announced the new carpenters' agreement last week from the International First Vice-President, John T. Cosgrove, at the headquarters in Indianapolis.

The Labor Day committee met the directors of the National Exhibition last week and made their annual request for a grant and co-operation for the Labor Day demonstration.

The Ottawa District Council has received a letter from Sir George Foster promising "careful consideration of the appeal to release the various sites for the proposed Labor Temple."

Business Agent John T. Vick, of the Bricklayers' Union, reports that conditions in the trade are rapidly improving and expects that by next summer there will be a keen demand for men.

Word has been received by the National Association of Masters, Maties and Pilots that the Government has agreed with them that a railway (Pimolli Line) is needed, for all boats of more than 500 tons on the Great Lakes.

Increases in wages will be demanded by the bookbinders at their meeting on Sunday.

Glass blowers have decided to ask for 30 cents an hour and 65 to 80 cents for overtime on a piece basis.

G. W. McCollum has been added to the staff of salaried employees of the Electrical Workers' Union.

Toronto dairies are arranging to pay their men a six-day week. The staff will be increased to enable them to do this and continue delivering milk seven days a week.

Lathers have reached an agreement with the master lathers for 30 cents an hour to May 14, and then \$1 an hour.

Plano workers will present a wage scale to the manufacturers calling for an increase from 55 to 62 cents an hour.

Welford Loftus Funderburk, general organizer in Canada for the Slove Mounters' Union, is in Toronto organizing stone masons.

There are said to be three steel erection companies who refuse to recognize the Structural Workers' Union. It is believed that the recognition of the union will be completed in a few months.

EASTERN CANADA.

WORK ON WELLSLAND CANAL MAY BE HAMPERED.

Work on the Wellsland ship canal, if started this year, will likely be handicapped by lack of common labor. While there is plenty of skilled labor, the foreign population must be recruited to supply the labor, and large numbers of foreigners have left the country during the winter.

RENEW TEXTILE WORKERS WANT 9-HOUR DAY.

Textile workers of Renfrew, who for about a year have been working a ten-hour day in the Temperance Hall, on Saturday afternoon, addressed by Organizer J. J. Thomas, of the United Textile Workers of America. It was resolved that employers at the Creamery Town should be asked for a nine-hour day, with the pay remaining as it is, and after this decision is passed upon at the headquarters of the textile union, it will be presented to the different managements at Renfrew, it is assumed that the resolve will be upheld at headquarters, and no doubt is entertained but that it will.

ARNPRIOR CARPENTERS ORGANIZE.

At a meeting of the outside carpenters and cabinet makers in Arnprior, Saturday night, it was decided to affiliate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Mr. Pat Green, business agent of the Ottawa District Council, had charge of the meeting and succeeded in enrolling every worker of the trades in Arnprior. Mr. John Dillabough was appointed temporary financial secretary. Application was made for the charter of the local union, and it was appointed as soon as the charter is granted.

Other trades in Arnprior are not seeking organization.

LABOR TEMPLE FOR SOO.

The Sault Ste Marie Trades and Labor Council will erect a Labor Temple at the cost of \$150,000, according to labor headquarters. The building will be three stories high and will have nine stores on the ground floor. The top stories will be devoted entirely to a large reading room and lounge rooms for the many unions in the city.

100. RECOMMENDED FOR LONDON PAINTERS.

The newly-established Building Trades Industrial Council in London, Ont., headed by Dr. W. J. Stevenson, as neutral chairman, has awarded the Master Painter and Paperhangers and their striking employees a recommendation that an agreement be made on a basis of a 10-cent an hour minimum wage. The men struck for 75 cents an hour on the first of March, and the bosses have since resolutely opposed them.

MONTREAL OUTLAW PRINTERS STRIKE COLLAPSES.

The outlaws' strike of the typographical staff of the Montreal Daily Star has collapsed. On Tuesday night the men decided to ask the management of the paper to take them back at the wage scale in force before the strike, but without discrimination against any of them. James Drury, representative of the International Typographical Union in Canada, notified the strikers on Tuesday that the union had issued a summary injunction to them to return to work at once, failing which they would be suspended and finally expelled from the union.

TEXTILE WORKERS AT ALMONTY GET INCREASES.

Almonte Local Union No. 2009, United Textile Workers of America, have effected an agreement with most of the firms at that place whereby the workers receive full recognition of their union and substantial increases in their wages. One of the firms has not yet settled, and just what action the union will take in this respect has not yet been determined. Organizer J. J. Thomas of the International union was at



M. L. MORNINGSTAR, OF LONDON, ONT.

For twelve years an active organized labor man in the city of London, Ontario, is the credible record of M. L. Morningstar, of the Forest City. Mr. Morningstar was his blue label as a member of the London Cigar Makers' Local. He is an active supporter of the Independent Labor Party, and is a keen student of industrial economics.

Mr. Morningstar is a clean-cut, honest, broad-thinking, sincere young man—the type of young man who is bringing labor to the front in Canada. His great "hobbies" are raising the standard of living for wage-earners—raising poultry—and raising Cain with profiteers and unfair employers. The greatest and most potent word in the vocabulary of Mr. Morningstar is CO-OPERATION. By means of CO-OPERATION he is now engaged in solving one of the greatest problems of wage-earners—the fuel problem. This is where Mr. Morningstar shines—he is actually doing something to solve the fuel problem in the London, St. Thomas and Port Stanley District.

Mr. Morningstar decided to act when he saw that wage-earners are liable to face coal at \$17.00 a ton or more next winter. "We will cheer and better fuel for wage-earners, a dependable supply, and also a voice in its production," said Mr. Morningstar. He knew that he had found what he was looking for when he was asked to take a hand in the establishing of the Nukol Fuel Factory at Port Stanley—a people's co-operative fuel industry.

The Nukol plan is to have the wage-earners share in the ownership and management of this fuel factory. This will insure a good supply of high-quality fuel at a price the people can afford to pay. The profits of the enterprise will come back to the people who have given their support to the business.

The Port Stanley Nukol Factory is ready, the machinery has been ordered, and plans call for the operation of the Port Stanley Nukol Factory this year. This factory will be able to supply fuel to the people in London, St. Thomas, Port Stanley and nearby towns. Mr. Morningstar's plan of co-operation to solve the fuel problem for the wage-earners.

Any one interested in solving the fuel problem by co-operation may write to Mr. Morningstar and he will be glad to reply, showing how the Nukol plan is the real plan for wage-earners.

ALMONTY AND IT WAS DUE TO HIS EFFORTS AND THE STRENGTH OF THE WORKERS THAT THE NEW AGREEMENT WAS REACHED.

VICKERS EMPLOYEES ACCEPT FLAT RATE.

A flat rate of 80 cents an hour for all skilled workers has been accepted by the employees of the Canadian Vickers shipbuilding plant, at Montreal, in place of the ninety cents originally demanded by the men in their new contract, which goes into effect May 1. The existing 47-hour week will be worked under the new contract. The old rates paid in the shipyard varied according to craft, the highest rate paid being 75 cents an hour, and the lowest, to the painters, 60 cents an hour.

The union label is a weapon that profits the employer equally with the employee, but only so long as both aim at the same object. It can never be turned against the employee, because it is the latter's exclusive property, to be given or withdrawn at pleasure.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT TORONTO AND WINNIPEG WILL FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING LAND IN WESTERN CANADA AVAILABLE FOR FARMING OR OTHER PURPOSES.

Canadian National Railways

WESTERN CANADA

EDMONTON BAKERY DRIVERS GET NEW AGREEMENT.

New wage agreements with their delivery men and stablemen have just been signed up by James McGavin and Charley W. Campbell, heads of the two big bakeries in Edmonton. The new scale provides for a wage of \$22 a week to the bread delivery men, the working day to be from 7 in the morning to 2.30 in the afternoon. Time and a half is to be paid for overtime after six o'clock on Sundays and general holidays.

The new scale for the bakery half holiday every Wednesday afternoon and each year a week's holidays on full pay. The new scale was negotiated by W. G. Murray, business agent for the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers' union, local 514, and was signed for the men by J. C. Watt, president of the union and B. C. Brown, secretary treasurer.

NO "LAY-OFFS"

There is no better assurance that wheels will turn uninteruptedly and that the workman's time will go on without "lay-offs" than to have all wheels and pulleys in the factory equipped with



BELTS

Every length, width and thickness desired. Our belts are designed to meet the requirements of the most difficult transmission service. Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd. Head Office and Factory: TORONTO.

STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS

BIGGER CROPS FROM BETTER SEEDS



WRITE FOR NEW CATALOG

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. HAMILTON - TORONTO - WINNIPEG - CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

THE Hampton Manufacturing Company Limited.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wear
Colonial Avenue Cadieux, Elmire and Harmette Sts. MONTREAL.

Bates & Innes, Ltd.

CARLETON PLACE, Ont.
Manufacturers of Pulp and Paper Mill Felts, and Men's Knitted Underwear: Ottawa Valley and Velvoknit Brands.



The Way to the West

WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON

STANDARD TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT, INCLUDING NEW ALL-STEEL TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

Lvs. OTTAWA (Central Stn.) 5.45 p.m. Sun., Mon., Wed., Fri., via Capreol.
Lvs. TORONTO (Union Stn.) 9.15 p.m. DAILY

Tickets and full information obtainable at City Passenger Office, Cor. Sparks and Metcalfe streets or Central Station, Ont.

Industrial Department Toronto and Winnipeg will furnish full particulars regarding land in Western Canada available for farming or other purposes.

DOMINION RAINSTERS

"Made-in-Canada" Raincoats

The All-Weather Coats

You will get double wear out of your spring coat, if you choose a "DOMINION RAINSTER".

On rainy days, it is an absolutely waterproof coat. When the sun shines or the nights are cool, it is a stylish, comfortable top coat.

"DOMINION RAINSTERS" are cloth coats, inner-lined with rubber.

In appearance, they are correct in style and suitable for any time or occasion.

They are made by experts — by skilled tailors and experienced rubber men — and every detail of the workmanship is carefully-fashioned.

More than this, every "DOMINION RAINSTER" bears a label that guarantees the long wear, satisfaction and service of the garment.

"DOMINION RAINSTERS" are made in a wide variety of popular styles, for men, women and children, and are sold at popular prices by the best dealers.



The Largest Rubber Organization in Canada stands behind each "Dominion Rainster" Garment.



The Sign of the Square Deal

Every honest man wants to work for every minute he's paid and he wants pay for every minute he works. Every good employer feels the same way which is the reason you see so many

International Time Recorders

in use in modern plants. We make many different styles and sizes, for every kind of business—Dial Time Recorders, Card Time Recorders, Job Time Recorders, and we also make Master Clocks and Secondary Clocks for large plants which are run by electricity. Everything we sell is absolutely accurate and fair to employer and employe alike.

Our latest literature is gladly sent to anyone interested.

International Business Machines Company, Limited

Time Recorder Division
Head Office and Factory—Campbell Ave., Toronto, Ont.
FRANK E. MUTTON, Vice-President and General Manager.
Branches in all Principal Cities.
(Also makers of Hollerith Electric Tabulators and Dayton Computing Scales).

7,100 ORGANIZED CARPENTERS IN ONT.

Many Locals Have Settled Wage Scale For 1920.

Several locals report that work is not so good this month, but this is mostly on account of the big jobs...

The Toronto election for the position of secretary of district council, and the election of three business agents...

The union woodworkers' agreement for the province was sent to the Furniture Manufacturers' Association...

A new local union has been chartered at Port Hope, and two other districts have asked for an organizer...

The action of the Manchester, England, Chamber of Commerce, recommending that hours of work should be restored to the pre-war basis...

The union label guarantees full rates on the output in the form of increased business and employment.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Tenders for the supply of coal required by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, addressed to the Chairman and Members of the Board of Control...

Send for free book giving full particulars of French's world-famous preparation...

The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited

HAMILTON, ONT.

Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge

The Schrader Gauge contains a large air chamber which has only one opening. During the operation of testing the air pressure, the air chamber of the tire and the air chamber of the gauge, become one combined...

THE UNION MOVEMENT AMONGST SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Certain objections to the union movement which teachers should consider and settle to their satisfaction before joining the American Federation of Labor and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress...

Replying to the objection that teachers should not affiliate with organized labor, union teachers feel that they are employees and can therefore properly affiliate upon the economic basis...

A second objection is that it would be "undignified" for teachers to affiliate with organized labor. These who raise this objection place themselves in the position of maintaining that labor is undignified...

War expenditures in 1919 reached its peak load with \$446,519,439.48. For 1920 the sum set aside under this heading totals \$250,000,000.

Consolidated fund expenditure per head: 1919, \$4.44; 1919, \$7.99; 1920, \$7.51.

There have been no strikes among union teachers. There have been many strikes among non-union teachers.

Canada's population estimated at nine million people.

Canada's population is estimated for 1920 at nine million people; her total revenue per head for 1920, \$32.11; total expenditure per head, for 1920, \$75.01...

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SEVERE TEST OF SUBSTITUTE FOR BEST COAL

"Oakal" Comes Through With Flying Colors—Will Be Cheaply Manufactured Here.

The long Canadian winter in the largest portion of the Dominion has made artificial heating a paramount necessity in the homes of all classes for some seven months of each year and longer.

STILL SERVICE MAN'S FRIEND



Earl Haig inspecting ex-service men at their own request, at Putney, before opening the Putney Memorial Club, erected in honor of those who fell in the war. The gallant field marshal is tireless in his efforts for ex-soldiers.

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LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST NEW FRANCHISE BILL

A letter protesting against section 19 of the new Franchise Bill and bearing the signature of Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, as well as the representatives of the four great railroad brotherhoods, has been sent to Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General.

So, once more the new stuff is old stuff. Apropos of middlemen and profiteering, Ruakin expressed our sentiments when he cried out angrily that the real prices of the world were regulated by rascals, while the fools were beating their folly of Supply and Demand.

ALLOWANCES UNDER ACT TO BE GREATER

TORONTO, April 20.—Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act to be introduced during the present session were outlined by Hon. Walter Rolfe, Minister of Labor, to a caucus of Government supporters at Queen's Park tonight.

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Middlemen

Most of us are of the opinion that our economic problems are new and that modern conditions bring about hardships unheard of among our ancestors, but if we search the pages of history diligently enough we will often come upon our own case.

The larger municipalities and cities throughout the Dominion, which have long been confronted with the difficult problem of dealing with house and street refuse, will surely welcome this solution of their difficulties, and as "Oakal" will be sold direct from factory to consumer, and the coal dealer's profit thus eliminated, there seems little likelihood of the cost exceeding the figure quoted.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS INCREASE IN CANADA

Fire Damage Near Ry. Tracks Also Increases.

There were 1,447 railway accidents during the nine months ending December 31, 1919, according to the report of the Board of Railway Commissioners, covering that period, which was tabled in the Commons yesterday.

Chief Operating Officer G. Spencer, reporting on this phase of the board's work, points out that in respect to the investigation of accidents, inspecting safety apparatus, motive power, buildings, etc., the members of the staff engaged in this work had travelled 375,900 miles.

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Quebec Mining Corporation

(Incorporated sous la Loi Des Compagnies De La Province Quebec) Pas De Responsabilite Personnelle CAPITAL AUTORISE \$2,000,000 ENTIEREMENT SOUSCRIT

Most of us are of the opinion that our economic problems are new and that modern conditions bring about hardships unheard of among our ancestors, but if we search the pages of history diligently enough we will often come upon our own case.



Old Chum Tobacco advertisement with text: 'Old Chum Tobacco is the "chum" of more pipe smokers, than any other tobacco smoked in Canada. EVERYBODY SMOKES "OLD CHUM".'

wa, and any of the new local unions which have been formed recently and who decide to participate; No. (2) Frontier District; Hamilton District; Brantford, Woodstock, Stratford, London and Windsor, Number (3) Preston, Midland, Sault Ste. Marie, Guelph, Collingwood, Orillia, Parry Sound, and Toronto District.

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MINERS INTERVIEW PROVINCIAL GOV'T

Seek Changes in Workmen's Compensation Act.

Twenty-one delegates who attended the United Mine Workers' convention in Toronto, Ontario, were in conference with a committee of the Provincial Government last week to discuss the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act which were embodied in resolutions passed at Toronto.

Robert Baxter, President of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, said that the Government had apparently taken several suggestions under their favorable consideration. During the discussion a resolution asking that the Compensation Board should sit in every large industrial centre and not only at Halifax as at present, the Government committee had suggested that possibly one member of the Compensation Board might make a circuit of the various centres from time to time.

A resolution asking that old age pensions be established. This is in line with resolutions passed at the International Labor Conference recently held in Washington and the Industrial Labor Conference held at Ottawa.

The matter of legislation compelling the Dominion Coal Company to install a sewerage system into each house in a district of Glace Bay was discussed. It was suggested by the delegation that the infant death rate in Glace Bay was higher than that elsewhere in the province, and that as many as seven hundred houses were without proper sanitary sewerage.

8-HR. WORKING LEGISLATION PASSED IN MANY

Continued From Page One.

ing a decision on this Bill, the eight-hour principle is in fact applied in chemical works, in coal mines, in the printing industry, bookbinding industry, in breweries, in nut and bolt factories, in blast furnaces, in furniture factories, and in public services. It seems, however, that the Belgian miners might be inclined to accept the principle of a nine-hour working day.

United States.

The regulation of the working day is a matter for State legislation, the federal legislation cannot interfere and certain attempts in this direction have been declared illegal by the Supreme Court. In general State legislation has not fixed a maximum working day. In nearly all the Southern States workmen labor six hours. Only Montana, Oregon and Alaska limit the factory day to eight hours, while Minnesota and South Carolina fix a minimum of ten hours a day. The principle of the eight hours is nevertheless applied to all services of the national Government, which have become very numerous since the war.

Great Britain.

A general Bill establishing the eight-hour day has been laid before Parliament by the Government. But this Bill, which does not include its provisions for contract makers and an employer's family working at home, domestic servants, seamen or farm laborers, is opposed by the trade unions, which have up to the present prevented its coming up for discussion. It is expected that the Government will, in the course of the next session, bring forward a new Bill to meet these objections. In the meantime, the eight-hour day is being applied in all the main industries of the country, notably in the transportation and railways; the forty-eight hour week is applied to works of mechanical and naval construction, to the metal industry, to the textile industry, etc.; the seven-hour day is applied to mines.

Italy.

Pursuant to a proposal made on May 19 last by the Socialist Deputy Turati, a Bill has been submitted by the Government which includes farm laborers. In the meantime, collective contracts ensure the eight-hour day to metal workers, to the textile industry, to chemical workers, to printers, and to the farm laborers of Lombardy and Emilia. Moreover, the Government has promised to establish the eight-hour day for all State employees from July 1, 1920.

Russia.

The eight-hour day was legally established by the Bolshevik Government soon after it came into power, but a radiogram from Moscow on February 11 informed the world that in order to remedy the economic disorganization of the country, the Russian Government was preparing to extend the working day to ten or even twelve hours. The ten-hour day has been reintroduced on the railways and in certain cities, such as Nijni-Novgorod, for factory labor.

By the Decree of February 13, the measure has been made general. Moreover, the weekly day of rest has been suppressed.

Hitherto the general adoption of the eight-hour day has been delayed by international competition and the unwillingness of a country to put itself at a disadvantage in the world market. The subject of the Washington Conference, provided for the Peace Treaty and held in October, 1919, was to meet this objection and to make it possible for the same principles to be adopted by the whole world.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS' 1920 RATE \$1.25 PER HOUR.

The Chicago Carpenters' District Council has, through the Carpenter Contractors' Association, secured an increase in wages of 25 cents per hour, making the wages \$1.25 per hour, effective on May 1, 1920, for one year. It has also been provided that all jurisdictional disputes must be submitted to the Joint Arbitration Board.—Chicago Labor News.

"The dictatorship of the proletariat must in practice mean the dictatorship of an autocracy."—Snowden.

"The greater part of Europe is far from making progress, is much deeper in distress than before."—The Round Table.

"The first and last word of civilization is to raise the average. And it wants a lot of raising."—Justice.

There appears to have been five countries officially and unofficially represented at the frightfully secret Bolshevik conference at Amsterdam.

"It is said that in Blackburn girls of 15 and 16 earn \$1 a week as weavers. How shocking! Some girls work, or have spent on them, that amount for education."—The Round Table.

Over 27,000,000 tons of coal were mined in coal mines of Japan during the past year.

"Democracy, in the true sense, lies with the admission of class and race superiority."—Ivor Brown.

"Nationalization is a matter more of the spirit than of the letter."—Lord Haldane.

Real Co-operation

To co-operate is to act or operate jointly with one another.

When we co-operate in action and effort, we co-operate, concerted effort of employee and employer is co-operation in the true sense, and if carried out faithfully, diligently and unselfishly, it produces the best results.

If the knowledge we have gained from recent experiences permits us to see the light, we can move to a point in our dealings with one another where we can agree in effort and work in harmony.

Employer and employee are inclined to get together, both are seeking friendly discussion of their differences, each by giving a little and taking a little. This can accomplish much, and avoid unnecessary industrial friction.

Real co-operation is the best method to assure more production and more prosperity.—Chicago Labor News.

Dwindling Dollar

The purchasing power of the dollar has declined greatly since 1914, but it was back in 1896 that the dollar had its greatest buying power.

Some figures have been given out from Washington showing how the value of the dollar has gone down steadily year by year since 1896. Taking the price in that year of about one hundred different commodities in general use and comparing the prices on the representative articles each year since, the purchasing value of the dollar is said to have declined steadily as follows:

1896	.....	\$1.00	1908	.....	\$.74
1897	.....	.97	1909	.....	.69
1898	.....	.99	1910	.....	.65
1899	.....	.92	1911	.....	.61
1900	.....	.75	1912	.....	.64
1901	.....	.78	1913	.....	.61
1902	.....	.75	1914	.....	.65
1903	.....	.74	1915	.....	.59
1904	.....	.74	1916	.....	.59
1905	.....	.73	1917	.....	.56
1906	.....	.70	1918	.....	.52
1907	.....	.65	1919	.....	.52

In the last month of 1919 the decline is said to have gone to 29 cents, although the average for the year was 32. These are American figures, but in Canada pretty much the same experience has been gone through. If the hundred commodities on which this calculation is based included everything a family would ordinarily purchase, or if in everything else there has been a decline in the buying power of money, it means that the man who earned \$20 a week in 1896 was as well paid as he is today if he draws \$10 per week, and the man who earned \$2,000 in 1896 was as well off at that sum as he is now if he earns \$1,000 a year. In the latter case, however, if a man saved one-twentieth of his salary (\$100) in 1896, and saved the same percentage now (\$100) he would be better off than that, because it is the dollar that is spent not the dollar saved that has declined in value. The dollar that is saved may be used to purchase a house, or some part of it, in course of time.

It is not at all probable, and perhaps it is not at all desirable, that prices should ever drop to the 1896 level, or the dollar be as scarce and powerful as it then was. On Saturday a Toronto housekeeper paid \$2.19 for a chicken in 1896 she used to buy two for 25 cents—not as good chickens as those bought now, but deemed good at the time. The price of 1896. No matter how wages may go up, it seems to be comparatively easy for prices to over-top them.

SOLVING HOUSING PROBLEM BY NOVEL MEANS: FLATS IN PRISON.



To solve the housing problem, Chemsford Town Council suggests renting cells in the local prison. The only difficulty is that the building must be always ready to revert to its original uses, and thus no structural alterations will be possible. Photo shows an interior view of the "apartments."

Service Button Workers.

Notes of Particular Interest to Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

INCREASED PENSIONS.

Several striking changes in the pension laws were recommended to the special pensions committee of the Commons in a statement submitted by the board of pensions commissioners. Consideration of the proposed amendments is now under way.

Among the important changes suggested was one whereby a pensioner's disability would be considered permanent after three years had elapsed, from the date of the amendments being adopted. The pensions commissioners, in their recommendations, pointed out that many disabilities would increase with the aging of pensioners and medical re-examination, if continued, would continue to increase Canada's pension bill.

An important amendment suggested was to the effect that all pensioners of less than 20 per cent. disability be given the option of accepting a lump sum gratuity in lieu of the pension. The amount of money involved would be between \$5,000,000 and \$12,000,000 and some 40,000 men would be affected by this decision. The gratuity would probably be paid off within three to five years, the commissioners advanced the administration expenses of the board would be materially reduced by the adoption of such a plan.

In support of this idea, a table was submitted, estimating the number of men in each class, probable average gratuity and total sum needed for the purpose, as follows:

No. of		Average	
Disability Pn'rs's Grat'y Total			
5 to 9 p.c.	3,319	\$150	\$ 2,477,850
10 to 15 p.c.	22,255	120	2,670,600
15 to 19 p.c.	18,548	145	2,679,560
Totals	44,122		\$12,828,010

Suggested amending clause would provide that a disabled man with less than 5 per cent. disability could at his own wish accept as final payment of his pension claim a sum in excess of \$100. A pensioner with disability ranging from 5 to 19 per cent. would be entitled to elect to receive a cash gratuity not to exceed \$1,000. This would be a final payment of all his claims.

Amendments would also extend the provisions of the act to men in the headquarters' staff, permanent force and active militia. It was proposed to make the present pension act applicable to every pensioner and soldier, but not to pay pension unless disability or death were attributable to service.

The commissioners recommend that the act be amended so that pensions would be awarded on the basis of returning home, instead of at the time of incurring the disability. This would give justice to the man who might have been given a commission after incurring disability.

Other suggested provisions were: To continue payment of pension to a man enlisting in the permanent force, also to a pensioner when on the strength of the department, unless disability or death were attributable to training or treatment.

No pension would be given to a widow unless she was married previous to or during her husband's service. This clause, it was claimed, would prevent men marrying on the eve of their death, as might be the case otherwise.

Provision is suggested that where a pensioner had voluntarily reverted from that he should have a fighting front, he may be given pension on the strength of their death, unless he was subsequently appointed to higher rank. This change, it is stated, would be a great benefit.

Service Button Workers.

Notes of Particular Interest to Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

CANADIAN WORKERS MUST EXERT THEMSELVES

Continued From Page One.

away ahead of time," said the speaker. The Farm Laborers' Union was one of the most powerful labor organizations in Britain, and they had established local councils in almost every centre, with district councils over them and a national council, which legislates for the whole.

Civil Service.

The Government employees were in an entirely different status from the Canadian Federal employees.

In making representations to the Government Labor had often stated that Government employees, such as in the post office, should have some say as to their working conditions and the rates of wages and hours of labor. The Joint Industrial Council idea was accepted in Great Britain, and these councils brought in awards as to conditions, hours and wages, and these recommendations were accepted by the treasury department.

The Joint Industrial Councils, generally, are being adopted in industrial centres, and the system seems to be gradually increasing its important bearing on the relation of Capital and Labor, he said.

Improvements in France.

Conditions in France were then spoken of. President Moore stated that the recommendations of the new International Labor Conference, the French Government had enacted legislation establishing an eight-hour day for seamen on inland waterways and coastwise shipping.

Prices had increased 300 per cent. in 1914, but in 1919, by means of recovering the standards of living previously enjoyed. The French peasant had looked for a better life in the world, and there were fewer millionaires in France today than in any country in the world.

In Belgium.

In Belgium an eight-hour day had been established. There had been an attempt on the part of some employers to lengthen it to ten, twelve or fourteen hours, but the sympathy of the workers. The people who had suffered most through the war were the first to protest, claiming that they could reconstruct the country on an eight-hour basis.

Same in Germany.

"It is reported freely that the workers in Germany are giving voluntary two hours daily to the Government," said the speaker. "If my information is correct, and I have it from one who is closely connected with the Government of Germany, the workers with few exceptions, are toiling for eight hours daily, but in the mining districts the workers are toiling one or two hours overtime, daily, and are being paid for it the same as is done everywhere."

In Italy.

Italy had made the most remarkable progress of any European countries, and had established itself as one of the greatest countries in looking after the masses. The speaker then told how the unemployment committees worked and how they are composed. The great spirit of co-operation between employer and employee existed in Italy today, and confidence and trust was placed in the committees elected by the trade unions themselves and the employers' associations.

Need Awakening Here.

In conclusion, the Trades Congress president said that the International Labor Office would be a big factor in the future social and industrial life of the world, and unless Canadian workers organized themselves and perfected their organizations they would be far behind the workers in the European countries.

"Owing to the increasing difficulties of meeting and the gradual disappearance of delegates through one cause or another, the conference had now become simply a succession of secret and desultory meetings between sections of the delegates, and the conference was therefore abandoned." Delegates at Amsterdam. We hope the sections successfully came together again. But what a conference!

Justice is something that humanity has always loved... to discuss.—New York Evening Sun.

"The way to save Russia," says Kerensky, "is to leave her alone. Unfortunately, we have already left her a loan—and a big one—with precious little chance of getting it back."—The Passing Show (London).

"Ministers must think their principles out afresh and must give up sacrificing them."—Lord Salisbury.

Two thousand reported killed in one week's time in Germany's socialist revolution is probably a hint of what horrors Hitler means when he talks of "a little shooting" as perhaps necessary to establish Socialism.

MAKE 1920 A BANNER YEAR FOR THE UNION LABEL

Co-operation is the keynote for success and it is with this thought in mind that a few suggestions are offered in this season of spring, when many trades unionists are purchasing wearing apparel.

Let us make it a banner year for the Union Label. We should see to it that our clothing from that shirt to those shoes bears a union label, and the appearance of the hat should not be spoiled by a non-union hair-cut, nor the fit of the shoe by a non-union stocking.

With union label clothing, nothing would be in better taste than a shirt, collar, necktie and belt bearing the union label. You will find a union clerk most courteous in supplying these articles.

When you have occasion to travel, look for the button of the street railway employee and the card or button of the chauffeur who carries your travelling bag should also bear the union label. Whenever there is an occasion to carry sandwiches, see to it that the meat is obtained from a union market, and that the bread is union labeled and made from union labeled flour.

When your church or lodge requires music for entertainments, see to it that union musicians are employed, and the programmes, with the Allied Printing Trades label attached, should be printed on union water-marked paper.

If you enjoy the theatre or moving pictures attend only theatres where members of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators are employed.

When repairs are necessary to the house in which you live or a building in which you are interested, do everything possible to have that work done by good standing members of the Building Trades, and there is no good reason why your soiled linen should not be cleaned in an up-to-date union laundry.

During the evening, as you enjoy your union labeled cigar or pipe of union labeled tobacco and the clouds of smoke encircle you, and the good housewife sweeps up the accumulation of dust, with a union labeled broom, you may think of a better way to be a practical union man than your "round, and if so, you can rest assured your idea will receive early consideration by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Brains! Brains! Brains!

The world never required so much brains as it does today. They are wanted in every line of business, but there is no doubt that they are the binding link of Capital and Labor in their mad race to increase the cost of living.

Capital and Labor to save and produce.

Brains are being used to advantage in the installation of machinery to save labor and increase production. By this increased production more work is found for surplus labor. There is hardly an industry that introduces machinery to save labor that does not immediately commence to employ more hands. This is not strange analogy—it is a proved fact. The solution is simple. The company that introduces modern machinery to save labor is able to take care of the constantly increasing demand in all lines of manufactured goods, following the natural increase of population.

Capital and Labor are required to help Brains to reach both these ends.

Brains are also going to the rescue of those who have to dispense with labor to live within their own means, whether it be in the running of their motor cars, the cultivation of a vegetable garden, local repairs to their homes, or the making of clothes or cooking food. The standard of Brain supply is as essential and visible to the private

home as it is in the large factory. This is a point which every laboring man must encourage and understand as the fundamental base for an argument, theory and solution of the great question of Capital and Labor. If this point is not admitted and acknowledged by both Capital and Labor, there is no use discussing any other sequel link to the harmony and adjustment of the industrial problem of Capital and Labor.

There is a shortage of men and women with Brains to assume the tremendous load of operating the proper investment of capital.

The more the men and women who are subject and think of it, the more we realize the relative necessity of the three component parts working together to achieve that production which is said to be the key to a reduction in the cost of living.—Exchange.

"A nation that has never enjoyed freedom cannot understand how much it means to those who have it, and who have it because they have conquered it themselves."—Heard de Man.

"McDonald's not in today, sir: his father's dead."

"Aye, but that was a week ago. Send and ask him if he intends staying away all the time his father's dead."—"Pan."

The union label protects the trade union against attack by constituting the purchaser the real employer.

"Cyril: 'I can't say I approve of women M.P.'s. I'm all for men.' 'Shouldn't enthusiastically: 'Oh! so am I.'"—"Pan."

Why Recall is Necessary

From Hansard Report, House of Commons, April 13, 1920.

Mr. Halbert: Now, I desire to answer a question that has been asked by an hon. member on the other side as to what would happen if we had the recall in effect. I tell him that if the recall were in effect, there would not be a recall of any kind.

Some hon. members: Oh, ah.

An hon. member: No wonder they are scared of it.

"It is probable that all Europe, including Russia, is alike weary of aggressive nationalism and aggressive internationalism."—The "Round Table."

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A LABOR PARTY IN ITSELF.
 "I want somebody to show me where to unload this coal," said the grim-looking man at the kitchen door.
 "You needn't ask me about that," retorted the young woman. "I don't have anything to do with unloading coal. I'm the kitchen lady."
 "I can't help that," he rejoined. "I'm the coal gentleman, and the father of three kitchen ladies, one laundry lady, and one wash lady, and if you don't show me where to put this coal, I'll call the woman of the house."
 "I'll show you, sir," she humbly replied, leading the way to the coal cellar.

The union label is the most economical agency of trade union work, its cost being little compared to its results.

The newspapers are printing an alleged statement by the Russian Soviet Commissioner of Ways and Communications to the effect that Communism in Russia has broken down economically, because of diminished production. The dispatch says that because of the commission's report and that of the president of the Popular Economic Council the eight-hour day is to be abandoned and the ten-hour made compulsory.

Back to Work. ALE and PORTER

Education and Democracy

By Professor J. A. Dale.

Without education there can be no democracy. For ideally (and approximately in practice) democracy is made possible by the intelligence, knowledge and co-operative goodwill of the greatest number of citizens possessed of these qualities—of all indeed who are worthy of the name of citizens. And ideally (approximately again in practice) these are the qualities which education aims to bring about.

Of all industries this—the production of citizens—is the most difficult not only because the children who are its raw material are going in any case to grow up. Well or ill born, nourished, trained, fostered or cramped in physical or mental growth; carefully developed or wastefully exploited; they will grow up to exercise their mature wills and powers, and contribute to the asset and liability columns of the nation's account.

This fact affects all industries—and goes to the heart of labor education, while it points the way to some fundamental lines on which its solution can be attempted with good hope of success.

Another difficulty in education is illustrated by contrasting the material side of other industries. There, good brains have been able to isolate the particular problems of the particular industry, to clear up what result is aimed at, and to adjust the means to that end. Not so in education. We all desire that as a result of it the citizens shall be able to earn a decent living, to live a decent character, enjoy a decent life, make a decent contribution to the world's work. But we are far from clear as to what we as a nation mean by these words. And we are quite at variance as to the means to be adopted to secure them.

We can not "apply" education as a mathematician does a formula, or a chemist a reagent. It is itself a product, both in ideals and practice of the social, economic and political conditions of the community. Thus while a means of bringing about change, it is in constant danger of stagnation and in constant need of development. It can be used to give an individual a certain amount of freedom. History has its examples. But our education is not yet clear as to these extremes, it has in the conditions of the modern industrial democracy a harder problem. Gropping towards the best, it has not yet produced, as its total result over the whole community, a high level of good citizenship, good leadership, good workmanship.

We are only beginning to understand its dependence on social, economic, political conditions, and to lay bare their human foundations. All that is best in the educational reforms of today is based on this: that education must start from actual experience and enrich it. Emerging from the conditions of actual contemporary life, it must lead back to the conditions of actual contemporary life, and the results of organized experience.

It is a fundamental instinct of society to pass on to the rising generation the benefit of the experience of its fore-runners and so to make the most possible security for its own continuance. This is true all the way, from the modes of self-preservation of a primitive tribe, to the most disinterested of gospelists. As society has developed, this instinct has become a conscious determination to gather and organize knowledge for use, though the particular use has varied time to time and place through the most interesting history. School systems were evolved in order to prepare children to acquire quickly and securely the fruits of long and costly experience.

This is most obvious in the technical field. A young student can learn in a few years by following a carefully organized course of study (say in medicine or electricity) to apply effectively results which have taken hundreds of thousands of years to reach. Not only so, but he is in a position to add to the sum of human knowledge; if he has the necessary brain and opportunity, and advance the limits of human power. This is the central fact about education. It is essentially an instrument of other men's power. This was the aspect of education most thoroughly grasped by Germany. Production and Conservation were her watchwords before they became ours. With extraordinary thoroughness she absorbed and applied the discoveries of other peoples, and built great industries on a basis of technical education, which again rested on a foundation of special education. At the beginning of the 20th century she had a better groundwork and a better system of technical education than any other country. Note the date. For recent as it is, the development of other countries within the first decade of the century makes it necessary to modify the statement for a later date. But it remains true that in the organization of education for industrial purposes Germany had a clear lead.

The connection between German education and the collapse of German culture to its present abyss, demands more careful study, and there is much misunderstanding of it. Here, the war, German education seemed to very many a model to be imitated. Now, that the conflict of ideas has blown out, we begin to know in what respect it was a model, and in what not. Such knowledge will help us to clarify our own ideas. Perhaps we shall learn more from their failure than we could have hoped from their success, and search for new systems for students of the Tonic disease.—Canadian Railroader.

If I were a factory employe, a workman on the railroads, or a wage earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy I would join in order to fight that policy; if the union leaders were dishonest I would join in order to put them out. I believe in the union and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interests advanced by the union.—Theodore Roosevelt.

There are worse things than being back cracked. Lots of people are absolutely broke.—Labor Review.

LEADERS OF THE BRITISH MINERS IN DOWNING STREET



Members of the Miners' Federation Executive met in Downing street on March 25 to resume negotiations with the Premier on the coal situation and conferred in the Cabinet room. Left to right: Messrs. Spencer, M.P., Cook, Troller, Batesy, Hartshorn, M.P., Brace, M.P., and John Baker. A settlement was effected with the Government.

WHAT WORKERS WANT AND APPRECIATE MOST IS MAN-TO-MAN CONSIDERATION

One reason why many employes find employes unresponsive to the installation of new features intended for their betterment is the suspicion held by many of the latter that there is a "nigger in the woodpile" somewhere. This suspicion, in some instances, is founded on cases where a practice looked upon by other which has looked very much like it. In other instances it is due to attempts to force "favors" upon employes, a practice looked upon with grave distrust by them.

The most frequent cause of this unfortunate condition has been the installation of systems or methods on the pretense that they would benefit the workers quite as much as employers, when, as a matter of fact, many of these devices have been intended solely to enhance the interests of the latter. Such illusions were commonly practiced in past years and it is therefore with some considerable degree of justification that the employe still looks with suspicion upon anything new offered for his benefit.

Many elaborate plans, possessing much genuine merit, have failed simply because the employes were suspicious of them. Much of this suspicion could have been overcome by personal talks with the men, even in a body, instead of at long range, through handbills, posters and letters.

Another source of irritation to the employe, and one which more deeply imbeds his suspicions, is the attempt to baby or coddle him. Attempts to force his interest in athletics, ball, picnics, house publications, libraries, and debating societies, have had the effect of making him feel that he is being treated as a child. It is humiliating for him to become interested in efforts of this character, and he usually resents the babying.

L. W. W. VOCABULARY

By Dr. Frank Crane.

EVERY sort of organized effort on the part of the human race creates a peculiar vocabulary.

Speech is not an artificial something. It is a by-product of life. It grows. It is natural. That is why the universal language, if it ever comes, will not be Esperanto or Ido made by ingenious word mechanics, but will be the tongue of the dominant race.

All games have their peculiar language. The language of the baseball reporter differs from ordinary English as much as does the language of a chancer. Golfers talk about tees, bibbles, foursumes, and brassies. Chess players converse about gamblers and openings. Automobileists, aviators, and sailors each have their own particular dialect.

All games have their own language. A list of slang terms as used by the L. W. W. Among them are the following:

Cockroach—Persons loyal to their home town.
 Red Liberty Band—L. W. W. membership card.

More Facts From Russia.

By Samuel Gompers.

It is clear enough that European governments are moving toward peace with Lenin. How this policy will work out is something for the future to determine. It is, however, of immediate importance that the facts in the case be stated accurately, from day to day and month to month. There has not been a candid and truthful statement of facts on the part of some of the protagonists of so-called peace with Lenin. When the proposal to bring Russia into the League of Nations was broached, it was set forth that communists and desperadoes, who could be carried on safely, had been declared by the Lenin Government would keep hands off the co-operatives, not interfering at all with their merchandising of supplies. This was intended as something in the nature of a guarantee that supplies would get to the people and not solely to the Lenin-Trotsky army commissary.

WHY BRITISH COAL OUTPUT IS LOW

Production, it is declared, will never reach pre-war level until the desire of miners for joint control is satisfied.

In a pamphlet entitled "Workers' Control in the Coal Mining Industry," Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, admirably states the workers' case for self-government in the mining industry, and amplifies the general outline indicated in an interview when your correspondent was privileged to discuss the question with him in the first days of the campaign which has just ended.

Mr. Hodges begins by admitting the achievements of private enterprise, but points out that in 1913 the output ceased to expand and capitalism began to break down. Coupled with this inability to develop the industrial resources, the miner owners were faced with the changed ideas of the mine workers, a new mentality which was asserting itself, wherein the miner felt very keenly the relationship in which he stood to his employer.

WHAT WORKERS WANT AND APPRECIATE MOST IS MAN-TO-MAN CONSIDERATION

time, that they were unnecessarily building up suspicion and undermining their sounder relations with their employers. Unconsciously they were furnishing the disturbing element with an endless supply of ammunition.

What the worker wants and appreciates most is man-to-man consideration. He wants the best working conditions that can be given him. He wants wages that will enable him to live decently, and to work well defined, but with a degree of freedom for the exercise of his creative genius. He wants some insurance of continuance of work. He wants to work under good and intelligent foremen—the better they are the better he likes it. He appreciates good, sound industrial talks by men who know what they are talking about—if from the shop, the better. Such talks should refrain from the effort to be "spellbinders," and should not be over-forcible or too emphatic.

An honest endeavor on the part of the employer to do the best for which the foregoing suggests will appeal to the real men in any shop, and no employer wants other than suspicious workers for him. The kind of men that he can easily find in this day and age are not worth the effort and expense required to fool them.

In the matter of supplying entertainment for his employes and their families the late Henry B. Endicott achieved a crowning success. When one day on a committee of his next went to him and asked permission to clear a piece of ground on which to play ball, he said, "I will have pleasure in doing so. With that he went to work to give them that which they wanted—not what he had determined they should have. He cleared the ground, built a baseball ground, swimming pool, clubhouse, and other attractions, and furnished caterers. Then he said to the men, "There it is, organize it as you want to, and run it to suit yourselves—it is yours." It should be unnecessary to add that it was an instant and enduring success.—National Labor Digest.

A. F. to Hell—American Federation of Labor.
 Cossack—Mounted policeman.
 Mr. Block—An employe who works for his employer's interests.
 Wobs—A group of L. W. W.
 Sapping Up—To whip a man.
 The Shift—Workman.
 High Life—Grouching glass or concave lens in shoes of a non-member.
 Can Opener—A politician whose career release of a member from jail.
 John O'Brien—A freight train.
 Shiny O'Brien—A passenger train.
 An Aviator—Porch climber.
 Moll Buzzer—One who robs women.
 Shoplifter.
 Soap—Nitroglycerine.
 White Liner—One who drinks diluted alcohol.

Better study this. Or when the Revolution is accomplished and the Bolsheviks cover the earth as the waters cover the sea, you won't know how to talk.

their case than truth has come along to straighten out the record.

No less an authority than Lenin himself has just put the brand on the story about the independent Russian co-operatives. Lenin, in writing at Riga, Russia, for the New York World, quotes Lenin in a dispatch to the allied proposal to open trade. Said Lenin:

At first glance the Supreme Council's proposition looks plausible enough—the resumption of co-operative relations through the medium of the Russian co-operatives. But the co-operatives do not any longer exist, having been annihilated by the Soviet distribution system. Therefore, what is meant when the Allies talk of dealing with the co-operatives? Certainly it is not clear, that whatever it is to be the future of Russia and of its relation to the world, it will be a better and a safer future if it is built on a frank admission of truth. Those who have been wont to falsify about conditions in Russia should by now know that the truth gets to us sooner or later. How much better to have it set out as a disconcerting disclosure later on.—American Federationist.

Always remember that but a very small percentage of Labor hates Capital, and but a very small percentage of Capital hates Labor. This fact kept in mind would cause many of the misunderstandings between employer and employe to quickly disappear.

"What do you think of the two candidates?"
 "Well, the more I think of the case, the more pleased I am that only one of them can be elected."
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